THE CHINA–BURMA–INDIA CAMPAIGN, 1931–1945

Historiography and Annotated Bibliography

Eugene L. Rasor

Greenwood
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In order to keep this title in print and available to the academic community, this edition was produced using digital reprint technology in a relatively short print run. This would not have been attainable using traditional methods. Although the cover has been changed from its original appearance, the text remains the same and all materials and methods used still conform to the highest book-making standards.

To Robin Higham

initiative, diligence, persistence, reform

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Contents

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Series Foreword

The Greeks at Thermopylae, the Crusades, the Armada campaign, Trafalgar, Verdun, Gettysburg, El Alamein, Pork Chop Hill, Khe Sahn, the Falklands, and "Desert Storm" are only a few of the many campaigns and battles, large and small, which have been fought down through the ages. Of course, each of these operations had leaders ranging in quality from Leonidas at Thermopylae to the group think of Vietnam and all featured diverse strategy, tactics, and weaponry. It appears to be mankind's unhappy lot that war has been and apparently will for sometime continue to be a growth industry, despite centuries of horror-filled record-keeping and preventative lessons available for the learning. With only a few exceptions, monographic bibliographies of individual battles and leaders (our series title admittedly, is borrowed from the famous American Civil War history), campaigns and weapons have not been compiled previously. Contributors to this series while thus breaking new ground have also constructed works suitable for wide general audiences. These tools may profitably be employed at every level from high school through graduate university and by the casual researcher/buff as well as the dedicated scholar.

Each volume begins with a narrative overview of the topic designed to place its subject within the context of specific wars, societies, and times; this introduction evaluates the significance of the leader, battle, or technology under study. Each work points to key archival and document collections as well as printed primary and secondary sources. Citations are numbered, allowing easy access via the index(es). Individual volumes may present discussion of their citations in styles ranging from bibliographical essays to individually annotated entries and some titles provide chronologies and suitable appendix(es).

It is my hope as editor that these bibliographies of battles and leaders will enable broad audiences to select and work with the best items available within literature and to benefit from the wisdom of some of today's leading military scholars.

Myron J. Smith, Jr., Series Adviser
Tusculum College
Greeneville, Tennessee

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Acknowledgments

In the 1950s and 1960s in the West the discipline of history, and within it, historiography, was transformed. Interest increased and the parameters of the discipline expanded: concepts and methodologies of all of the social sciences were increasingly embraced and incorporated into the writing of history. Previously, in the mid- and late-nineteenth century, emphasis on primary sources, critical analysis, the process of professionalization, and institutional restructuring characterized the reforms of Leopold von Ranke and the "German school" of historians. American, British, and other national educational institutions copied the reforms. For the mid- and late-twentieth century, another reform movement is manifested. Revival, scholarship, expansion, and global perspectives have characterized the process. More scholars and academics joined and their productivity increased in quantity and in quality. Similar progress was made in the subdiscipline, military (including naval and air) history. The pioneer and essential contributor in that reform movement was Robin Higham. The ultimate historiographer and bibliographer, he persisted and persevered, becoming a model for all of us. This work is dedicated to Professor Higham.

The Official Histories [715] and a series of Guides [711, 712] to pertinent military historical literature were the early contributions of Robin Higham. The capstone was editorship of the Military History Bibliographies series [714] for Garland Publishing Company. From his base as Professor of History at Kansas State University and as editor first of Military Affairs for what was then the fledgling American Military Institute, now the Society for Military History, then editor of Aerospace Historian and other journals, Higham persistently led the movement to make military history a creditable, established, and popular approach within the discipline. His personal background is fascinating. Born in Great Britain in 1925, he served as a pilot in the Royal Air Force during the last years of World War II. He attained degrees at Harvard University (cum laude), Claremont, and a Ph.D. from Harvard. Among other publications are British Military Intellectuals, History of Air Power, and Armed Forces in Peacetime. In the preface to Official Histories [715], a unique and innovative guide, he described problems and frustrations familiar to most of us: a plan to gather together dozens of contributor-entries within what he then assumed would be sufficient time for early publication, in 1966. Publication was in 1970! Higham and a number of supportive publishers have cooperated, encouraged, and facilitated the growth and establishment of history, bibliography, and historiography: Garland, Greenwood, Shoe String, Meckler, ABC-Clio, and others. Reforms have continued and the profession, in its broad basis and in military history, has matured and flourished.

The China-Burma-India Campaign is the seventh of nine planned volumes I have completed in Greenwood's Bibliographies of Battles and Leaders series; the fourth of five concerning the Asian/Pacific war within World War II. All contain similar formats, historiographical surveys and annotated bibliographies: General Douglas MacArthur, 1880-1964 [1267] published in 1994, The Southwest Pacific Campaign [1269] published in 1996, and The Solomon Islands Campaign [1268] published in 1997. With publication of The China-Burma-India Campaign in this series, the coverage of the Asian/Pacific war of World War II will be complete; the volume for the third of the three theaters of the war was published in 1990 by James Controvich [312], The Central Pacific Campaign, 1943-1944.

In addition, I am preparing two more works for Greenwood's Bibliographies of British Statesmen series: Earl Mountbatten of Burma, 1900-1979: Historiography and Annotated Bibliography [1266] and Arthur James Balfour, 1848-1930: Historiography and Annotated Bibliography [1265]. The Mountbatten volume will have connections to the Asian/Pacific war since he, among other things, was supreme commander of the China-Burma-India theater just as Douglas MacArthur was commander of the Southwest Pacific theater. As might be surmised, research on these projects overlaps and cannot be separated by individual works.

Every bibliographer is indebted to hundreds of librarians, archivists, colleagues, and friends who have provided assistance in acquiring access to and information about pertinent publications, journals, official documents, dissertations, and other materials. I am no exception. The role of Robin Higham has been acknowledged. Other friends and family have facilitated the processes of traveling to resource centers and libraries and conducting research. All is greatly appreciated.

For all of this I am indebted to several funding agencies, university and public libraries, research centers, and persons. Generous provisions for sabbatical leaves and financial assistance have come from the Mellon Foundation, the McConnell Fellowship, Faculty Enrichment Fund, and the Faculty Travel Grant, all through Emory and Henry College, Mednick Fellowships through the Virginia Foundation of Independent Colleges, a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Institute, and from the General Douglas MacArthur Foundation, Norfolk, Virginia.

Educational institutions, research centers, and private and public libraries to which I am much indebted include, in the United States, the Library of Congress and the Naval Historical Center in Washington, the General Douglas MacArthur Memorial Museum and Archive, Norfolk, VA, the George C. Marshall Library, Lexington, VA, the libraries of the U.S. Army Military History Institute and the U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA, the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD, the U.S. Naval War College, Newport, RI, and the university libraries of Brown, Chicago, Duke, Emory and Henry College, Georgetown, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, North Carolina State, Old Dominion, Tennessee, Virginia, and Virginia Tech; in Great Britain, the British Library, the Public Record Office, Kew, the Institute of Historical Research, London, the City of Portsmouth Library, and the university libraries of Cambridge, East Anglia, Edinburgh, London, and Southampton. Productive correspondence has been exchanged with the Air Force Research Center, Maxwell Air Force Base, AL, the Center of Military History, Washington, and the U.S. Military Academy Library, West Point, NY.

The contributions of individual persons, colleagues, friends, and family members have been essential and are much appreciated. As noted above, Robin Higham has been a mentor for me and many others in this subdiscipline. James Controvich, author of the bibliography covering the Central Pacific theater in this same series, has provided incisive critiques which have been extremely helpful. Others who have provided assistance in a variety of ways include Colin Baxter, Michael Galgano, Clayton James, Archer Jones,

Thomas Morris, Malcolm Muir, Carol Petillo, Norman Pollock, Jack Roper, Michael Schaller, the late George Stevenson, Jon Sumida, Betty Young, and Charles Young. Sharie Wilson puts it all together.

As always, my family have been loving and supportive. What would I do without them? In particular, my wife Claire has contributed in the most essential details and in all other ways.

Myron J. Smith, Jr., Series Adviser, Greenwood Press, is always receptive and helpful. Mildred Vasan and Cynthia Harris, Senior Editors, Greenwood Publishing Group, have been indulgent and have assisted in numerous ways.

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Abbreviations

NOTE: When there is repetition, space can be saved by the use of abbreviations. In most cases only the first name of the publisher has been included: for example, Random for Random House, Houghton for Houghton-Mifflin, Little for Little, Brown, and Arms for Arms and Armour. Some names of publishers have been shortened: NIP for Naval Institute Press, GPO for Government Printing Office, HMSO for His or Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Brassey for Brassey's, Jane for Jane's, St. Martin for St. Martin's, Putnam for Putnam's, UNCP for University of North Carolina Press, and USCP for University of South Carolina Press. Abbreviations for various armed services and associated organizations have been used: USN for United States Navy, USMC for United States Marine Corps, RAF for Royal Air Force, RN for Royal Navy, RAAF for Royal Australian Air Force, and AIB for Allied Intelligence Bureau. Titles of journals, names of publishers, names of major cities often cited, and other items have been abbreviated as follows:

ABDA = American, British, Dutch, Australian Command
ACHSWW = American Committee on the History of the Second World War
AIRUREV = Air University Review
AMHER = American Heritage
AHR = American Historical Review
AMHISILL = American History Illustrated
APHIS = Air Power History
AQ&DJ = Army Quarterly and Defence Journal
AUSWARMEM = Australian War Memorial
C-B-I = China-Burma-India theater
CCP = Chinese Communist Party
DEI = Dutch East Indies
FDR = Franklin Delano Roosevelt
FORAFF = Foreign Affairs
GEACPS = Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
HISTOD = History Today
HISTN = Historian
IJN = Imperial Japanese Navy
IWM = Imperial War Museum
INTELLNATSEC = Intelligence and National Security
INTHISREV = International History Review

JASIANSTU = Journal of Asian Studies
JCONHIS = Journal of Contemporary History
JI&CH = Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History
JMILHIS = Journal of Military History
JMODHIS = Journal of Modern History
JRUSI = Journal of the Royal United Services Institution
JSAHR = Journal of the Society of Army Historical Research
JSTRASTU = Journal of Strategic Studies
KMT = Kuomintang Party
LRPG = Long Range Penetration Group
MHQ = Military History Quarterly
MILAFF = Military Affairs
MILHIS = Military History
MILREV = Military Review
NAVHIS = Naval History
WWTSA NEWS = Newsletter of the World War Two Studies Association
n.m. = no month
NAVHIS = Naval History
NIP = Naval Institute Press
NIPROC = Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute
NWCR = Naval War College Review
PACHISREV = Pacific Historical Review
Ph.D. diss = unpublished Doctor of Philosophy dissertation
POLSCIQTR = Political Science Quarterly
RAF = Royal Air Force
RAAF = Royal Australian Air Force
REVAMHIS = Reviews in American History
RN = Royal Navy
SEAC = Southeast Asia Command
trans. = translated
UP = University Press
USARMYWWII = U.S. Army History of World War II
USMC = United States Marine Corps
USN = United States Navy
W&S = War and Society
WWTSA NEWS = World War Two Studies Association

Part I
HISTORIOGRAPHICAL NARRATIVE

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1

Introduction

PURPOSE, SCOPE, AND FORMAT OF THE BOOK

The China-Burma-India campaign of the Asian/Pacific war of World War II was the most complex if not the most controversial of the theaters of the entire war. Innovations such as guerrilla warfare, commando and special intelligence operations, and air tactics originated here. Events before, during, and especially after the war affected international developments to a high degree. The nuclear age, the Cold War, decolonization, wars of national liberation, and the spread of Communism were important consequences. The literature is extensive. This historiographical and bibliographical survey will review and assess that vast literature.

The purpose of this survey is to provide a complete reference and research guide for the use of all levels of students, researchers, and scholars and all persons interested in international, colonal, military, and cultural developments in the twentieth century, in World War II, especially 50th anniversary commemorations of events and persons, in the Asian/Pacific war, and the political, ideological, economic, and cultural disposition of the Asian and Pacific areas after that war. The Sino-Japanese War, which actually began in the early 1930s, and postwar events such as the Chinese Civil and Vietnam Wars are also incorporated. What, how, and where information about the China-Burma-India campaign can be found are included. All important primary and secondary sources have been incorporated. It is timely because it is an up-to-date survey of the literature and it incorporates the numerous products of the various commemoration and anniversary events associated with the 50th anniversary of the war.

This volume is a comprehensive and critical historiographical and bibliographical survey of the important literature of a major theater of operations before, during, and after the Asian/Pacific war of the World War II called "China-Burma-India" (C-B-I). Although that combined term did not become official until 1942, and the supreme command position was not appointed until 1943, a case can be made that the Second World War actually originated in this theater: in 1931 an incident in Mukden in Manchuria, northeastern China, precipitated the "Fifteen Years' War" or Sino-Japanese War, 1931-1945.

China-Burma-India was unique. As will be noted in detail in the following chapters, innovation and new initiatives came from this theater. Much potential for the war effort of the Allied powers and much reliance was placed here. Air power enthusiasts claimed Japan could be defeated from this theater alone. Elaborate plans were begun to recover Burma early in the war. President Franklin Roosevelt (FDR) touted China as the future world power, one of his "four policemen" to run the postwar world, filling the vacuum

in Asia created by the demise of Japan. The factor of empire was featured and decolonization was to proceed; a trusteeship process was envisioned, to rapidly replace all colonies. Special and innovative kinds of warfare originated in C-B-I.

Events proved otherwise. Potential failed to materialize. The British were distracted elsewhere. The Burma campaign was not early but one of the last campaigns of the war. Corruption, civil war, Japanese success, failures of air power, logistical imbroglios, breakdowns in command, and the magnitude of the problems frustrated all efforts. Strategic bombing of Japan was shifted to another theater. China as a big power was an illusion. Chiang Kai-shek faltered. Chinese Communists endured, even thrived. FDR became disenchanted. C-B-I became a backwater. The old colonial powers resumed domination.

Interest in World War II has revived significantly. Greenwood Press, among others, has responded. Through its Bibliographies of Battles and Leaders series, Myron J. Smith, Jr. [1387], series advisor, and in related series, Greenwood Press has and will be publishing a number of bibliographies and historiographical surveys covering this period. For example, Colin Baxter of East Tennessee State University has published or is preparing works on D-Day, the North African campaign, and General Sir Bernard Montgomery from the European/Atlantic war. A volume on signals intelligence during the war recently has been published. "Jack" Smith [1385, 1386, 1387, 1388] one of the most prolific bibliographers of all, has published volumes on the attack on Pearl Harbor (December 1941), the battles of Coral Sea and Midway (May and June 1942), the sea war, the air war, military aircraft, and fiction associated with the war. Loyd Lee [932] is preparing the Handbook of the Literature and Research of World War II. The pertinent volume is the second of two projected: The War in Asia and the Pacific.

All three theaters of the Asian/Pacific war are covered: The Central Pacific Campaign by James Controvich [312], published in 1990, The Southwest Pacific Campaign by Eugene Rasor [1269], published in 1996, and this volume. Rasor [1268] has also completed a volume on the first major offensive campaign of the war, The Solomon Islands Campaign. Two of the three supreme Allied commanders of theaters have been or will be subjects, both by Rasor [1266, 1267]: for the Southwest Pacific, General Douglas MacArthur, published in 1994, and for China-Burma-India, Earl Mountbatten of Burma, forthcoming. The latter is to be in Greenwood's Bibliographies of British Statesmen series. A thorough study of publications by and about the third commander, U.S. Admiral Chester Nimitz of the Pacific Ocean Area, including the Central Pacific, led to the conclusion that there was insufficient material published by and about Nimitz to warrant a book-length bibliography.

In the three historiographical-bibliographical surveys by the author covering most of the Asian/Pacific war, certain emphases and focuses have guided the surveys so as to capture the essence of the individual theaters or campaigns and to avoid duplication. In The Southwest Pacific [1269], the elaboration was on sea power: operations of fast carrier task forces, spectacular naval battles such as Leyte Gulf, and submarine campaigns. Secondary emphases were Prisoners of War, the unique situation concerning the Philippines and Australia, and the factor of intelligence. It was amphibious warfare and the exploits of the U.S. Marine Corps in the volume on the The Solomon Islands Campaign [1268]. In this volume, it will be air power and colonialism. Japanese air warfare during the Sino-Japanese War and the extraordinary attack on Pearl Harbor, the unique story of the Flying Tigers, the spectacular sinking of the British battleships, PRINCE OF WALES and REPULSE, by Japanese planes based in French Indochina, the extensive Royal Air Force (RAF) operations in South and Southeast Asia throughout the war, the massive "Hump" supply operation, the innovative tactic of Long Range Penetration Groups (LRPG) in the Burma campaign, and the grandiose but aborted plan

to establish strategic bombing of Japan from Chinese bases are all cases in point for air power. On the issue of colonialism, the themes are to restore or not to restore colonies, for example, in the cases of France, the Netherlands, and Great Britain, and the rise and fall of Japanese imperialism in the case of the Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere (GEACPS). The other side of the coin of imperialism involved national liberation movements. Secondary themes to be considered in presenting the China-Burma-India campaign are command organization, strategy, especially the Singapore strategy, and the China Question, especially the series of China Missions.

There are quantitative and qualitative features of the book. Specifically, general histories, monographs, bibliographies, reference works, official histories, published reports, government documents, unpublished dissertations, scholarly and some popular articles, oral histories, proceedings of conferences and symposiums, fiction, film, art, and poetry are included. All of that material will then be incorporated, reviewed, evaluated, analyzed, critiqued, and integrated into the overall literature about all aspects of C-B-I, and will be placed in the context of the Asian/Pacific war, World War II, and the twentieth century.

The following chapters review, evaluate and integrate a comprehensive collection of scholarly and some popular literature published about the China-Burma-India campaign. Included is coverage of operations in all dimensions, air, land, sea, and undersea, organization, strategy, colonialism and decolonization, diplomacy, ideology, personnel and their experiences, memoirs, diaries, autobiographies, biographies, and oral histories, intelligence matters, logistics and supply, and cultural aspects such as journalism, fiction, film, and art. Available archival, research, and library facilities and materials are described. There is an introductory historical essay, a chronology, and comprehensive indexes, divided into author and subject sections.

The bibliographer and the scholar who formulate historiographical surveys of the literature on a topic face limitations. Only what has been published can be appraised and assessed. Gaps exist in that literature and further research and writing are needed. These deficiences and opportunities for more study and publication are pointed out in the final chapter.

Finally, The China-Burma-India Campaign is divided into two major sections for the convenience of the reader and researcher. Part I, the Historiographical Narrative section, includes a general survey and review of everything which is collected and incorporated into Part II, the Annotated Bibliography section, consisting of 1613 annotated entries. Part I, the Historiographical Narrative section, features critical analysis, critiques, evaluation, assessment, and integration into the overall literature. A conscious effort has been made to incorporate analytical and qualitative judgments. In each of the chapters and subdivisions, the best, most useful, most praised works are reviewed early in the presentations, generally in some detail. Lesser, complementary, and supplementary works are included but with less emphasis and comment. Every one of the 1613 numbered entries in Part II, the Annotated Bibliography section, is incorporated, integrated, and placed in context in Part I, the Historiographical Narrative section.

The Annotated Bibliography section brings together 1613 entries. It is structured alphabetically so that, in most cases, the first letter of the last name of the author is the key. Each is numbered in order, 1-1613. Several ways of cross-referencing, integration, linkage, and the standard indexes have been incorporated. Every pertinent citation in Part I, the Historiographical Narrative section, is designated by a bracketed numbered entry, "[1090]", taken from Part II, the Annotated Bibliography section.

Note that to avoid some confusion about the sequence of names the Japanese practice of the placement of names has been reversed. Because many works by Japanese authors are in English and even more have been translated into English, and since this is a

standard annotated bibliography, names have been placed in the order normally expected in the West. Also, in some instances of recurring sequences, for example, in presenting libraries and research centers, in presenting works by and about many personalities, in presenting large numbers of journals and periodicals, conferences, symposiums, and commemorations, the use of an abbreviated listing process has been adopted.

CHRONOLOGY

The following are salient events recounted to place the China-Burma-India theater and campaign in perspective and context chronologically within the twentieth century, with World War II, and with the Asian/Pacific war.

1931

--18 September - Mukden incident between Japanese and Chinese forces, in Manchuria.

--Beginning of "Fifteen Years' War" or Sino-Japanese War.

1935

--Japan resumed expansion in China.

1937

--7 July - Marco Polo Bridge incident.

--Nanking Massacre.

--Claire Chennault to China to inspect and provide training for Chinese air forces.

--12 December - PANAY incident.

1939

--April - Nomonhan, Russo-Japanese border conflict.

--23 August - Germany and Russia signed a ten-year non-aggression pact.

--September - World War II began in Europe; Germany invaded Poland; Britain and France declared war against Germany; Russia remained neutral.

--November - Japan attempted to negotiate a settlement in China.

1940

--May and June - Germany invaded France and Low Countries; France signed an armistice and withdrew; Vichy Regime established; Britain continued alone.

--July - British closed Burma Road.

--September - Tripartite Pact created Axis Alliance: Germany, Italy, Japan.

--November and December - American army-navy chiefs formulated war plan strategy; Germany-first strategic priority decided.

1941

--January and February - Anglo-American Combined Chiefs of Staff agreed on grand strategy in case of war against Axis powers: "Germany-first."

--March - Lend-Lease Act passed.

--April - Russia and Japan signed neutrality agreement.

--June - Germany broke non-aggression pact, invaded Russia, and opened Eastern Front; Grand Alliance created: Britain, Russia, U.S.

--July - Japan intervened in Indochina.

--August - Atlantic Charter, Allied war aims, formulated off Newfoundland by FDR and Churchill.

--December - Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, Philippines, and much of Southeast Asia; Japanese invaded Malaya and Burma, sank British battleships PRINCE OF WALES and REPULSE; surrender of Hong Kong.

1942

--January - ABDA, an Allied command for the Far East, created; Sir Archibald Wavell, Supreme Commander.

--February - surrender of Singapore and Malaya; Dutch East Indies overrun; battle of the Java Sea, defeat of ABDA naval forces.

--17 March - at a train stop in Adelaide, Australia, MacArthur made his famous promise, "I shall return" to the Philippines.

--18 April - Pacific commands delineated.

--3-8 May - battle of Coral Sea.

--3-4 June - battle of Midway.

--July - China-Burma-India theater created for administrative purposes.

--August to February 1943 - first Allied offensive operations, Guadalcanal and Solomon Islands campaigns.

--November - Allies landed in North Africa.

1943

--12-23 January - Casablanca Summit Conference (SYMBOL); FDR and Churchill; war aim of "unconditional surrender" enunciated.

--12-25 May - Washington Summit Conference (TRIDENT), FDR and Churchill; ambitious plans to develop bases in China for strategic bombing of Japan.

--11-24 August - first Quebec Summit Conference (QUADRANT); FDR and Churchill; SEAC command created with Mountbatten as Supreme Allied Commander; sanction for Wingate LRPGs.

--23-27 November and 2-7 December - Cairo Summit Conference (SEXTANT); FDR, Churchill, Chiang Kai-shek, Mountbatten; plans for Asian/Pacific war.

--28 November to 1 December - Teheran Summit Conference (EUREKA); first of Big 3 conferences, FDR, Churchill, Stalin; plans for second front in European/Atlantic war, mostly military decisions.

1944

--July to October; December to February 1945; March to July 1945 - DIXIE mission, American officials to Yenan.

--21 August to 7 October - Dumbarton Oaks Conference, Georgetown; Allied representatives formulated organization and structure of U.N.

--10-17 September - second Quebec Summit Conference (OCTAGON); FDR and Churchill; plans for occupation of Germany, altered later.

--October - Moscow Summit Conference; Churchill and Stalin; Balkan spheres of influence delineated.

--October - MacArthur "Returns" to the Philippines; Albert Wedemeyer replaced Stilwell.

--23-25 October - battle for Leyte Gulf.

1945

--DIXIE mission continued.

--4-11 February - Yalta Summit Conference (ARGONAUT), second of Big 3 conferences, generally seen as most important and controversial; FDR, Churchill, Stalin; many decisions related to postwar world order, for example, U.N. and Russian entry in Asian/Pacific war.

--25 February - Manila liberated after destructive fight.

--March - Japan declared independence of Indochina, creating subsequent complications.

--6 April - MacArthur made Commander, U.S. Forces, Pacific.

--25 April to 26 June - meeting at San Francisco to launch U.N.

--17 July to 2 August - Potsdam Summit Conference (TERMINAL), third and last of Big 3 Summit Conferences, Truman, Churchill-Attlee, Stalin; last of agreements of Grand Alliance.

--6 August - A-bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

--8 August - Russia invaded Manchuria, entered Asian/Pacific war.

--9 August - A-bomb dropped on Nagasaki.

--15 August - Japanese announce surrender.

--2 September - Japanese surrender ceremony aboard USS MISSOURI; MacArthur made Supreme Commander, Allied Powers, Far East (SCAP).

--September to April 1952 - occupation of Japan by the Allies, led by MacArthur who was recalled, April 1951.

1946

--negotiations in Paris to attempt to resolve future of Indochina; "First" Vietnam war began.

1949

--Chinese Civil War ended with victory of the Communists; Chiang and Nationalists withdrew to Taiwan; U.S. continued to recognize Nationalist China.

1950

--June - North Korea invaded South Korea.

--September - U.N. forces crossed 38th Parallel into North Korea.

--November - Chinese intervened in Korea.

1951

--April - General MacArthur recalled by President Truman as Supreme Allied Commander.

1953

--Korean War armistice concluded.

1954

--battle of Dien Bien Phu, Viet Minh defeated the French who withdrew from Indochina; international conference at Geneva to resolve the issues of Indochina. War continued.

1972

--President Nixon made historic visit to China, Sino-American relations resumed.

1975

--U.S. withdrew from Vietnam.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The China-Burma-India campaign comprised a major theater of World War II or the Second World War. Some have dubbed the war the Fifteen Years' War. Russians still call it the Great Patriotic War. Dates are confusing. It depended on who is fighting and when. The Sino-Japanese War or Fifteen Years' War meant 1931-1945, although some contend the dates should be 1937-1945. Fighting in China continued from 1931-1949 including the conclusion of the Chinese Civil War. The British fought in Europe from 1939-1945. The Russians and Americans fought from 1941-1945. France fought from 1939-1940 and 1946-1954. Obviously, there are questions and disagreements over what to call the war and when it was fought.

For purposes of this volume, the war will be divided thusly: the European/Atlantic war and the Asian/Pacific war, together comprising World War II. Coverage will begin with 1931 and, because of the disposition of imperialism and the origins of the Cold War, some works will be dealing with consequences extending into the 1950s.

So, World War II or the Second World War can be divided variously: the Fifteen Years' War or Sino-Japanese War, 1931-1945 (that is a major feature of this volume); the European/Atlantic war, which included campaigns in Western Europe, the Mediterranean, North Africa, the Middle East, and the Battle of the Atlantic, 1939-1945; the war on the Eastern Front or Great Patriotic War, Germany vs. Russia, 1941-1945, and the Asian/Pacific war or war in the Far East, 1941-1945.

The line-up of sides was as follows: the Grand Alliance or Allies consisted of the Big Three powers, the U.S., Russia, and Great Britain vs. the Axis Alliance, Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Imperial Japan. Other participants on the Allied side came to a total of fifty by the end. The Axis Alliance rarely cooperated and never coordinated actions. The Grand Alliance repeatedly accomplished both and won the war. Until the last week of the war, Russia remained neutral in the Asian/Pacific war. That was the controlling factor in dividing World War II into European/Atlantic and Asian/Pacific phases.

Because of the time of the creation and the make-up of the Grand Alliance, the summer of 1941, and the belligerent, non-belligerent status of Russia, effectively, the roles of Allied powers were as follows: for the European/Atlantic war, Great Britain was alone until entry of the U.S. in December 1941, then joint British-American action; for the Eastern Front, Russia alone led the effort; for the Sino-Japanese War, China alone endured, and, for the Asian/Pacific war, the U.S. led with increasing British participation toward the end. In the final weeks, Russia entered the Asian/Pacific war. A particular complication with significant implications concerned France. She entered the European/Atlantic war in September 1939 but signed an armistice agreement with Germany and collaborated after June 1940. She then resumed an imperial war in Indochina, 1946-1954.

The Grand Alliance came into existence during the summer of 1941. A strategic decision had already been reached among the Allies that Germany was the most dangerous enemy and must be defeated first. That priority was maintained throughout. The Allied command structure for the Asian/Pacific war was subdivided into three major theaters of operations: the Central Pacific campaign thrusting at Japan from the east, the Southwest Pacific campaign, from the south and east, and the campaign, the focus of this historiographical-bibliographical survey, China-Burma-India (C-B-I), thrusting at Japan from the north and west.

Ultimately, global strategic priorities prevailed. The "Germany-first" strategy meant the Asian/Pacific theater was secondary; within the three theaters in the Asian/Pacific war, C-B-I was tertiary. During the long conflict C-B-I declined in importance and increasingly suffered from neglect. Other areas gained from the de-emphasis of C-B-I.

Amphibious invasions in North Africa and Europe attracted resources which might have been used to recover Burma. Strategic bombing of Japan was shifted from China to the Central Pacific theater. As planned, the European/Atlantic war ended first, in May 1945. War continued in the Far East. Plans for invasions of the Japanese Home Islands were set for November 1945 and the spring of 1946. Forces from Europe began to shift to the Far East.

What followed precipitated enormous consequences for decades. The U.S. dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 6 and 9 August 1945. The nuclear age began. Further complications arose because of the entry of Russia into the Asian/Pacific war. Russia had been neutral up until the time of entry, 8 August 1945. Much had been offered to Russia in return for her participation.

On 15 August the Japanese announced surrender. This was a surprise and the Allies were unprepared. Demobilization of millions of Japanese occupation forces must occur. Order must be restored. The Fifteen Years' War now ended but the Cold War was beginning. The Chinese Civil War continued, the China Question persisted, Korea and Indochina were divided, and Russia increased its presence and influence in the Far East. C-B-I was the beginning, the end, and the beginning.

As explained above, certain individual themes will be emphasized in this volume on C-B-I. These factors stood out in this theater. Air power and empire were particularly important. In addition, the issue of command organization of the theater created controversy and problems. The global strategy adopted by the Grand Alliance ensured C-B-I would remain the lowest priority. Diplomatic complications were exacerbated due to strategic neglect. Actions within C-B-I of commanders, diplomats, journalists, and politicians will create postwar recriminations and ideological debate, if not the origins of the Cold War itself. The role of missionaries was also a factor.

In addition to the particular emphases of this volume, two issues will be elaborated upon: the important series of special diplomatic "missions" sent from the U.S. to China between the 1930s and the 1950s and the "Singapore strategy," the effort by the British to maintain a powerful presence in the Far East after World War I, after the expiration of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

In the 1890s, doctrines about the hegemony of sea power were enunciated and formulated by the American naval officer, Alfred T. Mahan. They became particularly influential in the U.S., Great Britain, Germany, and Japan. Correspondingly, in the 1910s and 1920s, the Italian military theorist, Guilio Douhet, formulated the modern doctrine of the hegemony of air power, a twentieth-century phenomenon. The doctrines of Douhet and the persuasive arguments of General William Mitchell of the U.S. Army (air force), and Lord Trenchard of British Royal Air Force (RAF), were all instrumental in convincing American and British officials during the interwar period to place the highest priority on the development of large air forces and defenses against enemy air power. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, proclaimed, and many believed him, that "the bomber will always get through."

Theories of air power and plans at implementation and execution affected C-B-I. Arguments for fighter aircraft for attacking and defending and, more importantly, a rationale for the doctrine of strategic bombing, were introduced. General Claire Chennault formulated and proceeded to put into practice fighter air tactics with his famous American Volunteer Group (AVG) or Flying Tigers used in China against the Japanese. A program was begun to bomb the Japanese Home Islands from bases in eastern China just as Germany was being bombed by long range strategic bombers. The ultimate use of strategic bombing was the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. During and after the war an ever expanding debate ensued over the merits and morality of the Allied Strategic Bombing campaign.

As will be presented below in Chapter 6 under Air Operations, Chennault convinced FDR and others that strategic bombing could be used against the Japanese Home Islands from bases constructed in eastern China. Early in the war preparations were begun to implement a massive construction and logistical operation to build and supply these bases. Chinese coolie labor was mobilized. The famous "Hump" supply campaign was implemented. The superfortress strategic bombers, the B-29s, were to use these bases. A number of them, the first B-29s which became operational, were sent to British bases in India. Initial targets were to be Japanese industrial centers. Several bombing missions were actually conducted. Meantime, the Japanese launched a major land campaign which successfully overran more of eastern China. The Chinese army was incapable of stopping that offensive and the Japanese captured the sites of the bombing bases. The entire grandiose scheme had to be abandoned. The B-29s and the strategic bombing campaign against Japan were then shifted to the Central Pacific theater, based on the recently secured island of Saipan.

Secondary aspects of air power related to introduction, use, tactics, and success of Japanese air operations used against China in the 1930s and 1940s, the use of aircraft carrier air attack tactics, involving six large Japanese aircraft carriers, in the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, the expansive use of the RAF in South and Southeast Asia throughout the war, and the massive logistical supply operation from India and Burma to China over "the Hump," the Himalayan mountains. Closely associated with RAF and some American Army Air Force operations in the Burma campaign was a unique wartime doctrine associated with Long Range Penetration Groups (LRPG). They are more popularly known as "Wingate's Chindits" and "Merrill's Marauders." In practice, groups of troops were projected far behind enemy lines. Supply and communications were maintained with them primarily via air. Native armed forces especially trained and integrated with them were also utilized. Guerrilla warfare doctrines were developed here. Secret intelligence and insurgency operations were carried out by the British and Americans. Many innovative military practices originated within C-B-I. Elaboration will follow.

Imperial factors are more important in the China-Burma-India theater than in any other. Much of the areas of South and Southeast Asia were colonized and, in the twentieth century, China was fast becoming dominated by the British, French, Americans, Germans, Russians, and Japanese, as colonial expansionists. World War I intervened and the process stalled. Japan exploited Europe's distraction during the war, and, beginning in 1931, conquered most of China. The disposition of China after the war provoked major controversy. FDR of the United States, for example, had envisioned China as a major power destined to dominate all of the Far East. Decolonization and the related rise of national liberation movements and rebellions are also pertinent.

Colonialism and the beginning of decolonization are the second of the major themes associated with the literature of C-B-I. The age of exploration and empire, the making of colonies, required several centuries, from about 1400 to 1900, to complete. The unmaking of colonies, decolonization, required only a few decades, the late 1940s to the 1970s. World Wars I and II caused acceleration of the process. If decolonization had proceeded as envisioned by FDR during the early years of World War II, the process would have been even faster. Toward the end of his life and the war, FDR began changing his mind; his successor, Harry Truman, completed the reversal and colonies survived for awhile longer. However, in several cases such as French Indochina and the Dutch East Indies, long and deadly colonial rebellions ensued. The end result was the same: independence. These matters relate significantly to events during and after the war within C-B-I.

It is the Asian and Pacific colonies of the British, French, and Dutch and the Japanese which apply. The two factors are linked. The expansion of Japan and Japanese imperialism signalled the end of European colonial hegemony in the Asian/Pacific region. The Japanese cry was "Asia for the Asians." The Japanese empire was dubbed the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere (GEACPS). The clear and universally acclaimed watershed was the humiliating surrender of Malaya and Singapore in February 1942. A symbolic message was sent that White-European rule was over forever. Even Winston Churchill recognized the fall of Singapore as the greatest British defeat and lamented the consequences.

From the beginning of the war, even before the U.S. became officially involved, FDR announced his determination to end colonialism in the world. The Philippines had been promised independence in legislation passed in 1935; to be implemented after a ten-year preparatory period. This was necessarily altered due to the war, but the Philippines did gain independence on 4 July 1946, almost on time. That development related to aspects of the Southwest Pacific campaign and is reviewed in the volume, The Southwest Pacific Campaign, in this series, by the author [1269].

As suggested, the role of Winston Churchill in this process is also important. He was an avid and outspoken imperialist. During and after the war he did everything possible to prevent decolonization, especially in the case of India, the "jewel in the Crown" of British colonies. Churchill repeatedly swore that he would never agree to the diminution of the British empire. Yet, partly because the British desperately needed American support for their war effort, Churchill was obliged to participate in decolonization.

The first manifestation of a formal program of decolonization came out of an early summit conference, FDR and Churchill off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada, in August 1941. At this conference the Atlantic Charter was enunciated, the equivalent of Allied war aims for World War II. Unlike Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points, it was vague and general. Article 6 of the Charter promised that all persons in the world would be able to identify themselves with their own government. This was clearly meant to be the end of colonialism, and Churchill must have known. FDR continued for several years to exert pressure to fulfill this objective, decolonization. For example, he openly interfered in British affairs in India and sent a personal representative to stimulate decolonization there. Churchill was not amused.

The case of French Indochina was most instructive. It was complicated by what happened in France proper in the spring of 1940. France was rapidly overrun when the Germans launched their powerful offensive on 10 May 1940. By late June a new French government under Marshal Philippe Petain concluded an armistice with Germany. Two-thirds of France was occupied by German troops at French expense. The south and east remained unoccupied and the government moved to an obscure vacation resort, Vichy; thus the name of the wartime collaborating government of France, the Vichy Regime. France and Great Britain almost went to war later in the summer when the British attacked and demobilized much of the French fleet in the Mediterranean. The U.S. maintained relations with Vichy. The disposition of the large French empire varied. Some colonies remained loyal to Vichy. Some broke away and supported the developing Free French under the leadership of General Charles de Gaulle. De Gaulle established a competing government in exile in London. The French colony most loyal to Vichy was Indochina. Colonial bureaucrats increasingly cooperated with the expanding Japanese well before December 1941. In fact, the aircraft which sank the British battleships PRINCE OF WALES and REPULSE in December 1941 came from land bases in Indochina.

FDR envisioned the end of empire. He openly stated his objectives. In his view the French had been the worst of the colonial powers. France ruthlessly exploited its colonies and did not deserve to resume as a colonial power. FDR planned a trustee structure for

postwar colonies, modelled on the League of Nations Mandate system. France's colonies were to be placed under this system. The new international organization, what became the United Nations, was to administer the trusteeships.

Events toward the end of the war apparently convinced FDR to soften his views on decolonization and the future of French colonies. After the death of FDR in April 1945, President Harry Truman completed the reversal. France was rearmed, participated in the final campaign against Germany, obtained a seat on the Allied Control Commission to administer the disposition of Germany, and was aided financially, militarily, and colonially by American and some British resources in reestablishing its colonial empire. The most significant and far ranging consequences were to be in Indochina and Algeria, both of which became centers of long, costly, and deadly anticolonial wars. Both eventually, perhaps inevitably, gained independence; Algeria only after an attempted military coup which almost brought down French democracy.

In fact, it was the British who most facilitated the return of the French to Indochina. The British were given the task of taking the surrender of all Japanese forces, military and civilian, in occupation in Southeast Asia, and restoring order. The British army commander facilitated the return of French colonial rule based in Saigon.

The two most prominent themes reflecting emphases in the literature on C-B-I are air power and imperialism. Other important factors to be stressed are command and strategy, treated in detail in Chapter 5.

At the beginning of the Asian/Pacific war, Allied armed forces were temporarily organized into a centralized structure, the ABDA command (American, British, Dutch, Australian), but its territory and forces were soon lost to the Japanese and it lapsed. The U.S. became increasingly responsible for most of the forces and the fighting in the Asian/Pacific war. On 18 April 1942, the Allied command organization of the Pacific war was restructured. Army General Douglas MacArthur was to be commander of the Southwest Pacific Area; Admiral Chester Nimitz was to be the commander of the Pacific Ocean Area, further subdivided into the North, South, and Central Pacific Areas. A year later Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten was made Supreme Allied Commander, Southeast Asia Command (SAC SEAC). Headquarters was set up in Ceylon.

Prominent personalities of C-B-I will be covered in detail in Chapter 7 below. Several require introduction here because they are part of the complex, controversial, and consequential manifestations of the command structure of C-B-I. The problems begin in the late 1930s, continue at a serious level during the war, precipitate major crises during the last year, and influence efforts at solving the "China Question" after the war. A long list of special missions apply, each, one way or another, attempting to answer the China Question.

Modern China dates from the beginning of the Chinese Revolution in 1911. The old dynasties were overthrown and a republican form of government was attempted. Sun Yat-sen was the great revolutionary leader. He died in the mid-1920s. Meantime the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) was formed and for awhile cooperated with the Chinese Nationalist Party, the Kuomintang (KMT). Serious antagonism developed and escalated into civil war. To save themselves, CCP leaders and members fled in a desperate series of moves to the far northwest of China, to Yenan. This "Long March" occurred in the early 1930s. Meantime, powerful Chinese warlords ruled large areas and obstructed many reform efforts.

The successor to Sun Yat-sen was an obscure young army officer who was actually trained in Moscow, Chiang Kai-shek. He gained increasing control over Chinese politics during the 1930s and 1940s. In 1931, the Japanese attacked and the Fifteen Years's War continually created impossible problems for any and all Chinese governments. CCP and KMT continued to fight each other throughout the period. Chiang was the leader dealt

with by the Americans, to the virtual exclusion of CCP and it leaders. Civil war continued until the CCP won, forcing the KMT to evacuate and set up a virtual government in exile on the island of Taiwan. To the dismay of most of the rest of the world, the U.S. insisted on recognizing Chiang's Taiwan regime as the official government of China well into the 1970s.

Other personalities contributed to the command imbroglio. General Joseph Stilwell of the U.S. Army was appointed as American commander and made chief of staff to Chiang. Stilwell and his advisors, mostly from the U.S. State Department, became known as the "Old China Hands." Earlier an American Army air force officer, Claire Chennault, "resigned his commission," and became an advisor in the Chinese air force and leader of the Flying Tigers. He and Stilwell frequently disagreed, Chennault leading the anti-Stilwell, pro-Chiang American contingent. Madame Chiang, one of the powerful Soong family, became increasingly popular and influential among what became known as the "China Lobby" in the U.S. FDR's most influential confidant, Harry Hopkins, and a relative and influential journalist, Joseph Alsop, remained loyal to and supportive of Chiang throughout. These are all factors in the ongoing "China Question."

The appointment of British Admiral Lord Mountbatten as Supreme Allied Commander for C-B-I seemed to have little influence on the Chiang-Stilwell-Chennault conflict. Finally, Stilwell was recalled and replaced by Albert Wedemeyer. At the end of the war, Patrick Hurley became U.S. Ambassador to China. He suddenly resigned in protest late in 1945, further exacerbating the China Question. All of these various "missions" to China, and others, will be reviewed in Chapter 4 below.

Other explanatory historical factors to be pursued in more detail relate to strategy, diplomacy, military alliances, and logistics. During the interwar period, relations between the U.S. and Great Britain on the one hand and Japan on the other deteriorated. An expansive war had begun between China and Japan in 1931. By the late 1930s the British and Americans were providing aid to China. China became eligible for American Lend-Lease Aid in the spring of 1941. Much of that eventually had to be transported by air in a dangerous logistical operation across "the Hump," the Himalayan mountains, from India to southwestern China.

In Chapter 5 on strategy, below, the critical situation of the Allies is explained. The "Germany-first" decision, made much earlier, seemingly precluded offensive operations anywhere in the Asian/Pacific war area.

Diplomacy and the alliance structure introduced the basis for the fact of two separate wars, the European/Atlantic and Asian/Pacific wars. In August 1939, Germany and Russia signed a ten-year non-aggression pact, the Hitler-Stalin pact. Hitler violated the pact in June 1941 and invaded Russia on a massive scale, creating the Eastern Front. Meantime, in April 1941, for mutually beneficial reasons, Russia and Japan signed a non-aggression treaty. Effectively, this meant Russia was officially an ally in the European/Atlantic war but remained neutral until 8 August 1945, the last week of the war, in the Asian/Pacific war. This created complications in running the war, strategy, and diplomacy. To entice Russia to break the Russo-Japanese treaty, an extraordinary series of territorial and other awards were made in the Far East to Russia.

Chapter 8 will review cultural aspects and Chapter 9, a variety of assessments associated with C-B-I. The theater was the venue for a large number of novels and films. As in all of the other theaters of World War II, 50th anniversary commemoration events and publications abounded. The Historiographical Narrative section will conclude in Chapter 10 with a description of areas and topics needing further research and publication.

2

Sources

Of the three theaters of the Asian/Pacific war, searching for information and researching for China-Burma-India will be most difficult and complicated. Source centers are less available and are widely dispersed all over the world. Languages are more diverse and less familiar to the typical student and researcher. Countries like China and Vietnam are less open and less cooperative. Japanese records were destroyed, frequently on purpose. Fortunately, Russian sources and archives are becoming more accessible since the demise of the Soviet Union. So, the challenges for researching and studying C-B-I are greater than for the Central and Southwest Pacific and the European/Atlantic theaters.

RESEARCH AND HISTORICAL CENTERS

Despite some limitations noted above, extensive resources are available for researching and studying C-B-I. Those centers and archives in the U.S. mentioned in The Southwest Pacific Campaign [1269] and The Solomon Islands Campaign [1268] volumes in this series include applicable materials. Because so much of the fighting and the forces involved were British or Commonwealth in origin, more research centers from those areas, for example, in Great Britain and in Australia, will provide more productive results for the student and the scholar. Some of these are as follows. Addresses are included so contact can be made.

--Center of Military History, Department of the Army, 1099 14th St., NW, Franklin Court, Washington, D.C. 20005-3402. Contains an extensive reference library, monographs, and documents; originally sponsored U.S. Army in World War II [1520] official history series, over 90 volumes published.

--U.S. Army Military Institute at Carlisle Barracks, Carlisle, PA 17013-5008. This important research center is adjacent to the U.S. Army War College; Richard Sommers [1405], the archivist-historian, described the Army Institute repository holdings, including almost six million manuscripts and hundreds of thousands of books, monographs, photos, and films. The Institute has published a useful Special Bibliographies series in soft-back form: for example, on unit histories, manuscript holdings, oral histories, and World War II. There is also the Senior Officer Oral History Program. The overall holdings include some papers and oral histories of William "Hap" Arnold, Albert Wedemeyer, and William Donovan. Sources used by prominent historians such as Louis Morton, Forrest Pogue, S.L.A. Marshall, and Clay Blair are available.

--U.S. Air Force Historical Research Agency, Department of the Air Force, Maxwell Air Force Base, AL 36112-6678. Lloyd Cornett [333] has described the holdings of this institution, formerly called the Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center. There are over 45 million pages of documents and other materials: monographs, photographs, film, official papers, unit histories, and oral history transcripts. The unit histories are on microfilm and there is an oral history catalogue. The holdings are collated into the Inferential Retrieval Index System (IRIS).

--U.S. Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, 9th and M St., SE, Washington, D.C. 20374. The Office of Naval History was established in 1944 and this center is its heir; a recent article by Kathleen Lloyd [969] describes the operational archives in the Dudley Knox Center section of the extensive complex located in the Washington Navy Yard in Washington. These records include action reports, war diaries, war plans, and oral history transcripts. Manuscript collections of papers of Samuel Eliot Morison, Robert Bulkley, and Daniel Barbey are also housed here. Former director Dean Allard [18, 19] has overseen publication of two books describing sources available on U.S. naval history: located generally in the U.S., listed state by state, and in the Washington, D.C. area, for example, in archives, libraries, museums, and the Smithsonian Institution. Marshall Fishwick [519] elaborated on naval records for World War II.

--U.S. Marine Corps, James Breckinridge Library, Marine Corps Educational Center, Quantico, VA 22134. In many ways, the U.S. Marine Corps is the most historically conscious of the American armed servies; there are extensive facilities and collections, some brand new, at Quantico Marine Base, including a Marine Corps University facility.

--The Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies, Whitehall Yard, London, SW1A 2ET, Great Britain. In Great Britain, the Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies (RUSI), with slight variation in name, has functioned as a center for research, a library, and a sponsor of lectures, publications, and a journal concerned with the armed forces since 1831. It is located in Whitehall Yard, near Parliament Square, Westminster, in London. Shelford Bidwell [132] described its history and services.

--Australian War Memorial, GPO Box 345, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia. A monumental structure, a combined war memorial, museum, archive, library, and research center, is the Australian War Memorial in Canberra. Large collections of battlefield artifacts, artistic depictions of war, and oral history transcriptions are included. There is even a Hall of Memory, a kind of religious chapel. As a 50th anniversary of World War II commemoration piece, the deputy director, Michael McKernan [1021], wrote a detailed description, Here in Their Spirit. Vera Blackburn [134, 135] has published two articles describing its collections, for example, 240,000 photos from World War II.

--Office of Military History, War History Division, Defense Research Bureau, National Defense Agency, Tokyo, Japan. This Japanese military history agency was set up by the post-occupation government and has produced over 100 volumes as an exhaustive official history of Japan in World War II, Senshi Sosho. The structure is oriented around specific campaigns such as Manchuria, Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies. Nothing controversial such as treatment of POWs is incorporated. Allied occupation officials set up the Japanese Research Division in the Military History Section of occupation headquarters. A series of monographs were produced which would be comparable to an official Japanese history of the war.

ARCHIVES

Some important repositories are in the process of change: modern records of the British government were transferred from the old Public Record Office off Fleet Street

to the new facility at Kew during the 1980s, the British Library will be moving from its former home in the British Museum Reading Room to its own facility several blocks to the north, projected for 1997, the National Archives, repository of all official publications of the U.S. government, is moving to a major new facility, and the German archives center for military history is moving from Freiburg to Potsdam.

--The National Archives, Washington DC 20408, Suitland, MD, and College Park, MD 20742. The holdings of the National Archives are in the process of reorganization. Much is or will be moved to the new facility, called Archives II, on the campus of the University of Maryland at College Park. Details of the transition and changes can be obtained from the archives; pertinent is the Modern Military Records Division. Bruce Bustard [208] described some of the documents in the collection pertinent to World War II. Don Wilson [1582, 1583], a former director, described programs associated with the 50th anniversary commemorations of World War II. The OSS operated only in C-B-I and its records at the National Archives are described by Lawrence McDonald [1005]. Under the overall direction of Samuel Eliot Morison after the war the 30,000 volumes of seized Japanese military records were processed and microfilmed, consolidated onto 260 reels. Most originals were eventually returned to the Japanese. James Morley [1117] described these processes and reviewed a checklist of the records held by the National Archives.

--The Public Record Office, Ruskin Ave., Kew, Richmond, Surrey TW9 4DV, Great Britain. The equivalent to the National Archives for Great Britain, the massive Public Record Office (PRO) at Kew, on the Thames River just outside London, houses pertinent documents related to all aspects of World War II. The old standard guide, frequently updated, was by M.S. Giuseppi [577], three volumes. John Cantwell [238] has published an extensive guide, updated in 1993. Here is where the formerly secret (until 1975) ULTRA holdings on communications intelligence can be researched although actual ULTRA messages have not been declassified. Elaboration on all of this has just been released in two guides by Louise Atherton [59, 60]. The records of the Special Operations Executive (SOE) were included.

--The Imperial War Museum, Lambeth Road, London SE1 6HZ, Great Britain. The description is by John de St. Jorre [826]: a large museum dealing exclusively with the twentieth century, much of it devoted to exhibitions about World War II, a center for researchers, and a large collection of documents, private papers, oral history, photos, and posters. The Keeper of Documents, Roderick Suddaby [1431], wrote about twentieth-century manuscripts related to war, personal papers of over 9000 persons with over 300 new ones added each year. Since 1987 the institution has published an annual journal, The Imperial War Museum Review.

--The Churchill Archives, Churchill College, Cambridge University, Cambridge, Great Britain. A relatively new and expanding center for researchers is the Churchill Archives located within the college complex at Churchill College, Cambridge Univeristy. Its former well-known director, Correlli Barnett [83], described its holdings and facilities.

--Broadlands Archive, Special Collections Section, the Library of the University of Southampton, Southampton, Great Britain. Particularly useful for students and researchers of C-B-I is the Broadlands Archive [186]. Broadlands near Romsey, Hampshire, was the estate of Lord Palmerston in the nineteenth century and the Mountbattens in the twentieth century. The Mountbatten papers, among others, were held there until 1988 and made available to researchers in 1992. Included are 250,000 items and 50,000 photographs. The personal library of Mountbatten was extensive, now divided into interesting sections: books by Mountbatten, about Mountbatten, for which Mountbatten wrote forewords, official histories, and other pertinent and related works. Further details are described by L.M. Mitchell [1095].

--Netherlands: The Central Archives Depot of the Ministry of Defense, The Hague. This Dutch archive contains records of Dutch military and naval operations before, during, and after the war.

--Germany: Militargeschichtliches Forschungsamt and the Bundesarchiv-Militararchiv, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany. The central archive for holdings concerning German military history, especially the history of World War II and the Axis Alliance. Plans are being made to move this archive to a central archive at Potsdam, south of Berlin.

LIBRARIES

--Library of Congress, Manuscript Division, Room 3005, Second and Independence Ave., Washington, DC 20540. A central location with the most published materials where the researcher could and should begin is the Library of Congress, across the street from the U.S. Capitol in Washington. Through its central reading room, the researcher can obtain at a desk virtually every published book in print. There is a recent resource guide for materials about World War II by Peter Rohrbach [1290]. The manuscript division contains the papers of many prominent Americans, including military and naval leaders.

--U.S. Military Academy (USMA) Library, West Point, NY 10996-1799. This library of the military academy has collected some pertinent material. The librarian, Alan Aimone [10], published an article describing the collection related to World War II and the Special Collections Division.

--U.S. Naval Academy (USNA) Library, Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD 21402. The Naval Academy contains a large collection of secondary works and full serial runs of a large number of pertinent journals and periodicals such as Proceedings of the Naval Institute and Naval History.

--U.S. Naval War College Library, Newport, RI 02840. There is a Naval Historical Collection in the library. The Naval War College has published the Battle Analysis series on 3 reels of microfilm, available from Scholarly Resources.

--U.S. Army War College Library, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013. Contains an extensive collection of secondary works and serial runs of important journals in military history; across the street from the U.S. Army Military History Institute.

--Presidential Libraries, various. Unique for the United States resource centers of major significance are the series of Presidential Libraries, now numbering 17 (a separate official holding structure for the papers of Richard Nixon has yet to be sanctioned). Pertinent ones with records of interest to scholars of World War II would be those of Herbert Hoover, Franklin Roosevelt, and Harry Truman. The librarian at the Harry Truman Library in Independence, MO, Benedict Zobrist [1613], has an article about holdings of the pertinent Presidential Libraries related to World War II. The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library is located in Iowa and is separate from the Hoover Institution at Stanford, CA.

--The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305. Formerly called the Hoover Library and originally endowed by Herbert Hoover, it has expanded into a major library and research center. Its holdings concerning Asia are particularly extensive. Papers of prominent generals such as Joseph Stilwell and Claire Chennault and admirals such as Charles Lockwood and Robert Theobald are held here. A dated description of the collections by the then librarian, Nina Almind [31], and a more recent summary of pertinent holdings by Agnes Peterson [1228], a longtime expert on World War II, are published.

--The George C. Marshall Library, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, VA 24450. Housed at this independent library, on the grounds of VMI but not attached to it, are Marshall's papers and those of William Leahy, among others.

--The British Library, London (formerly, the British Museum Library), Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG, United Kingdom. The equivalent of the Library of Congress where virtually every printed publication can be obtained, in Great Britain, is the British Library, formerly the British Museum Library; to open a new library building next to Saint Pancras Railway Station on Euston Road in the late 1990s several blocks to the north from the British Museum in London.

--New York Public Library, Manuscript Division, 5th Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, NY 10018-2788. Houses an extraordinary collection of military publications including a special collection of unit histories of the armed forces of the U.S.

3

References

Reference publications are increasing in number, especially as a result of many brought out during the 50th anniversary commemoration process, and there is a variety of types.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The Journal of Military History, a periodical of the Society for Military History, gathers together periodic listings of new dissertations, newly published books, and new pertinent articles on military history. The prominent journal of general Asian studies is The Journal of Asian Studies sponsored by the Association of Asian Studies. Since 1956 an annual bibliography of Asian studies [129] is published in the journal. Consistent use of these bibliographies will keep the student and researcher up to date on the literature related to C-B-I. Donald Gillin [574] has collected over 2000 entries on East Asia available in general libraries. John Dower [412] has collected over 5000 entries, recently updated, in his Japanese History and Culture. Southeast Asian history is the subject of two bibliographies, by Stephen Hay [682] and Cecil Hobbs [725].

Published bibliographies are another essential aid to the student and researcher. Some publishers sponsor series of bibliographies on military history: for example, Garland Publishing, edited by Robin Higham [714] and Greenwood Publishing, Myron Smith [1387], series advisor.

For those unable to read pertinent foreign languages, there is the extensive bibliographical guide prepared by John K. Fairbank [488], Japanese Studies of Modern China, over 1000 books and articles in Japanese. In two earlier collections, Charles Hucker [758, 759] has compiled critical bibliographies with annotation on Chinese history. Donald Detwiler [383] reviewed two multi-volume collections on Chinese history in the twentieth century. There is a new extensive (over 1000 entries) bibliography, Mao Zedong, by Alan Lawrence [919]. Two specific areas were covered: Japan and Korea by Bernard Silberman [1393], 2000 entries dealing with Japanese expansion and occupation of Korea, and a similar one, Japan in Malaya, Singapore, and Northern Borneo, 1200 entries, by Justin Corfield [331].

For reasons explained elsewhere the role of Christianity and missionaries in Chinese history has been important. Bibliographies about that influence are by Jonathan Chao [258] and Archie Crouch [352]. The Crouch work is especially extensive, contending Christian missionaries were the principal agents in cultural transfer and assimilation. Their roles in the homeland, including the U.S., are often as important as their roles in the field.

Bibliographies about Chinese missionaries were pertinent. So were ones on imperialism, another topic germane to this historiographical-bibliographical survey. Modern European Imperialism by John Halstead [639], two volumes, is a bibliography with 33,000 unannotated entries divided by category. One of Garland's Military History Bibliographies series, Robin Higham [714], general editor, is about French military imperialism by A.A. Heggoy [691].

For World War II, there is an extensive compilation, A Subject Bibliography of the Second World War by A.G.S. Enser [466]. It categorizes thousands of works by subjects, in alphabetical order, and in three volumes. Also helpful is Gwyn Bayliss [102], Bibliographic Guide to the Two World Wars, which annotates and critiques over 2400 reference publications by type covering both world wars. Henri Michel [1086, 1087] has edited bibliographies on both world wars. More specifically, pertinent volumes of the Special Bibliography series from the U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA, includes reference works by Roy Barnard [80] and Duane Ryan [1320].

An interrelated series which reviews in bibliographical terms, in chronological sequence, is Janet Ziegler [1611], World War II, covering the first two decades after the war, and Arthur Funk [543], the internationally acclaimed bibliographer of World War II, covering a wide variety of publications of the 1970s and 1980s about World War II in three volumes. These collectively update the older bibliography of Ziegler [1611]. Another general effort, presenting over 1600 entries by topics, is by Marty Bloomberg [143].

As previously noted, the Asian/Pacific war can be subdivided into three geographic theaters, the Southwest Pacific under the command of General MacArthur, the Central Pacific under the command of Admiral Nimitz, and China-Burma-India, the subject of this volume, ultimately commanded by Earl Mountbatten. James Controvich [312], The Central Pacific Campaign, briefly annotates 1130 items in this same Bibliographies of Battles and Leaders series, Myron Smith [1387], advisor. The contribution of Controvich focused on the middle years of the campaign, 1943-1944. Three additional volumes in the series and one in a related series by the author have been described above.

Strictly for U.S. participation in the Asian/Pacific war, and the most extensive and up-to-date contribution, is the volume in Wars of the United States series, general editor, Richard Blanco, The War against Japan by John Sbrega [1334]. Sbrega annotates over 5200 entries.

The American armed forces have received irregular attention. The only bibliography representing army interests, and that in the broadest sense, is by the Special Collections librarian at the Military Academy library, Alan Aimone [9], Military History Bibliography and Guide, previously Bibliography of Military History, in its 5th edition. It annotates "sources generally known to be reliable" and available in most regional libraries.

For the air force there are two general, one specific, and one warplane bibliography: Jacob Neufeld [1156], U.S. Air Force History, Mary Cresswell [345], U.S. Air Force History, Myron Smith [1385], Air War Bibliography, 5 volumes in 7 books, citing 12,172 entries, and Smith [1386] again, American Warplanes, 1908-1988. Neufeld collected bibliographic details on 1500 reference materials. Cresswell focuses on official air force publications throughout its history and Smith covers every aspect of air war functions during World War II and all air force warplanes throughout its history. There is some annotation in Smith's work, including a detailed description of the Japanese Monographs, 186 volumes, the closest effort to an official Japanese history of the war. A bibliography of American aviation unit histories from World War II was compiled by John Lambert [904].

Productivity of reference bibliographies increases when the sea is involved. Equivalent, probably surpassing, the Aimone [9] effort as a general standard for the navy,

and updated on occasion, is Robert G. Albion [12], Naval and Maritime History. "Boats" Albion was a colleague of Samuel Eliot Morison at Harvard. The ubiquitious Myron Smith [1388] is back with World War II at Sea, 4 volumes, presenting over 14,000 entries. There is little annotation and excessive careless errors. It is the American Marine Corps which has received the most attention, in general and specifically. That is recounted in the Solomon Islands bibliography [1268].

The history of the "special relationship," Anglo-American relations was reviewed by David Lincove [962], about forty of the entries dealing with the Asian/Pacific war. The Royal Navy of Great Britain participated in the Asian/Pacific war, predominant in the Indian Ocean and later in support of American naval operations against Japan. For it, there is a general and a specific bibliography: Eugene Rasor [1264], British Naval History since 1815, in Robin Higham's [714] Garland bibliographies series, and Derek Law [918], The Royal Navy in World War II. Both Rasor and Law present extensive annotation of over 3000 and almost 2000 entries, respectively.

Armed forces are of interest. So are individual participating countries such as Japan, Australia, and the Philippines. Japanese language sources in two key areas for all of modern Japanese history are reviewed extensively. Sadao Asada [54] has compiled Japan and the World, a series of important essays describing Japanese language documents, records, and archives including those of the army and navy and the War History series. Similarly, in the Garland Military History Bibliographies series [714], Japanese Military History by Shuhei Domon [401], 443 entries are profusely annotated and the last 3 of 6 chapters are devoted to the Asian/Pacific war or Fifteen Years' War, as some Japanese call it. Charles Dornbusch [406] has compiled a military history bibliography from the collection at the New York Public Library on Australia. Indochina has attracted numerous collections, most dealing with Vietnam before, during, and after World War II. The Vietnam bibliographies were by Richard Dean Burns [207], 6200 items arranged by subject, Lester Brune [196], a continuation of the Burns compilation adding 3550 more entries, Milton Leitenberg [940], with 2367 entries, Louis Peake [1212], in the Wars of the United States series with 1550 entries, David Marr [1043], over 1000 items under 32 headings, and John Chen [264], 2331 entries in many languages.

A part of Chapter 6 is devoted to intelligence, an important topic which, for reasons of security and confidentiality, was excluded from research and publication for decades after the war. By the mid-1970s based on a release scheme called the "30-year rule," government documents began to be released on a massive scale. William Harris [667], Intelligence and National Security, two volumes, contains 10,000 entries under 27 topics related to intelligence. Logistics during World War II was the subject of a short bibliographical survey by Robert G. Albion [11].

GUIDES

The situation concerning guides is encouraging. Outstanding guides to the literature about World War II, the Asian/Pacific war, and geographic areas of the entire region involved in the war abound. Again the first name which comes to mind to any informed scholar on these topics is Robin Higham [711, 712], to whom this volume is dedicated. His famous and extensive guides to the literature on military history are standards, the first place most researchers should go for assistance. The primary ones have been updated periodically. He has been the primary editor for two general guides and he is the general editor of an entire series, Military History Bibliographies [714], published by Garland Publishers, with about 20 volumes available.

The first was Higham's [711] Guide to the Sources of British Military History which covered Great Britain and consisted of 25 historiographical essays by prominent experts for chronological periods or special topics. Higham's [712] other comprehensive guide covers American military history. Each essay incorporates critical analyses of at least a hundred of the most important sources. There have been three published supplements to the American guide [712] and a fourth in preparation (the total number of pages of the guide and four supplements to be about 2500). The British guide [711] has been updated with a single, extensive supplement (the total number of pages here is 1251), edited by Gerald Jordan [825] of York University in Canada. 6400 entries are incorporated in it alone. Other bibliographies in Higham's Garland bibliographies series are cited elsewhere. A guide to research and research materials for British foreign policy is by Sidney Aster [58].

A Guide to the Study and Use of Military History, edited by John Jessup [807], incorporated a series of essays by experts such as Theodore Ropp and Jay Luvaas. It was noted that C-B-I attracted attention primarily because of Joseph Stilwell and the enigma of Sino-American relations. The three volume official history by Charles Romanus [1293, 1294, 1296] was noted as best. Military intelligence is the topic of a research guide by Jonathan House [744].

Two impressive guides, one new and one forthcoming, will fill many gaps and fulfill the need for timeliness. The Oxford Companion to the Second World War [1195], is out as a 50th anniversary publication: 1750 entries from 140 contributors, 120 maps. Its comprehensiveness is impressive. For the future, Loyd Lee [932] of State University of New York at New Paltz is preparing Handbook of the Literature and Research of World War Two, 2 volumes, with individual essays by experts describing sources and research centers related to all aspects of World War II, one volume for Europe and one for Asia. Another general guide is the work of Jack Lane [907], America's Military Past. There are 1743 annotated entries including 30 pages on World War II.

The origins of World War II was the subject of a series of essays providing a resource guide to the literature, edited by Robert Boyce [166]. For example, the essay on Japan's decision to move "South" included new evidence and new details from recent writings. The role of the Imperial Japanese Navy was more important than previously believed.

The Joint Committee on Contemporary China sponsored a research guide with over 2000 entries by Peter Berton [125]. A guide to periodical, dissertation, and newspaper literature about the history of South Asia was produced by Margaret Case [247]. Again, Vietnam was popular: a handbook of sources was by James Olson [1184] and reference sources was the project by Michael Cotter [338].

William Heimdahl [693] has compiled The Guide to U.S. Naval Administrative Histories of World War II. This describes 300 unpublished histories, for example of amphibious forces of the Pacific area, motor torpedo boat squadrons, ABDA, Australian and New Zealand forces, and submarine force commands. 1500 monographs, chronologies, and special studies related to air force history and operations are compiled by Jacob Neufeld [1156]. John W. Hall [636] has compiled and updated a guide to Japanese reference and research materials, there being 1551 entries.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND DICTIONARIES

General encyclopedias on the twentieth century and on World War II are proliferating. Two good examples on World War II are Marcel Baudot [95] for Facts on File, a series of hundreds of articles contributed by 30 eminent historians, much of it originally in French, and John Keegan [841], originally for Rand McNally, reprinted by Gallery. The

prolific Keegan [842, 845, 846] has edited Who's Who in World War II and variations. John Jessup [806] has a general encyclopedia of American military history, 71 extensive essays by experts extending to three volumes, 2300 pages. Essayists included Robin Higham, David R. Woodward, Harold Langley, Richard Sommers, and David MacIsaac. World War II by Norman Polmar [1239] contained 2400 entries and a chronology. Encyclopedia of Events that Changed the World by Robert Ingpen [778] claimed 80 events as turning points. Pertinent ones were the Indian Rebellion of the 1850s, Gandhi, the Long March, Pearl Harbor, and the A-bomb.

Other reference guides are historical and biographical dictionaries: two historical ones are pertinent to this topic, Edwin Leung [946] for revolutionary China from 1839 to 1976 and K. Mulliner [1143] for Singapore, and two biographical ones: Christopher Tunney [1511] for the war, Flint DuPre [437] for the U.S. Air Force, incorporating general officers, aviation aces, and Medal of Honor winners.

All of the fighting aircraft of World War II are the subject of three reference collections by Bill Gunston [620, 621, 622]. Christopher Campbell [235] has collected an extensive compendium of facts and figures on the war.

John Ellis [459] has formulated a massive compilation of maps, charts, and tables in a statistical survey, World War II. Ellis included details on command structure, orders of battle, manpower, casualties, and campaigns. There is a need for more detailed statistical surveys like this.

ATLASES

Fortunately, there are new atlases, Pacific War Atlas by David Smurthwaite [1397] of the Army Museum, London, and The Historical Atlas of World War II by John Pimlott [1235], both 50th anniversary publications. In addition, five atlases covering World War II, two from an eminent series used at West Point, and four relatively new, stand out: Vincent Esposito [469] and Dodson Stamps [1416] edited history-atlas combinations for World War II used in the curriculum at the military academy, and War Maps by Simon Goodenough [589], which contains detailed maps of battles, for example, Chindit operations, Imphal, and China, along with narratives, and two editions are produced by Thomas Griess [610] and John Keegan [844].

More general are Richard Holmes [733], World Atlas of Warfare. In an essay, Eric Grove noted that the Asian/Pacific war was the greatest maritime conflict in history. In another, John Sweetman described the chronology for strategic bombing in the theater: the air offensive against Japan began in June 1944 with the first B-29s from China attacking Japan, unsuccessfully; after some more attempts a shift to Saipan in the Central Pacific early in 1945. The round-trip flight was almost 3000 miles. In March 1945 saturation bombing with incendiary bombs began.

Two other pertinent atlases deserve mention: D.G.E. Hall [631] compiled an atlas for Southeast Asia and C.A. Bayly [103] for the British empire. Charles Messenger [1082] published a folio-size map book with 224 individual chronology-oriented maps included.

CHRONOLOGIES

More publications with a strictly chronological format are available. All are excellent reference sources for the student and researcher. The Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) compiled Chronology of the Second World War [274, 1315], extensive day-to-day summaries covering the period of the Munich Conference in

September 1938 to late October 1945, the time of the final surrenders of remote Japanese forces. Not to be left out, there are official history contributions in the U.S. Army and the U.S. Army Air Force series, edited by Mary Williams [1571] and Kit Carter [244] respectively. Both are hefty volumes reviewing much tactical detail. The air force volume has been revised for 1991. Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd [1102] presents the contribution of the Daily Telegraph based on a month-by-month assessment. Trevor Dupuy [439] produced a chronological supplement to the World War II textbook used at the military academy. Robert Goralski [593], a television journalist, has contributed World War II Almanac, covering the period of the Fifteen Years' War, 1931-1945. Fletcher Pratt [1251] formulated a war chronicle.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Most helpful under this category is the published proceedings from a special Conference on Research on the Second World War sponsored at the National Archives, 14-15 June 1971, edited by James O'Neill [1187]. There are 18 essays, for example, Stetson Conn on preparing the U.S. Army in World War II series [1520], Barbara Tuchman on writing the Stilwell biography, Clayton James on writing the MacArthur biography, and Benedict Zobrist on Presidential Libraries. James urged more extensive use of unpublished government sources such as, in his case, the set of radiograms MacArthur sent continuously to Marshall. These demonstrated duplicity and misrepresentation on MacArthur's part. For example, both FDR and the Australians were praised by MacArthur when, it is known for sure at the same time, he was denouncing both.

James O'Neill [1187] also has provided an introductory overview of documents about World War II. Summit conference declarations, the Lend-Lease Act, Allied war plans, and war crimes indictments were some documents presented in a collection by A.R. Buchanan [198]. Documentary sources about the U.S. Air Force were compiled by Lawrence Paszek [1207]. Under the category of government documents are unique and unprecedented sources which contain more than the titles suggest: the United States Strategic Bombing Survey (USSBS), the extensive documents connected with the war crimes trials, the notable ones held at Nuremburg and Tokyo, and postwar publication of secret intelligence messages.

In 1944 a decision was made to conduct an extensive investigation under the control of disinterested civilians and army and navy personnel. 1500 professional investigators researched captured documents, interviewed appropriate officials, and proceeded to all pertinent sites of such bombing immediately after the end of the war both for the European/Atlantic and the Asian/Pacific wars. Officials running the Asian/Pacific survey included Franklin D'Olier, Paul Nitze, and J.K. Galbraith. The result is the monumental USSBS, an incredibly detailed analysis and assessment of strategic bombing. There are 321 published reports, all available to researchers. Titles include "Campaigns of the Pacific War," "The Effects on Japanese Morale," and "The Effects on Japan's War Economy." Gordon Daniels [362] has compiled a guide. David MacIssac [1016] has a Duke dissertation about USSBS, supervised by Theodore Ropp.

Another highly informative source of massive proportions is the published proceedings of the Tokyo War Crimes Trials. The background judicial investigation accumulated much information on Japanese actions before and during the war and collected many documents, all of which are included in the proceedings and are available to researchers. A functional index to the proceedings is compiled by Paul Dull [431]. Finally, postwar release and publication of top secret intelligence data used during the war is an incredible

source, so significant that there are calls for rewriting the history of the war. What did the commanders and officials know and when did they know it? These questions have begun to be answered with release and publication of intelligence summaries. The British process, held absolutely secret until 1975, is discussed elsewhere under Intelligence. The American documents, The MAGIC Documents [1035], have been published and are available on microfilm with an index.

OFFICIAL HISTORIES

Robin Higham [715], to whom this volume is dedicated, is the original historian of the phenomenon of official histories. Official Histories begins with a series of explanatory essays about official histories followed by 600 pages allocated to individual case studies by country. The critique that official histories can be manipulated and censored is faced and rationalized. In an essay, Stephen Roskill [1310], the official British naval historian of the war, pointed out how different his history was compared to the six-volume work of Winston Churchill [277]. Roskill gained access to all sources and was free to include what he believed appropriate. He recalled the previous case where Julian Corbett was censored by Admiralty authorities when writing the official naval history of World War I. Points raised by Roskill are elaborated upon by Martin Blumenson [144], "Can Official History be Honest History?" Blumenson admits the process can be questioned.

Blumenson and others put forward The U.S. Army in World War II [1520], ultimately over 90 volumes, as a case study of the best of the official histories. There is a Reader's Guide [1521]. The making of that official history is explained by M.C. Helfers [694] and by the Army Chief Historian himself, Kent Roberts Greenfield [605]. Professional historians were provided access to all pertinent documents. Emphasis was on scholarship and reliability. The seven-volume official history of the U.S. Army Air Force was included although it was prepared somewhat differently and published by a private publisher, the Army histories being published by the government printing office. The three volumes edited by Charles Romanus [1293, 1294, 1296] deal exclusively with C-B-I. They are reviewed elsewhere.

As with the case of the official U.S. Army Air Force history, The History of the U.S. Naval Operations in World War II, was published privately, by Little, Brown of Boston, but the similarity ends there. It is unique. Early in the war FDR called on the distinguished Harvard University professor, Samuel Eliot Morison [1113, 1116], to prepare and write the official naval history. Actually, the product, fifteen volumes, is usually described as "semi-official," but, as with the case of the Army official histories, there is much praise. Morison was commisioned as a naval officer and actually observed many of the campaigns and battles about which he wrote. None are exclusively about operations in C-B-I. Walter Karig [835] wrote a more popular-type official history for the navy, ultimately six volumes which includes operations of the Korean war of the early 1950s.

In articles, Higham [713] and J.R.M. Butler [209], one of the official historians, describe the making of the official British history of the war. The process was different from the American case, integrated and centralized, and divided by civil and military histories. There is a progress report and bibliography [1518]. Some of the pertinent sections were edited by Butler [210], Stephen Roskill [1310], S.W. Kirby [871], and F.H. Hinsley [718]. The Hinsley series is reviewed in more detail elsewhere under Intelligence. The British government has recently published a four-volume British Naval Staff History, The War with Japan [1539]

Of the British Dominions, Australia, Canada, and the colony India played important roles within C-B-I. A.M.J. Hyatt [770] described the making of official Canadian history. W.A.B. Douglas [410] wrote a summary overview of the role of Canada and C.P. Stacey [1414, 1415], in two accounts, wrote the official Canadian Army history.

Gavin Long [974, 975], the director of the official Australian history of the war, wrote a description of the making of the history and a summary overview. One of the individual volumes, by Lionel Wigmore [1566], reviews the role of Australian forces in the first five months of the war, the period of the Malaya and Singapore campaigns. There then follows an entire section on Australian POWs including an account of the notorious case of the Burma-Thailand railway, covered elsewhere under Logistics, Fiction, and Film.

Other official histories pertinent to C-B-I are of the Indian armed forces [1180], an extensive undertaking in three series. The pertinent volume is Campaign in Western Asia by Pal Dharm [388]. The official history of the Dutch forces in the Dutch East Indies is by J. DeJong [377]. Since the Netherlands itself was overrun and occupied by Germany, operations had to be conducted by a government-in-exile in London. It is generally the story of tragedy and the Dutch were oblivious to nationalist strength and popularity.

Interesting and didactic was Crisis Fleeting, edited by James Stone [1427], five extensive reports about military medicine within C-B-I. The five case studies included building the Ledo Road, Chinese Army divisions under the command of Stilwell, Wingate and LRPGs, and Merrill's Marauders. The medical situation in LRPGs was of most interest. Thousands suffered serious medical problems and Wingate was blamed for improper health arrangements. It was "a medical catastrophe" (p. 206). Stilwell, who opposed such tactics in the first place, rightly or wrongly, censured Merrill and his officers for sending excessive numbers to hospital for non-disabling illnesses.

Despite defeat, loss of virtually all documents, and a reluctance to participate while under military occupation, official history efforts were forthcoming by the Japanese. MacArthur, in his capacity as supreme commander of the occupation of Japan, initiated a program which produced a preliminary series of histories of the war. A number of prominent and qualified Japanese army and navy officers were recruited to gather together what records that had survived and write a series of monographs. Guide to Japanese Monographs and Japanese Studies [619] was compiled by the Office of Chief of Military History. It listed 185 of the monographs. Donald Detwiler [384] edited War in Asia and the Pacific, 15 volumes, comprising Japanese and Chinese studies of the war and including 47 of the Japanese monographs. Examples were campaigns in China, Manchuria, Korea, and those involving Russia before and at the end of the war. James Morley [1119] has edited Japan's Road to the Pacific War, 5 volumes, translations of selections from the original 7 volumes, the definitive Japanese history of the origins of the Pacific war, prepared by Japanese historians after the occupation.

WAR PLANS AND BATTLE REPORTS

War planning had played an important role among the European powers for World War I. Outside Europe, American and Japanese official planners were anticipating war against each other from the turn of the century; note America's "War Plan Orange," the color designated for Japan, beginning in the first decade of the century.

The survey of American war planning for World War II by Edward Miller [1090] has received several awards for its thorough research and scholarly analysis. Five volumes containing the series of actual plans was edited by Steven Ross [1311]. Other works on

American war planning were by Charles Kirkpatrick [873] and Louis Morton [1130]. British naval planning late in the war was described by H.P. Willmott [1576].

JOURNALS AND PERIODICALS

Journals and periodicals which would be most likely to incorporate articles and reviews related to the China-Burma-India campaign are listed in alphabetical order.

--After the Battle, quarterly, since 1973, 3 New Plaistow Road, Stratford, London E15 3JA. A fascinating approach to military history: return visits to sites of famous battles, taking pictures of the situation now while presenting background, and details on the original event.

--American Historical Review, 5 times a year since 1895, sponsored by the American Historical Association, Headquaters, Washington, DC.

--Air Power Historian: The Journal of the Air Force Historical Foundation, quarterly, since 1954, former title: Aerospace Historian, George Marshall Library, Virginia Military Insitute, Lexington, VA.

--Imperial War Museum Review, periodic, usually annually, sponsored by the Imperial War Museum of London.

--Journal of American History, quarterly since 1914, sponsored by the Organization of American Historians, published by Indiana University, Bloomington, IN.

--Journal of the Australian War Memorial, biannual, since 1986, Australian War Memorial, GPO Box 345, Canberra, ACT.

--Journal of Military History, formerly Military Affairs, quarterly since 1937, sponsored by the Society for Military History, published by Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, VA.

--Journal of the Royal United Services Institution, monthly, sponsored by the Institution located in Whitehall Yard, London.

--Newsletter of the World War II Studies Association, semiannual, formerly The Committee on the History of the Second World War Newsletter, Department of History, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, VA.

--Pacific Historical Review, quarterly, since 1936, sponsored by the Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association, published by the University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.

--Parameters. The journal of the U.S. Army War College, Carlisle, PA. See the Lloyd Matthews [1061] work which introduced the journal.

--Times Literary Supplement, weekly, Times Newspapers, London. Timely and extensive reviews of all of the important recent scholarly publications.

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

Publishers and government agencies, including the armed forces, print special series. Ones which likely include pertinent information concerning the China-Burma-India campaign are listed in alphabetical order.

--American Forces in Action series, Wash: GPO. Originally published by the Center of Military History, 1945. 14 studies about World War II; all reprinted for the 50th anniversary commemoration of World War II, 1990; for example, Papuan Campaign: The Buna-Sananda Operation, 1945, 1990, 108 pp.

--Ballantine's Illustrated History of the Violent Century series, NY: Ballantine Books, New York. Over 50 volumes published, in paperback, profusely illustrated, with several categories: War Leaders, Campaigns, Battles.

--Bibliographies of Battles and Leaders series, Greenwood Press, Westport, CT. Myron J. Smith, Jr. [1387] of Tusculum College, series advisor. Two dozen volumes published and more anticipated, for example, several on the Asian/Pacific war, the North African campaign, Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, and the Dardanelles Campaign of World War I.

--The Making of the Twentieth Century series, St. Martin, NY and Macmillan, London. An impressive series of scholarly syntheses on primary issues and events of the twentieth century such as the origins and causes of World War I and the oil question in the twentieth century.

--Military History Bibliographies series, Garland Publications, NY. The noted bibliographer and historian, Robin Higham [714] of Kansas State University, and Jacob Kipp of the U.S. Army Combined Arms Center, are the general editors of this series, over a dozen of which have been published.

--Time-Life Series on World War II. 16 volumes, each with extensive graphics in color, each 208 pages for a total of 3328 pages: The Rising Sun, Japan at War, Bombers over Japan, and Aftermath in Asia are included.

--Wars of the United States series, Garland Publications, NY. Richard L. Blanco of SUNY at Brockport is the general editor of this series of annotated bibliographies of at least a dozen volumes each devoted to a major American war.

--Wings of War series. The 50th anniversary commemoration of this series which was originally published as "Interim Reports" after each major air action during World War II; the entire series has been reprinted by the Center of Air Force History using this new title.

CONFERENCE AND SYMPOSIUM PROCEEDINGS

In the United States for the last two or three decades, separate biennial conferences planned on alternate years have been sponsored by the academies, a naval history symposium held at Annapolis at the Naval Academy, and a military symposium held either at the military or the air force academies, respectively at West Point or in Colorado. The proceedings have been published. Examples which contain pertinent information related to C-B-I are editions of the Military History Symposiums by William Geffen [559] (for the second in 1968), Joe Dixon [394] (for the ninth in 1980), Walter Hitchcock [724] (for the thirteenth in 1988), and Dennis Showalter [1370] (for the fourteenth in 1990). The Geffen volume included published papers on strategic bombing, Mountbatten, and Slim, the Hitchcock volume focused exclusively on the "Intelligence Revolution," the Dixon volume concentrated on the Far East, and the Showalter volume was on Vietnam.

4

Histories

World War II was separated into two wars, European/Atlantic and Asian/Pacific. Russia was a major participant in the former but officially joined the latter only in the last weeks, on 8 August 1945. Diplomatically, World War II was treated as two different wars. The European/Atlantic war was given priority and has received the most attention, then and now. The Asian/Pacific war was divided into three theaters: the Central Pacific, the Southwest Pacific, and China-Burma-India.

It is the placing of this third theater, the China-Burma-India theater, of the Asian/Pacific war of World War II in context that is the objective of this chapter and of this book. In the broadest sense, this relates to global, continental, regional, and national historical developments.

GENERAL SURVEYS

Some general histories of World War II, including military, strategic, diplomatic, tactical, and cultural aspects, and histories of the Asian/Pacific war will be critically assessed and integrated into the overall literature. This will be helpful when coverage of these matters associated with the war and the place of this theater are reviewed in some detail in following chapters.

The Twentieth Century

Implications and consequences of events and actions in the China-Burma-India theater related to the twentieth century are numerous and important. One of the outstanding results of the reform of the historical profession since the 1960s, referred to earlier, is appreciation of the global nature of historical events. History is a continuum and action in one region affects outcomes in foreign parts. For example, internal conflicts in China directly affected domestic politics in the United States and the disposition of the government of France during and after the war directly affected decolonization and American concerns about the spread of Communism. World War II in Asia included the Sino-Japanese War, aspects of imperialism and decolonization, nationalism and Communism, and the beginning of the nuclear age. All of these historical factors and more will be reviewed in this chapter and the literature will be evaluated and assessed.

An early historical approach in the classic tradition which covered the last century and has been continually updated through the late 1970s was the global diplomatic overview,

The Far East in World Politics by Geoffrey Hudson [760]. A.D. Harvey [671] placed Great Britain in the context of three world wars, 1793-1945. Statistics, economics, resources, and intelligence were well covered but the navy was neglected and the air force was subjected to continuous criticism. In his typically ideosyncratic fashion, E.P. Hoyt [749], Japan's War, covered an entire century, 1853-1952, as if Japanese collaboration and significant contribution to the Allied cause during World War I was meaningless.

Another factor which must be assessed is timeliness, especially in the matter of intelligence. From the global perspective, basically, any general survey published before the mid-1970s is deficient because it could not have incorporated the astounding disclosures related to ULTRA and MAGIC intelligence. Fortunately, there are an increasing number of works which are appreciative of these matters. That will be elaborated upon elsewhere in Chapter 6 under Intelligence Operations.

World War II

As noted previously, the nomenclature, extent, and specific chronological designations of World War II varied. The war also was presented variously in its broadest aspects, beginning in the 1930s, in China, covering the globe in its geographic dimensions, and continuing into the 1970s in the form of wars of liberation and ideological conflict. The world was truly at arms, the title of the latest and most substantial survey by Gerhard Weinberg [1549].

In this historiographical narrative section, a good place to begin is review of what scholars think of pertinent parts of the literature on World War II. The number and quality of historiographical survey articles about World War II and the Asian/Pacific war are high. They provide periodic reviews and comparisons with qualitative assessments of the literature, often recently published works. The following ones are samples and are by eminent authorities and in prestigious journals: Louis Morton [1131, 1132] in a special pamphlet series of the American Historical Association and in The American Historical Review, Michael Barnhart [88] in Diplomatic History, Joan Beaumont [108] in International History Review, James Ehrman [453] in Newsletter, World War Two Studies Association, and John Dower [413] in Reviews in American History. Ehrman listed 500 books published on World War II since 1992. Beaumont praised the Willmott [1577] survey as the most detailed and satisfying and insisted that Ellis's [457] "brute force" argument was less persuasive when applied to the Asian/Pacific war.

General surveys of World War II abound but ones of high quality which make significant contributions are less numerous. Gerhard Weinberg [1549] of the University of North Carolina conducted research for over a dozen years before producing an integrated synthesis of recent findings and disclosures of formerly confidential materials: A World at Arms: Global History of World War II, published in 1994. Weinberg and, noted below, Ronald Spector [1408], were apologists for the divided command, MacArthur-Nimitz, basis of the Pacific war. Weinberg was critical of MacArthur for failures in the defense of the Philippines and, later, for neglecting to use intelligence effectively, "a serious error."

Another comprehensive standard history is by Peter Calvocoressi [232], Total War, 2 volumes in its latest edition, 1991. It is highly recommended. R.A.C. Parker [1204], Struggle for Survival, is more concise and also has been praised. Balanced and impressive are critical descriptions of the contribution of H.P. Willmott [1577], The Great Crusade. Loyd Lee [933, 936] has written a survey emphasizing global perspectives and edited an anthology on the war with essays by Weinberg, Iriye, Roberta Wohlstetter, and Lawrence Freedman.

Some older classics deserve citation to remind readers of the rich possibilities, past and present. Winston Churchill [277], winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, among other spectacular experiences and service, wrote his best-selling six-volume The Second World War during the late 1940s and 1950s. It was serialized in Henry Luce's Life magazine. It was inevitably self-serving all the while utilizing exquisite and unparalleled narrative. Other classics are the contributions by Basil Liddell Hart [961], J.F.C. Fuller [541], two versions, one in the original French, by Henri Michel [1084, 1085], and Martin Gilbert [569]. Gilbert [570] was the official biographer of Churchill, a massive project running to eight volumes with a total of nine million words. Volumes 6 and 7 are pertinent. The number of supportive companion volumes to be published is 20, about half of which are out. A recent one covers 1939-1940 when Churchill was at the Admiralty.

Others in this category, or close to it, are the works of Martin Kitchen [876], John Keegan [843], and Henry Steele Commager [308]. American perspectives are the focus of The United States and World War II, the same title by two well-known historians, A.R. Buchanan [197], 2 volumes, and Robert James Maddox [1031], a professor at Penn State. At one time or another, the Military Academy and other institutions offering military history courses, have used the works on World War II by R. Ernest Dupuy [438], Trevor N. Dupuy [439, 440], Vincent Esposito [468], and Thomas Griess [611].

More popular general surveys of World War II included Ivor Matanle [1057]. Robert Boyce [166] is editor of a set of essays by noted scholars on the origins and causes of World War II, with an updated edition to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the war. The Matanle work is also a 50th anniversary commemorative edition on the war in folio form, including 1350 illustrations.

Asian/Pacific War

We are blessed with just as many specific surveys of the Asian/Pacific war and some also are characterized by high scholarly quality. Unfortunately, several are marred by stridency, excess emotionalism, and self-proclaimed revisionism. In one case, John Toland, a popular historian, one position was taken at one point and the opposite position in a later work. His and other high profile and much touted works are accusatory and proclaim conspiracy at the highest levels. These so-called revisionists have thus far failed to provide documentation to support their claims. The solid, scholarly surveys generally downplay conspiracy theories.

Eliciting significant comment and admiration is Ronald Spector [1408], Eagle against the Sun, a new scholarly synthesis including more than the title suggested. Spector covered all of the war from all perspectives, including British, Chinese, and Indian, and incorporated social and cultural aspects in addition to intelligence disclosures. Like Weinberg [1549], Spector was an apologist for the two-pronged, divided command strategy. That resolved interservice, bureaucratic, public relations, and political problems and stimulated competition. Spector noted that interservice competition was inevitable: the U.S. and the Allies mastered it and the Japanese failed, and lost the war. Spector had much to say about C-B-I in chapter 15, "A Hell of a Beating" (pp. 324-45). The U.S. vision of China as great power demonstrated ignorance of realities such as warlordism and civil war. Spector concluded that the various "missions" sent to China exerted no influence on the outcome of the war.

In a new survey, Alan Levine [951] touts balance and an up-to-date analysis. Comprehensiveness, synthesis, an impressive folio size format, and many illustrations increase the value of the contribution of the eminent scholar, Clark Reynolds [1277], War in the Pacific. William Renzi [1275], a former student of Gordon Prange at the

University of Maryland, touts critical analysis and presenting American and Japanese perspectives. He adds timely bibliographical surveys at the end of each chapter. Harry Gailey [547] of San Jose State University published a new overview of the Asian/Pacific war. Two important foreign-language surveys of the war from France should be noted: Marcel Giuglaris [576] and Bernard Millot [1092]. The British have produced official and quasi-official summaries: War with Japan [1539], an extensive British naval staff history, over 1600 pages, recently made available for public sale and two definitive studies sponsored by the Royal Institute of International Affairs by Francis Jones [819, 820]. Jones concluded that the Allied policy of unconditional surrender was a mistake. Before Paul Kennedy [856, 857] moved to Yale University and became the controversial and successful analyst of international power politics, he was a British historian with increasing prominence. He wrote Pacific Onslaught and Pacific Victory, profusely illustrated histories in the Ballantine series.

There are Russian perspectives. Matthew Gallagher [548] described how and why Russia wrote its version of the war. Excellent historical background for this topic was provided by John Stephan [1420], The Russian Far East. The Cold War antagonisms proliferate in A.M. Dubinskii [425], The Far East in the Second World War, consisting of excessive jargon and diatribes against the West. In his view, the Russians were liberators and progressives. Lend-lease and German-Russian and Japanese-Russian pacts were not mentioned.

Further, more rational, international flavor is introduced by Akira Iriye [784, 787], who collected a series of 10 brilliant essays, American, Chinese, and Japanese Perspectives on Wartime Asia, and, from his own pen, Power and Culture: The Japanese-American War. The distinguished Japanese historian, Saburo Ienaga [774], didactically aimed his synthesis survey at instructing the Japanese people about the "naked realities" of the Asian/Pacific war. He favors calling it "the Fifteen Years' War" and he has led a long campaign attempting to revise Japanese school textbooks concerning responsibilities and guilt. Takushiro Hattori [676] has produced the multi-volume definitive history in Japanese, Daitoa senso zen-shi. It came out in the 1950s and parts have been reissued.

Other creditable efforts included recent surveys by Saki Dockrill [397], a 50th anniversary reappraisal, papers from a conference at the Imperial War Museum in 1991. Charles Bateson [92], an Australian, surveyed the Asian/Pacific war, focusing on Australian contributions, for example, in the Malaya-Singapore campaign and in intelligence matters. He was critical of the military value of a number of campaigns involving Australian forces, especially in the Southwest Pacific theater. Thomas Coffey [294] reviewed the first and the last several weeks of the war from the Japanese perspective and Bruce Lee [928] presented new details of Allied intelligence achievements and how they directly affected the war. Lee carefully re-read the intelligence summaries and concluded that the actual drafting and subsequent use of them, especially by George Marshall, directly influenced decision-making. Thus, Lee approached the issue of what was known and when in a systematic and productive way.

The prolific Ronald Lewin [955] presented a brief overview, calling C-B-I "the greatest theater of illusion" (p. 19). John Gooch [588] edited a series of essays on decisive campaigns. In the Gooch work, Louis Allen assessed the Asian/Pacific war and concluded the only theater which really mattered was the Central Pacific (p. 165).

Now to the conspiracy theorists. Toland, Costello, Bergamini, and Hoyt must be mentioned because their works have sold so many copies, are generally in paperback editions, and they are each so prolific. The worst case first.

David Bergamini [123], Japan's Imperial Conspiracy, indicted emperor Hirohito, whom he claimed was personally leading a campaign to eliminate white persons from the Far East. The Emperor should have been tried and executed. Incredibly, Bergamini, who

was held as a POW by the Japanese during the war, cited over 1000 sources and used 1100 footnotes.

John Toland [1486, 1488, 1489], winner of a Pulitzer Prize, features hundreds of interviews with veterans and survivors, in three versions. In an earlier account Toland followed the establishment position on the question of American entry in the war. In Infamy, he embraced the opposite position, the conspiracy or revisionist thesis, that FDR and others conspired to precipitate war.

John Costello [336,337] is the latest and most strident of the revisionists. In two recent surveys, Costello indicted FDR, Churchill, and MacArthur for conspiracy or incompetence as illustrated from part of the subtitle: "How Their Secret Deals and Strategic Blunders Caused Disasters at Pearl Harbor and the Philippines."

E.P. Hoyt [749] is author of a hundred books including dozens of different works on the Asian/Pacific war, including a survey of the past century, The Great Pacific Conflict, as he termed it. Hoyt mostly cited himself.

To better understand the Asian/Pacific war in its geographic perspective, histories of the region and continent would be helpful. There are some standard surveys, somewhat dated now. John K. Fairbank [486] and Edwin Reischauer established themselves as preeminent historians of the region, widely acclaimed by all. Their joint textbook, East Asia, would be a good place to begin for general geographic, political, and cultural background. Francis Jones [819, 820], The Far East, is in two forms, a longer version covering the war years, sponsored by the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House, London), and a concise general history. The old standard history of Southeast Asia, going through several updating editions, is by D.G.E. Hall [633, 634], also contributing a survey of historians of the region.

The China-Burma-India Theater

Unfortunately, at this point, productivity and quality diminishes. Elaboration will follow in Chapter 10 Areas for Future Research. Of the three theaters of the Asian/Pacific war, none is more complex, none more dependent on politics, diplomacy, imperial factors, and intelligence, and none more linked to events before and after the war than China-Burma-India. Understanding and clarity are essential. The campaign must be clearly placed in context, in its global perspective, and in comparisons before and after the war. So far, little has been forthcoming addressing these needs.

The China-Burma-India theater itself was the topic of some works: the volume on C-B-I in the Time-Life series on World War II is by Don Moser [1133] who included an entire chapter, one of only six, on the Chennault-Stilwell controversy. Robert Kadel [829] surveyed C-B-I in a folio-size production with colored pictures and dedicated to "SAC Lord Lewis [sic] Mountbatten." Kadel described several memorials and statues pertinent to C-B-I: Sir John Dill, Mountbatten, Slim, Chiang, Wedemeyer, and the Chindits.
Moser was not alone in highlighting Stilwell. Kenneth Young [1607] reviewed the controversy for Military Affairs and, in two works, Barbara Tuchman [1505, 1506] described her experiences then and later in writing the biography of Stilwell. It won the Pulitzer Prize.

UNIT HISTORIES

Unit histories documented exploits and operations, and some nostalgia, of the smallest organized instutitions of armed forces. During the war, when millions of armed forces

personnel were mobilized, they were organized into units of all types, including small army groups, aviation squadrons of the air force and navy, and individual ships of the navy. Accounts of activities, individual cruises, combat operations, campaigns, and anecdotes were compiled. These have come to be known as unit histories. One of the earliest compilations of unit histories of all of the U.S. armed forces was sponsored by the New York Public Library, and is published [1517], 1223 items. Using this as a basis, key collectors of information about the thousands of unit histories are Charles Dornbusch [407, 408, 409] with three surveys including Army and Air Force units. The most noted authority now is James Controvich [313, 314]. About 10,000 are included. Controvich recently added The U.S. Air Force and its Antecedents, a bibliography which includes lists of libraries holding copies. Air Force Combat Units of World War II edited by Maurer Maurer [1064] provides useful information about the operations and campaigns of air force units such as bombardment, fighter, reconnaissance, and troop carrier. Special Bibliography # 4 [1516] of the Carlisle Army Military History Institute is a listing of the large collection of unit histories held there.

ORAL HISTORIES AND DIARIES

Oral history is a postwar phenomenon, institutionalized and organized as a professional contribution to the discipline of history. Armed services now have formal programs of oral history. Systematic procedures are followed to elicit authentic details of what are usually important experiences of older persons. This is a kind of "living history" to be saved for posterity. These additional perspectives are significant contributions as long as the proper processes and procedures are followed. The Columbia University Oral History Program and Collection, the original oral history program developed by Allan Nevins in the late 1940s, has become the model which others have followed.

The U.S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle Barracks, PA, has produced its Senior Officer Oral History Program, a series of many interviews-transcriptions conducted on behalf of the Institute. The U.S. Naval Institute Press located at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis has become a prominent center for an important oral history program. There is a published interview with its director, John Mason [1054, 1055], who has himself edited an anthology of 32 wartime remembrances from the Asian/Pacific war. Benis Frank [530] was the Marine Corps oral historian and that program includes over 5000 Vietnam-related and other interviews.

Haruko Cook [317], Japan at War, an oral history, is a remarkable collection of dramatic experiences of many Japanese civilians, soldiers, and children during the war. Instances of brutal training methods, horrible atrocities to foreign persons, suicides, medical experiments, and slave labor are recounted. Also recent is SENSO edited by Frank Gibney [566], further personal reminiscences of the Japanese about the war. Related memoir-diaries from the Japanese perspective are by Donald Goldstein [584], Haruko Cook [318], Otis Cary [246], and Joseph Grew [608]. Respectively, these are an important memoir by the Chief of Staff to Admiral Yamamoto, a personal description of the demise of the Japanese merchant marine, accounts of correspondence among nine experts with perceptive observations about Japan at war, and a memoir of the American ambassador.

As with oral and personal histories, memoirs, diaries and letters have been collected related to the Asian/Pacific war and C-B-I. Private Words by Ronald Blythe [147] is an anthology from manuscripts of the Imperial War Museum. Recollections of aviators are as follows: Charles Bond [152], a Flying Tiger, Samuel Hynes [772], a young bomber pilot with 100 missions against Japan, and Robert Boody [153] whose subtitle is The

Diary of the Forgotten Theater. Naval memoirs were by Richard Pool [1241], William Griffiths [613], and Sir John Hayes [685]. Pool and Hayes served aboard HMS REPULSE and survived. Brian Bond [151] edited the diary of General Sir Henry Pownall, Chief of Staff to Mountbatten. It is two volumes and told much about Mountbatten, Wingate, and the fall of Singapore which he had witnessed. Bernard Fergusson's [508] autobiography was of special interest since he was a commander in the Burma campaign and in LRPG operations. George Weller [1554] published his recollections of the Malaya campaign. Sir Adrian Carton de Wiart [245] was personal representative of Winston Churchill to Chiang Kai-shek and Stanley Pavillard [1208] was a British medical officer in the Malaya campaign.

The matter of Prisoners of War is treated elsewhere in Chapter 9 under Treatment of Persons. The large number of diaries and memoirs from those experiences will be listed here: William McDougall [1007], Marion Lawton [920], Sheila Allen [29], Russell Braddon [173], Joan Beaumont [109], L.L. Baynes [104], William Braly [175], T.D. Bridge [183], Kenneth Cambon [233], Tim Carew [240], James McBrayer [998], Arch Carey [242], Kate Caffrey [218], Hugh Collar [302], Langdon Gilkey [573], Brian Montgomery [1100], Hank Nelson [1155], Quentin Reynolds [1281], Tom Wade [1534], and Robert Hamond [646]. Several deal specifically with the River Kwai-Burma-Thailand railway: Robert Hardie [660], Eric Lomax [973], Arthur Lane [906], John Stewart [1423], E.E. Dunlop [432], Robert Hamond [647], and Ernest Gordon [594]. The Caffrey piece was entitled Out of the Midday Sun, from a quote of Sir Noel Coward, "Mad dogs and Englishmen go out in the midday sun . . . ." Two examples of "escape" literature, that is, experiences of those who escaped from Japanese incarceration, were by Ian Skidmore [1378] and Laurence Tipton [1484].

Rare are published recollections from non-Allied POWs. Yuji Aida [8], Prisoner of the British, is a memoir of a Japanese held prisoner by the British in Burma for two years. One of his complaints is about British racial arrogance. In two accounts by Richard Deverall [385, 386] and one by Tomomi Yamamoto [1596], Japanese POWs held by the Russians during and for several years after the war are described.

INTERNATIONAL AND BILATERAL

The interrelationships of nations is particularly complicated in C-B-I. Since exploration and colonial eras, first the Portuguese and the Spanish, and then the Dutch, British, French, Germans, Russians, and Americans demonstrated various interests and aspirations in Asia and the Pacific area. This is an aspect of colonialism and imperialism, but competition and potential conflict called for diplomacy as well. In addition to colonies and spheres of influence, factors included commerce, basic resources, railway concessions, strategic bases, missionaries, national prestige, drugs, Open Door, and cultural contacts. Later, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada became involved.

Over a dozen nations participated actively in the Allied war against Japan, not including France which effectively withdrew from the war in June 1940 and collaborated with the Axis powers, and the Russians, who signed a non-aggression pact with Japan and did not break it and enter the war until the last week, 8-15 August 1945.

The ultimate diplomacy of World War II took place during a series of summit conferences held during the course of the war, that is, the most important of the heads of state of the Grand Alliance, Great Britain, the U.S., and Russia, meeting together face to face to make decisions about the war and the postwar world. Nothing equivalent occurred on the Axis side although Hitler and Mussolini did meet ostentatiously on occasion. The Japanese leaders never joined them. The Japanese ambassador in Berlin did maintain

close contact with German leaders and reported extensively on developments. Allied intelligence read the reports consistently.

During the war the Big Three, the heads of state of the Grand Alliance, Great Britain, the U.S., and Russia, met face to face three times for summit conferences: Teheran in December 1943 (Churchill, FDR, Stalin), Yalta in February 1945 (Churchill, FDR, Stalin), and Potsdam in July 1945 (Churchill/Attlee, Truman, Stalin). Enroute to Teheran, Churchill and FDR met Chiang at Cairo, a kind of Big Three for the Asian/Pacific war. Since Russia had signed a non-aggression pact with Japan, she was not a party. Churchill and FDR met frequently and those meetings are also deemed to be summit conferences. Russian representatives were generally present and approved of decisions reached. Emerging from the war were two superpowers, the U.S. and Russia. Competition and conflict between them led to the Cold War, lasting into the 1970s and 1980s.

Executing diplomacy, enforcing foreign policy, and protecting national interests and citizens are the functions of the armed forces. To these ends, American sailors, soldiers, Marines, and aviators served extensively in China before and during the war. Extraordinary and massive measures were undertaken with the aim, right or wrong, to assist China, against itself, against the occupying Japanese, and later against the Communists. British interests were somewhat different and Anglo-American relations were occasionally strained but never seriously. As indicated, Japanese expansion into China during the interwar period upset and threatened American rights, for example, business and missionary interests. William Johnstone [817] elaborated.

The question of the origins of World War II is not as controversial as that same issue for World War I, but some conflicting interpretations have arisen. Akira Iriye [783, 786] has written two surveys on the issue focusing specifically on the Asian/Pacific war. Great Britain, the U.S., Japan, and China and their relationships in the run-up to the war are reviewed by David Lu [986], Jonathan Marshall [1045], Relman Morin [1111], Aron Shai [1358], Harold Quigley [1258], and Jonathan Utley [1522].

Individual diplomats are the subject of some memoirs and studies. Dean Acheson [1], eventually Secretary of State under Truman, wrote his memoirs, <u>Present at the Creation</u>, and Ronald McGlothlen [1009] assessed his contributions. Joseph Grew [609] was U.S. Ambassador to Japan, telling his story in <u>Turbulent Era</u>. The same sequence applied to Sir Robert Craigie [343], <u>Behind the Japanese Mask</u>, the controversial British ambassador to Japan, and S.O. Agbi [6]. The memoir of John Allison [30], a career diplomat, was enlightening on events in China and Japan in the 1930s.

Summit Conferences

When reviewing World War II summitry, the distinguished former state department official and historian, Herbert Feis [501, 503], first comes to mind. His <u>Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin</u> and <u>Between War and Peace</u> are standards, the former covering relationships throughout and the latter covering Potsdam, the last of the summit conferences. Similarly, Keith Eubank [474, 475] has written a general survey on summitry in the twentieth century and a book on Teheran, the first Big Three conference. Robin Edmonds [451] touted his <u>The Big Three</u> as incorporating recently released documents and newly-available Soviet archives. Keith Sainsbury [1322] has written on the Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran conferences. His thesis was that Teheran has been neglected and overshadowed by Yalta, and should not have been because that was where Stalin arrived on the scene enjoying immediate equality. Paul Mayle [1071] also wrote on Teheran but concluded that important issues were postponed. Others focusing on Big Three diplomacy were David Reynolds [1278], Robert Beitzell [112], Edward Bennett

[118], Russell Buhite [200], and a dissertation by Alan Levine [950]. John Bagley [65] covered the first Quebec Conference, August 1943, where the Southeast Asia Command was created and Mountbatten and Wingate were appointed to their respective jobs.

Alliances

The Grand Alliance consisted of the United States, Great Britain, and Russia and was created immediately after Germany invaded Russia in June 1941. It remained in place until victory in the fall of 1945. Some of its literature was reviewed under Summit Conferences in this chapter. Members of the Grand Alliance plus four dozen other powers comprised the Allies during World War II.

Diplomatic and military connections on the opposing side were represented by the Axis or Tripartite alliance: Germany, Italy, and Japan. Since Italy had no role in the Asian/Pacific war, most of the literature relates to Germany and the Far East and diplomatic activity with Japan and China. Compared to the extensive cooperation, coordination, and collaboration among the Grand Alliance, the Axis alliance was a sham.

A German naval officer, Werner Rahn [1262], wrote in the Naval War College Review in 1993, "Japan and Germany, 1941-1943: No Common Objective, No Common Plans, No Basis of Trust." In Germany and Japan, Ernst Presseissen [1253] called it "a strange alliance" mostly of propaganda value. Johanna Meskill [1081] called it "the hollow alliance." Somewhat unconvincingly, Paul Brooker [189] presented The Faces of Fraternalism, a study of the Axis alliance based on the conceptual model, "mechanical solidarity." A revisionist view was presented by Paul Schroeder [1341] who linked the alliance to Japanese-American relations. His thesis was that Japan was willing to conform to early American demands but U.S. policy changed, from the pursuit of practical objectives to moral objectives, especially related to Americans and China. Japan was flexible, America was inflexible.

Some works deal with German-Japanese relations. Bernd Martin [1047] surveyed the last century, pointing to similar national developments. A German study by Gerhard Krebs [889], John Fox [529], Frank Ikle [776], David Kranzler [888], Thomas Lauer [916], John Masland [1051], and in an edited diary of the German naval attache and an Oxford dissertation, John Chapman [260, 261] all deal with German-Japanese relations of the 1930s and 1940s. Though the Axis alliance was a farce, there was cooperation, for example, the exchange of vital materials and joint submarine operations, reviewed elsewhere in Chapter 6 Operations.

The Great Game

"Great Game" is a term popular as descriptive of Britain's ongoing interests in Asia, originally in Central Asia. The "Great Game," a concept used by Rudyard Kipling to describe intrigue and international competition, originally Britain vs. Russia, on the northwestern frontier of India; a "Victorian Cold War," said Peter Hopkirk [736], who compared the threats of Japan in the early 1940s to the Great Game. Churchill, the Great Game and Total War by David Jablonski [794] compared the nineteenth-century Great Game of the British Secret Service with Churchill, the British statesman whose formative period was during the Victorian era, and utilization of deception and intelligence. More understanding of the Great Game can come from the works of Edward Ingram [779], Michael Edwards [452], and Philip Amos [38]. Applying the analogy to twentieth-century considerations incorporating Japan as the threat are Anthony Clayton [280], Paul Haggie

[625], Gordon Daniels [361], and Howard English [465]. Strategic aspects of this relate to the "Singapore strategy" and "Main Fleet to Singapore," discussed elsewhere in Chapter 5.

Sino-Japanese

A case can be made that World War II began in September 1931, in China, involving a breakdown in Sino-Japanese relations. Specifically, at Mukden in Manchuria, northeastern China, a violent incident occurred. Japanese army forces, in Manchuria legally to protect Japanese railway concessions, clashed with Chinese forces. Thus began the Sino-Japanese War, sometimes called the Fifteen Years' War, 1931-1945.

This was not the first such war. A Japanese war against China, 1894-1895, was the first step of expansionist imperialism for Japan. In the runup to World War I the European imperial powers were forced to withdraw from the Far East in order to fight each other in Europe. Gladly filling the vacuum was Japan. She issued Twenty-one Demands, a series of measures increasing Japanese domination over China.

As China was threatened and then attacked by Japan during the 1920s and 1930s, at one time or another, Germany, Italy, Russia, Great Britain, and the U.S. all provided technical and military assistance, particularly for the Chinese air forces. Best known was an American endeavor, the Flying Tigers led by Claire Chennault. Nevertheless, Stalin and Russia were consistent supporters of China. Chiang was trained in Moscow. Missionaries of Revolution by Martin Wilbur [1567] recounted cooperation involving KMT, CCP, and Russia. These matters are elaborated upon by F.C. Jones [821], Frank Dorn [404], and Ming Chan [254].

Sino-American

China was foremost in American enterprise, strategy, diplomacy, ideology, war plans, missionary interest, and the postwar world order. Open Door was touted about 1900. Beginning in the 1940s, anti-Communism emerged and attracted fanatical adherents. The disposition of China, Nationalist or Communist, directly affected domestic politics within the U.S. Myth surrounded the so-called "China Question" for decades, remaining important more recently as the Taiwan question.

Sino-American relations obviously attracted historians of the highest quality: Warren Cohen, John K. Fairbank, Michael Schaller, Jonathan Spence, and Herbert Feis. These diplomatic relations are unique, especially from the American perspective. Myth and illusion played their parts.

Sino-American relations began in the 1780s when American traders arrived in China. The entire gamut of these relations over two centuries was reviewed brilliantly by Warren Cohen [298]. He noted the gross arrogance of American possessiveness about China; that China could be "lost" by any Americans. Cohen pointed out the "Great Aberration": Asia was always less important strategically and practically than Europe in the American view. Yet the China Question remained foremost in the minds of many. In fact, only missionaries found Asia and particularly China, more suitable.

John K. Fairbank is one of the premier historians of China, an academic "Old China Hand." He focused on the missionary question, among other things. His [485, 490] United States and China went through five editions and a lecture, Chinese-American Interactions, was published. One focus in his studies was missionaries in China. Fairbank [489] edited The Missionary Enterprise in China and America, twelve essays about

American missionary expansion. Others on this topic were Paul Varg [1529], Missionaries, Chinese and Diplomats and Jessie Lutz [993], Chinese Politics and Christian Missions, the latter about anti-Christian movements in the 1920s. Hamish Ion [780] studied missionaries in Japan.

The United States and China in the Twentieth Century and The United States Crusade in China were titles by the historian from Arizona State University, Michael Schaller [1338, 1339]. Schaller critiqued the missionary movement as subversive to China. The immediate postwar inquisition and purge of Old China Hands helped propel the U.S. into Korea and Vietnam. Other general surveys were The Eagle-Dragon Alliance by Wesley Bagby [64] and The United States Odyssey in China by Charles Kitts [877]. The premier historian of China, Jonathan Spence [1412], contributed To Change China. He recounted experiences of sixteen Westerners in "missions" to China, including Chennault and Stilwell. The China Tangle was the contribution of Herbert Feis [502]. He also reviewed the various missions after 1940: Stilwell, Wallace, Wedemeyer, Hurley, and Marshall. The views and experiences of perceptive American reformers in China during the interwar period were recounted by James Thomson [1470]. Chiang was not the answer to the problems of China, they claimed. Memoirs of two individual career bureaucrats in China reach similar conclusions of decline in Nationalist China: Arthur Young [1603] and Vanya Oakes [1170].

"Failure" is the theme of studies of Sino-American relations: The Closing of the Door by Paul Varg [1528], America's Failure in China by Tang Tsou [1502], and a Chicago dissertation by Jesse Kennedy [849]. In a searching analysis, Tsou concluded the controversy between Stilwell and Chiang was most important; Chiang was the villain.

Missions to China

Myth and illusion were among the dominant features of American perceptions of China. At the practical level, Europe was foremost, in strategy and in practice during World War II. Yet China and the China Question exerted enormous influence. Active measures in the form of a series of different kinds of "missions" were sent out to China. China must be "saved," for what is less clear.

China was an early and major recipient of Lend-Lease aid from the U.S. A variety of other diplomatic, naval, military, clandestine, and OSS forces were sent in. Special representatives and envoys directly from FDR came out to China frequently. Never have so many "missions" been sent to resolve a question which in the end was unresolvable. For China was ultimately "lost."

As with other Americans, FDR maintained grand illusions about China and its potential as a big power. Earlier there were illusions about the potential of the missionary movement and commercial trade. For FDR, a reformed and revived China would fill the postwar vacuum created by the demise of Japan. It would be one of the four-later five (recovered France was the fifth)-"policemen" which would dominate and shape the world in the new order. The projection of China as a big power was fed and supported by Harry Hopkins, chief confidant of FDR. This was one basis of a series missions to China by personal representatives of FDR.

Special-purpose assistance and fact-finding groups and persons were sent out to China beginning at the turn of the century. Large numbers of missionaries were included in these efforts. Early ones were in the form of naval patrols and military-aviation assistance experts. American gunboats patrolling and protecting American and Western interests on Chinese rivers were common by the 1920s. In the 1930s, it was aviation expertise led by Claire Chennault. In the early 1940s, it was Joseph Stilwell, himself an "Old China

Hand" with extensive prior service in China. Albert Wedemeyer replaced Stilwell. Special and secret naval, army, and OSS units operated extensively in China. The DIXIE Mission spent several months with the Chinese Communists (CCP). Special representatives of FDR included Windell Willkie, Henry Wallace, Patrick Hurley, and, after FDR's death, George Marshall.

The story of Claire Chennault and his "mission" to China which began in the late 1930s and continued into the 1950s is recounted elsewhere in Chapter 6 under Air Operations and in Chapter 7 Personalities.

Stilwell and the standard biography by Barbara Tuchman [1507] are covered in Chapter 7 Personalities. The mission of General Joseph "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell was most thoroughly presented in the three-volume official Army history, the Green Books, by Charles Romanus [1293, 1294, 1296], a day-by-day narrative of events. A reviewer observed that seldom has an official had so many assignments, titles, and such nebulous authority. The Chinese viewpoint was presented by Chin-tung Liang [959]. Stilwell failed to understand the real nature of the Communist party; Marshall and the State Department were responsible for the victory of Mao, concluded Liang. In an article, Barbara Tuchman [1504] saw Stilwell as the most important figure in Sino-American relations.

The protagonists of these two missions clashed seriously and frequently. The issues of conflict between Stilwell and Chennault were logistical priorities, airpower, the Burma campaign, participation of the British, and domestic political issues in China. The controversy was recounted by John Shephard [1361]. He described the relationships: Marshall was for Stilwell; Hopkins, Joseph Alsop, Chiang, and Madame Chiang were for Chennault. Even "Hap" Arnold was upset with Chennault. All appealed to FDR, and, ultimately FDR opted for Chennault. However, later FDR lost interest not only in the Chennault-backed plan for strategic bombing of Japan from China but also in Chiang and China as a big power. Gordon Pickler [1231] described Stilwell and Chennault as "antithetical." He was highly critical of the Tuchman [1507] biography of Stilwell. Michael Schaller [1336] described "a road not taken" during the crisis, in late 1944. Marshall urged FDR to rebut the complaints of Chiang point by point. Marshall's detailed draft was included. But FDR removed Stilwell.

Meantime summitry was attempted. As one stop to and from the Teheran summit conference, in late 1943, the Cairo Conference was held: FDR, Churchill, Chiang, and Lord Mountbatten. The latter had been appointed Supreme Allied Commander, effectively of C-B-I, in August 1943. Here was another effort to resolve problems, especially the issue of command. Stilwell was made Deputy Commander. As the war progressed C-B-I reverted to tertiary importance.

In April 1944, Vice President Henry Wallace [1559] visited China to negotiate a compromise between KMT and CCP, urging them to fight the common enemy, Japan. Yet another "mission" passed through China, this time by Wendell Willkie [1573], the defeated Republican presidential candidate. Willkie recounted his trip in One World.

Next was a lengthy and controversial effort, Operation DIXIE, July to October 1944, December 1944 to February 1945, and March to July 1945. The DIXIE mission was another ambitious effort to resolve antagonisms in China, in this case between KMT and CCP. DIXIE, so-named because they ventured into "rebel" territory, was 16 official members of the American Yenan Observer Group, headed by Colonel David Barrett, U.S. Army. John Service was the State Department representative. OSS and naval intelligence were also represented. Barrett [89] wrote a short summary later. The DIXIE group traveled to Yenan, the base and headquarters of CCP. Chiang and his supporters in China and the U.S. opposed these contacts. The objectives included opening dialogue, intelligence gathering, and facilitating more extensive weather observations and the rescue

of downed aviators. Another member, W.J. Peterkin [1227], recalled his experiences. William Head [678] wrote about Peterkin.

The mission of Patrick Hurley, a former Secretary of War and prominent Republican, arrived to resolve KMT-CCP antagonism in August 1944. Hurley failed but remained as American ambassador to China. He then suddenly resigned in a sensational huff, and later was instrumental in developments leading to the China Lobby and Joseph McCarthy's purges. That will be covered elsewhere in Chapter 9 under Assessments. The Hurley mission, 1944-1945, was the subject of two dissertations: for Kent State by Peter De Groot [376] and for Oklahoma by Robert Smith [1393]. Hurley blamed the State Department for interferring in his efforts. A third, John Sherry [1363] of Fordham focused on the Nationalist Chinese. In a book, Kenneth Shewmaker [1364] focused on the Communists and how American journalists depicted them. Later, McCarthy accused American journalists in China of "trying to disguise the Red hordes as agrarian reformers."

In October 1944, Stilwell was recalled, replaced by General Albert Wedemeyer. Wedemeyer had been on the war planning staff. His career was recounted in two parts by Keith Eiler [454, 455].

The George Marshall mission was a postwar effort initiated by President Truman in a final attempt to answer the China Question. Marshall is covered elsewhere in Chapter 7 Personalities. He played a major role in the war effort and was later to be made Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense. He remained in China about a year but without success. It was all in vain. China was "lost."

O.A. Westad [1557], Cold War and Revolution, reviewed these events in China during 1944-1946, calling them decisive. The Cold War began here during this period in East Asia and the primary players were Chiang, Mao, Stalin, and Truman. The U.S. was increasingly suspicious of Russia, especially for action in Manchuria. The U.S. rushed thousands of Marines there. Some of these controversial issues were critiqued by Lewis Purifoy [1256] in Harry Truman's China Policy. Other aspects are by Kenneth Chern [268], Lionel Chassin [262], and Martin Kitchen [875]. Later aspects and consequences of these issues will be discussed elsewhere in Chapter 9 Assessments.

Anglo-American

The role of the U.S. in the China Question precipitated domestic crises. The process is a sensitive one in foreign relations as well, especially resented by the British. The Americans and British maintained differing perspectives and interests related to the China Question. More importantly, FDR was determined to end empires. Churchill was equally determined to perpetuate the British and other empires, and he did everything possible to do so. Three books, an article, and a Yale dissertation are applicable: Gary Hess [703], Iftikhar Malik [1037], a book and article by Kenton Clymer [289, 290], and Peter Garlock [554], respectively. Another of FDR's special representatives was Louis Johnson whom he sent to India during the war to accelerate the movement toward independence. Hess concluded that Churchill was able to browbeat FDR into a retreat. Garlock concluded FDR refused to jeapordize the Anglo-American wartime alliance on this issue.

Increasingly, the role and eventual intervention of the United States became applicable. Anglo-American approaches to Asia and Africa in the last century were reviewed by Phillip Darby [363] in Three Faces of Imperialism. The distinguished American historian, Akira Iriye [783], summarized factors during the crucial decade of the 1920s in the Far East in After Imperialism.

In the mid-1930s America's primary colony in the region, the Philippines, was promised independence in a decade. FDR was convinced imperialism in all its forms and places should end. When the U.S. entered World War II his determination was intensified. In the Atlantic Charter, negotiated with Churchill and the equivalent of Allied war aims for the war, Article 6 promised eventual self-determination for all peoples. FDR died prior to the end of the war and decolonization was delayed. There are indications that Roosevelt himself was softening his position favoring immediate decolonization. Certainly, Truman reversed the trends. The French and Dutch returned to their colonies, as did the British. These are all matters which bore heavily on events in C-B-I before, during and after the war.

These factors are reviewed by the distinguished American historian at the University of Texas, William Roger Louis [980], Imperialism at Bay. In Anglo-American relations Churchill was determined that the British Empire would continue. FDR was equally insistent that it would not, and FDR prevailed, eventually. Much is made of FDR's visit to Gambia, a British colony in Africa, en route to the Casablanca Conference, January 1943. Others urged FDR to plan for decolonization by setting up a kind of trusteeship process. These matters are also reviewed in two dissertations: C.J.C. Chowdhry [273], "Dusk of Empire" and J.A.L. Sullivan [1435], "The U.S., the East Indies, and World War II," from Virginia and Massachusetts, respectively. Sullivan focused on the issue of personalities, FDR, an anti-imperialist, and Truman, indulgent of the Dutch, French, and British.

Finally, Anglo-American diplomatic relations have been subjected to extensive scrutiny. All refer to the "special relationship" of close cooperation and collaboration before, during, and after the war. Excerpts of titles and subtitles reflected the diversity of interpretation and opinions: "special relationship," "allies of a kind," "ambigious partnership," "the foundation of the Grand Alliance," "the politics of confrontation," and "bargaining for supremacy." Anglo-American relations in the long run were reviewed by H.C. Allen [21], David Dimbleby [390], William Walker [1536], and in a book and dissertation by John Baylis [100, 101].

The most acclaimed analysis of Anglo-American relations in the Asian-Pacific area was by Christopher Thorne [1471, 1474, 1475]. Thorne reviewed Anglo-American relations, expanded issues of other states, and origins of the war. The dissertation and book by James Leutze [947, 948] also are praised. Other surveys were by John Sbrega [1331], Robert Hathaway [675], and Alan Dobson [396], plus dissertations by David Klein [878], William Johnsen [810], and Ian Cowman [341]. The question of FDR's commitment to Churchill to intervene in an Asian/Pacific war was discussed by Frederick Marks [1042] and Raymond Esthus [470].

Others

Unfortunately there is irregular and uneven coverage of other bilateral relationships associated with the national states involved in C-B-I. Potentially, dozens of combinations applied: Sino-British, Sino-Russian, Sino-German, Anglo-Dutch, Anglo-Russian, American-Dutch, American-French, and Anglo-French are examples.

Japanese-American foreign relations during the interwar period were reviewed by Sadao Asada [53, 55] in a Yale dissertation and in a work to be translated into English. Other related works were by James Herzog [692] and Richard Burns [206].

Increasing commitments in Europe, Hong Kong, Shanghai, financial and military aid, and the disposition of empire were prominent issues in Anglo-Chinese relations before and during the war. General assessments of the relationship were summarized by Nicholas

Clifford [283], a book and article by Aron Shai [1356, 1357], and C.E. Baxter [98]. Naval protection, Hong Kong, and Shanghai were covered by Malcolm Murfett [1146], two works by Ming Chan [253, 255, and Christopher Thorne [1477]. Britain and the Chinese Communists was the issue studied by Brian Porter [1245]. British-Russian diplomacy during the war was reviewed by Martin Kitchen [875].

The matter of Anglo-Japanese relations is reviewed by Peter Lowe [983, 984] in an article and a book, Antony Best [126], and Bradford Lee [927]. The British were overcommitted elsewhere and were desperate to avoid war if possible in the Far East. A London dissertation by On Chit Chung [276] detailed "Operation MATADOR," a British plan to forestall war. Anglo-Japanese relations deteriorated through the century. A Claremont dissertation on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 1902-1923, was by Yoshiaki Amakawa [37]. Ian Nish [1161] recounted Anglo-Japanese Alienation, 1919-1952. Malcolm Kennedy [853], Martin Brice [182], and a Cambridge dissertation and book by Kyozo Sato [1327, 1328] all deal with the period leading to war in 1941.

German-Chinese relations was the topic of works by William Kirby [872] and Beverley Causey [248], the latter a Harvard dissertation. Milan Hauner [679, 680] has a Cambridge dissertation and book on Axis diplomacy toward India, particularly toward Indian nationalism.

Stalin evidenced continuing interest in China since the 1920s and Russia and Japan actively fought each other in major border clashes in the late 1930s. Extensive land warfare was conducted, Japan vs. Russia, in the late 1930s. That is covered elsewhere in Chapter 6 Operations.

The history of Sino-Russian (that is, Tsarist and Soviet) relations was by Harry Schwartz [1343] and Sino-Soviet relations is by Harriet Moore [1108], a book and article by John Garver [556, 557], and, in a less balanced manner, by Tien-fong Cheng [265]. Tsarist Russia was imperialist, Soviet Russia encouraged the KMT in the 1920s, and ultimately aided the CCP in the 1930s and 1940s. Stalin's Failure in China by Conrad Brandt [176] was about his efforts in the 1920s to dominate the KMT and CCP; Stalin revealed "bull-headed stupidity" in assuming he could manipulate China. Soviet Russia provided significant aid to China in the 1930s. Chiang hoped to entice Stalin into war with Japan through the 1930s and 1940s. Edmund Clubb [286], the "Old China Hand," wrote China and Russia, with the fascinating subtitle, "The Great Game." Soviet-CCP relations were covered by Charles McLane [1024], Max Beloff [115], and Chong-sik Lee [929]. McLane [1025] also wrote a history of Soviet Russia in Southeast Asia.

INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

Gaps obviously exist in the large number of potential combinations in bilateral relationships. There is more extensive and comprehensive coverage of individual states in the literature.

Japan

Outstanding histories of Japan as the chief antagonist of the Allies in the Asian/Pacific war and its past were by Western historians: John Hall [635] with numerous editions, William Beasley [107], recently revised and retitled, two entries by Michael Barnhart [86, 87], a survey focusing on the reign of Emperor Hirohito by Carol Gluck [580], and a series of essays by John Dower [411]. A modern history which begins with the "opening" of Japan by Commodore Matthew Perry in the 1850s was by Hugh Borton [158] who

added a particularly helpful bibliographical note. Recent surveys were The Age of Hirohito, about modern Japan, by Daikichi Irokawa [788] and an American perspective by John Boyle [170]. Sidney Mayer [1070] covered the Japanese military forces.

Scholars were interested in the economic, industrial, and technological factors of the Japanese past: Christopher Howe [748] on the rise of Japanese trade, Chalmers Johnson [812], MITI and the Japanese Miracle, on the history of the unique government-business-bureaucracy controlled by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) between 1925 and 1975 and Jerome Cohen [296, 297], a book and a Columbia dissertation on the Japanese war economy. To Have and Have Not is a recent analysis of the raw materials factor and origins of the war, by Jonathan Marshall [1045]. The Technological Transformation of Japan from the Seventeenth Century to the Twenty-first Century by Tessa Morris-Suzuki [1125] was the first attempt in English to follow industrialization and development with due consideration given to the social consequences.

Japan had consciously closed herself off from foreign influences for centuries. Only in the late nineteenth century did she open herself to foreign contacts. The Japanese navy was modelled on the Royal Navy, the army on the Prussian/German army. Her wars against China and Russia proved that she was a powerful force with which to be reckoned. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902 was a significant international agreement, greatly boosting Japanese prestige. Japan was one of the Big Five powers during the Versailles Peace Settlement of 1919, after World War I. Admiral Yamamoto attended Harvard and was naval attache in London early in his career.

The history of Japanese foreign policy was reviewed by Ian Nish [1162] and James Morley [1118]. The crucial period of the early 1930s during the Mukden crisis was reassessed by Nish [1164]. He stressed pertinent factors such as the world depression, growth of militarism in Japan, and an ambigious translation into Japanese of the League of Nations report. The Russian perspective was presented by Leonid Kutakov [896]. Journey to the MISSOURI was the American title of a memoir by Toshikazu Kase [837], containing a thorough survey of Japanese foreign policy from 1931 to 1945. Another Japanese diplomat, Shigenori Togo [1485], wrote revealing apologetics while in prison.

China

Historical surveys of China are equally impressive: a political and cultural history and a series of essays by Jonathan Spence [1410, 1411], Immanuel Hsu [753] with a new fifth edition dedicated to the next author, John K. Fairbank [483, 487] who wrote a new history just before his death in 1991, Edmund Clubb [287], and Edwin Moise [1097]. Others are by S.A.M. Adshead [5], Jack Gray [601], and the irrepressible E.P. Hoyt [751]. A Military History of Modern China was by Frederick Liu [968]. Covering more limited time periods were Henry McAleavy [994] and R.J. Rummel [1320]. A Hawaii dissertation on prominent Sinologists John K. Fairbank and Kenneth Latourette was by Patricia Neils [1152].

China became the object of special interest from the West in the age of exploration and colonization. The British and Americans increasingly developed contacts and relationships involving trade and religion. The British formulated an opium production and trade scheme which expanded dramatically and precipitated a series of wars with China in the nineteenth century. British and American trade increased and large numbers of missionaries were sent. The influence of Western missionaries in China and on the China Question should not be minimized. Missionaries and their supporters continued to exert pressure as the China Question was debated. Missionaries, their relatives, and their advocates comprised powerful influences within and on the China Lobby.

Modern Chinese history is divided as follows: dynastic history for centuries culminating in the Manchu Dynasty, overthrown by the Revolution of 1911 when the Chinese Republic began; Sun Yat-sen died in 1925 and was succeeded by Chiang; the KMT-CCP struggle, the Civil War, in the late 1920s including a purge of Communists forcing the Long March; the Civil War continued even while fighting the Japanese; concluding in 1949 with victory for the CCP; the KMT and Chiang withdrew to Formosa (Taiwan), protected by American armed forces and recognition. The aspirations of China as a superpower, held by Chinese, Russian, and American leaders, was considered by the Russian historian Roy Medvedev [1075]. The U.S. view was simplistic and unrealistic, Medvedev concluded. Modern Chinese history is reviewed by Richard Thornton [1478] and Roger Pelissier [1216]. China at War by Edward Dreyer [423] surveyed that aspect of Chinese history in the twentieth century.

Lloyd Eastman [449, 450], in two volumes, and Hsi-sheng Ch'i [270] reviewed the history of the Nationalist movement; James Harrison [668] of the Chinese Communist party. James Sheridan [1362] described the demise of the Republic. Chiang's wife, Madame Chiang, and others quite powerful were all members of the Soong family; a collective biography is by Sterling Seagrave [1349].

The Communist movement, CCP, developed as the primary antagonists of KMT. Malcolm Kennedy [854] published a general history of Communism in East Asia. The Kuomintang-Communist Struggle by Ch'ung-chi Kuei [895] presented the KMT perspective. The Civil War was the subject of works by Harold Isaacs [790] and Dick Wilson [1581]. In the late 1920s and during the Sino-Japanese War, the United Front, ostensibly an agreement between KMT and CCP to jointly pursue the common enemy, Japan, was formulated. Aspects were recounted by Lyman Van Slyke [1527], Kui-Kwong Shum [1372], and Lawrence Rosinger [1308].

Some attention has been devoted to a decisive episode in the history of CCP, the famous Long March. The KMT purges of Communists in the late 1920s decimated its ranks. As an act of survival and renewal over 100,000 Communists soldiers and officials fled 6000 miles to the province of Yenan in the far northwest of China. Benjamin Yang [1597, 1598], in a Harvard dissertation and book, John Nolan [1166], and the prominent chronicler, Harrison Salisbury [1323], wrote of the event.

Other aspects of the rise of CCP were covered by Benjamin Schwartz [1342], Anthony Cave Brown [250], Mark Selden [1353, 1354], in a Yale dissertation and book, John Israel [792], Chalmers Johnson [813], and James Reardon-Anderson [1271]. The Yenan Way described the major reform movement initiated by CCP, culminating in Communist China. Military aspects of the movement and the famous Red Army of China were the subjects of works by Edgar O'Ballance [1174], William Whitson [1565], Arthur Young [1604], Tao Hanzhang [657], Chang-Tai Hung [763], and Edward Rhoads [1174]. Chinese naval history was reviewed by Bruce Swanson [1442].

Chinese foreign policy was increasingly dependent on the U.S. Nevertheless, Chinese relations with neighbors were important and those with Burma and Indochina were brilliantly analyzed by Harold Hinton [723] in a book sponsored by the Institute of Pacific Relations. It was an exhaustive study including such factors as KMT, CCP, the Viet Minh, and Burman nationalism.

Great Britain and the Commonwealth

Japanese imperial expansion precipitated the war. Most important at this point was British imperialism. Among the surveys of British imperialism there are Bernard Porter

[1244], The Lion's Share, T.O. Lloyd [970], The British Empire, and a trilogy by James, later Jan, Morris [1121, 1122, 1123], Heaven's Command, Pax Britannica, and Farewell the Trumpets. The Rise and Fall of the British Empire and Imperial Rearguard by Lawrence James [800, 802] reviewed the wars of empire. John Darwin [364, 365] presented outstanding summaries of the decolonization process as approached by the British. His are sympathetic and integrated surveys. Max Beloff [114], Imperial Sunset, in two volumes, described the process of British decolonization, contending it began long before the 1940s. The impact of decolonization on military policies was reviewed by Hugh Tinker [1481].

The foreign policy of Great Britain related closely to imperial, strategic, and economic concerns. British foreign policy in the twentieth century, Retreat from Power, was reviewed in two volumes by David Dilks [389]. Peter Lowe [985] surveyed British policies in the Far East in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Narrowing down further, Rolf Tanner [1455], A.S.B. Olver [1185], and Nicholas Tarling [1456] focused their surveys on Britain and British policies and problems in Southeast Asia. Other diplomatic factors were covered by Christopher Thorne [1472] and R.J. Pritchard [1254].

The United States

American foreign policy and the runup to the war were best presented in a brilliant two-volume study, The World Crisis and American Foreign Policy by the great Harvard historian William Langer [909]. The American Pacific by Arthur Dudden [426] surveyed the history from the late eighteenth century. Dudden noted two American mentalities, an obsession with commercial and religious opportunities and the fear and hatred of Communism. More recently, Warren Kimball [865] edited essays, America Unbounded, about the making of a superpower.

The scholar most acclaimed as expert on American foreign policy and Asia during the interwar period was Dorothy Borg. Borg [156, 157], in two works, wrote of important diplomacy and some American abdication from diplomacy when dealing with East Asia, including China. Warren Cohen [299] edited a series of essays on American-East Asian relations dedicated to Borg. Another prestigious series of essays was edited by Ernest May [1067]. Other works related to America and East Asia were by Lawrence Battistini [93], Gary Hess [658], Kenneth Latourette [911], and Marc Gallicchio [550]. Gallicchio concluded that the Cold War began in Asia, especially during the last eight months of 1945.

American historic relations with the East is another orientation requiring review. Here a standard, also recently updated, was Across the Pacific by the former president of the American Historical Association-University of Chicago professor, Akira Iriye [782]. A similar and complementary work was by Richard O'Connor [1179]. O'Connor makes points using catch phrases: "destiny made manifest," "Yellow/Brown peril," "pest of glory," and "open and closed doors."

Russia

Russia was not a participant in the Asian/Pacific war, but her role remained important before, during, and after the war. Russia and the East during the late interwar period was the focus of Jonathan Haslam [673], part of a monumental study on Russian foreign policy. It was a mix of ideology and realpolitik, he concluded.

A total of 37 crews of American air force and navy planes, 291 men, were interned in Russia during the war. One of the planes was from the Halsey-Doolittle Tokyo raid. Most "escaped" home via Iran, but this was an issue which Russia must be careful about due to the non-aggression pact with Japan. Otis Hayes [686] studied this question. The shrill Ralph De Toledano [381] even claimed "Moscow Plotted Pearl Harbor," in an article in The Freeman. The "Soviet spies," Richard Sorge, Owen Lattimore, and Harry Dexter White and the "Communist cell," the Institute for Pacific Relations, were the culprits!

IMPERIAL

Colonization and the process, extent, and sequence of decolonization after World War II were also important factors influencing events of C-B-I. World War II accelerated the end of imperialism.

The Factor of Empire

The age of imperialism began in the fifteenth century and ended in the late twentieth century. Colonization lasted several centuries; decolonization was achieved in several decades, beginning in the late 1940s and mostly completed by the 1970s. It is the latter process, decolonization, that is the primary factor exerting such important influence toward the end and immediately after the war.

The literature on imperialism abounds. Volumes have been written presenting historiographical surveys and deliniating conflicting interpretations. Norman Etherington [473], Theories of Imperialism, outlined some of the issues and contributors in chronological order, for example, from the American H. Gaylord Wilshire, the Britain J.A. Hobson, and the Russian Lenin, to the process of decolonization. J.S. Furnivall [544, 545], Colonial Policy and Practice, analyzed the process and presented pertinent and comparative case studies of Burma and the Netherlands.

Callum MacDonald [1003] wrote a review of several recent works on imperialism. Topics included Owen Lattimore and American illusions about China and American "wars without mercy": re Asia, beginning with high tariffs, exclusion of Asian immigration, fear of the "Yellow Peril," and finally fighting "Japs, Gooks, and Dinks" (pp. 317-22).

The Far East in the Second World War by A.M. Dubinskii [425], a Russian analyst, stressed the importance of national liberation movements in the region. Asia was colonized primarily by Britain, France, the Dutch, and to a lessor extent, Portugal and Spain. The U.S. replaced the Spanish at the turn of this century. Germany was eventually excluded and Russia was frequently a factor.

In 1870 none of the continent of Africa was colonized except for the southern tip. By 1900 all of Africa had been colonized except Ethiopia. A similar "scramble" began in the Far East. China and Southeast Asia were areas of potential colonial expansion. The process was repeated: carving out spheres of influence, creating railroad concessions, exploiting favorable treaty arrangements, establishing special status for missionaries and other foreign nationals, making most favored nation commercial agreements, and perpetrating wars of intervention.

The question of the disposition of colonial empires during and after World War II precipitated several crises and ultimately provoked enormous consequences, for example, in India, Indochina, and Indonesia, if not Burma, Malaya, and the Philippines. Imperialism, anti-imperialism, and nationalist movements were factors. Japan was a catalyst. Thailand, formerly Siam, was never colonized but played a role in these matters.

For example, America accused Britain of imperial designs on postwar Thailand, causing strains in Anglo-American relations.

The notorious Indian Mutiny of 1857 was deemed to have initiated the movement of anti-imperialism and, ultimately, decolonization. Nationalist movements also originated and were most advanced in India. For World War II, the British were frequently embarrassed and struggled to maintain colonial domination over India. Prominent nationalist leaders of the established Congress Party were jailed. The extreme was the Indian National Army (INA).

The Indian Nationalist Movement and INA have received increasing attention. The leader in India was Subhas Chandra Bose. Hugh Toye [1498] has a biography and Joyce Lebra [926] and Sudata Deb Chaudhury [375] told of Japanese sponsorship of INA, commanded by Bose. The latest and best survey by a Westerner, The Forgotten Army, was by Peter Fay [500]. Another superior study, from the Indian perspective, was by K.K. Ghosh [562, 563], including a dissertation. There were also two studies by Peter Heehs [689, 690] and a survey of "Indian freedom fighters" by Leonard Gordon [595].

The Japanese called in Bose who was in Germany early in the war. The Germans sent him to the East via U-boat and the Japanese set him up to command an army recruited from the thousands of Indian Army POWs captured during the Malaya-Singapore debacle, a total of 40,000 men. The Japanese facilitated the recruitment, training, and arming of the INA, and set them up alongside Japanese units when the Japanese conducted their offensive to invade India in 1944. The Japanese failed, the INA was annihilated. This was "The War of the Springing Tiger," the title of the account by Gerard Corr [334]. Perhaps a recent War and Society article by Chandar Sundaram [1438] best sums up INA: "a paper tiger." The Japanese patronized it for propaganda purposes and failed to provide adequate resources and preparation for battle.

The Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere

There was the important case of non-Western imperialism, that of the Japanese. Japanese expansionism began within decades after the Meiji Restoration, incorporating Korea, Formosa (Taiwan), and intervention against China. W.G. Beasley [106] is the standard historian of Japanese imperialism, beginning in 1894 and culminating in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere (GEACPS). Beasley concluded that it had an overall negative effect. Joyce Lebra [925], Japan's Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere in World War II and F.C. Jones [821], Japan's New Order in East Asia, reviewed this phenomenon in detail and assessed its impact in balanced, well-documented monographs. Imperialist Japan by Michael Montgomery [1101], Japan and the Decline of the West in Asia by Richard Storry [1428], Ramon Myers [1147], The Japanese Colonial Empire, and Japan in Asia by William Newell [1158] were surveys. To exploit and assimilate were the motives put forward in Asia for the Asiatics by Robert Ward [1540]. Peter Duus [443] edited a three-volume comprehensive survey of Japanese empires. The Japanese in Southeast Asia during the war was described by Louis Allen [27]. The Japanese empire in China was the topic considered by Parks Coble [291]. Coble stressed the impact on domestic politics in China. Japanese imperialism in Formosa (Taiwan) was reviewed by Chih-ming Ka [828].

"Syonan," the Japanese occupation of Singapore, presented the opportunity to measure Japanese imperialism in practice. There are several accounts: Mamoru Shinozaki [1365], Geok Lee [931], and an oral history compilation, Syonan [1460]. The Japanese occupation elsewhere was described by Joyce Lebra [924], Grant Goodman [590], Willard

Elsbree [462], Theodore Friend [536], Josef Silverstein [1375], and Ian Nish [1163] in a review article. The overall effect and consequences were limited, Goodman concluded.

India

After the British lost the American colonies in the late eighteenth century, India emerged as the most important colonial possession, the "jewel in the British crown." The pre-transfer period is presented in two books by R.J. Moore [1109, 1110], Martin Wainwright [1535], and a contemporaneous study by Lawrence Rosinger [1309] The hope was that transfer would conclude with one unified state but it was not to be. The Hindu south, India, and the Muslim north, Pakistan, eventuated, officially in August 1947. The Break-up of British India in the prestigious Making of the Twentieth Century series was by B.N. Pandey [1199]. Unfortunately, Hindus and Muslims have lived in continued hostility since the transfer.

Mountbatten moved from SACSEAC to the last Viceroy of India. He facilitated the transfer and remained as Governor-General of India. The post-transfer period is covered by Peter Hennessy [696]. Hugh Tinker [1482] published a series of lectures on nationalist leaders during this period including the two for India, Jawaharlal Nehru and Mohammed Ali Jinnah. Curiously, Gandhi is not included.

In this matter as well, the figure of Winston Churchill looms large. Raymond Callahan [224] wrote of Churchill's retreat from empire. Churchill [277] avoided such topics as American opposition to empire and postwar dispositions of colonies in his history of the war. Callahan filled the void.

Burma

The former British colony, overrun by the Japanese and effectively taken over by nationalists after the war, Burma, is the topic of histories by D.G.E. Hall [632] and John Cady [215].

The colony of Burma was another British possession, initiated in the nineteenth century, expanding eastward from India. British imperialism in Burma was recounted by Godfrey Harvey [672], George Bruce [190], and U. Htin Aung [754]. Burma was overrun rapidly by the Japanese in 1942 and was liberated in a brilliant military campaign, covered elsewhere in Chapter 6 under Land Operations. The period of the Japanese occupation was described by U Nu [1168], two pieces by Louis Allen [24, 28], and Dorothy Guyot [623], a Yale dissertation. U Maung Maung [1063], U Ba Maw [1065], and, in two books, one two volumes, Hugh Tinker [1480, 1483] presented accounts of the nationalists and independence movement. The British reaction was described in two articles by Nicholas Tarling [1456, 1457]. The transfer of power was more politically complicated than was the case in India.

Leaders of anti-British nationalist movements figured prominently in the disposition of Burma after the war. Aung San, assassinated early in the process, and U Nu, the ultimate emerging leader in Burma, were subjects of works by Aung San Suu Kyi [897] and Richard Butwell [211], respectively. Aung San Suu Kyi later won the Nobel Peace Prize and continues to live in Burma under virtual house arrest.

Indochina

A complicating factor in the case of French decolonization was the fact of Vichy France and how and why various French colonies were loyal to Vichy or to the Free French, led by Charles de Gaulle. Of the French colonies, Indochina was most loyal to Vichy and effectively collaborated with the Japanese, allied to Germany in the Axis. Thus, the situation in Indochina at the end of the war was an imbroglio. The Japanese contributed to the confusion. In March 1945 they formally took over political and military control of Indochina, jailing Vichy French colonial officials. The Japanese declared independence for Indochina and encouraged nationalist movements. At the beginning of the war in Europe, Anglo-French relations broke down, France almost declaring war on the British. The U.S. maintained relations with Vichy.

The literature on Vichy France and complicating colonial factors is high in quality including the works of Robert Paxton [1209, 1210, 1211], William L. Langer [908], and two volumes in The Making of the Twentieth Century series, by R.T. Thomas [1467] and Raymond Betts [127]. They and Julian Hurstfield [767], Raul Aglion [7], John Cady [214, 216], Henry Blumenthal [146], Anthony Clayton [281], and George Kelly [847] wrote on Vichy relations with the Allies and imperialism and decolonization. Paxton, a professor at Columbia, has produced incisive analyses on Vichy. Betts concluded that the French empire was acquired with little forethought and was lost in a similar manner; it was empire run on the cheap. FDR saw the French as undeserving as colonials and the worst of the imperialists.

As might be expected in the West and especially in the U.S., more interest was evidenced in the history of Indochina and the war in Vietnam. In the postwar period Indochina, the French colonial possession, was divided into Vietnam, further subdivided into North and South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Stanley Karnow [836], a journalist, published a history of Vietnam.

Toward the end of the war the Allies formulated plans for the disposition of Japanese occupied areas, for example Korea and Indochina. At Potsdam, the decision was made to divide Indochina at 16 degrees North latitude. All Japanese north of the line were to surrender to the Nationalist Chinese. All south of the line were to surrender to the British, but none were present at the time of the Japanese surrender.

There were a variety of forces in Indochina at the end of the war. The Japanese military still possessed large numbers. French colonial bureaucrats were in prison. Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Minh had previously collaborated with the American OSS and conducted joint operations against the Japanese. At the end of the war Ho declared independence and took over much territory. For a year, he negotiated with the French at Fountainbleau, outside Paris. By mid-1946, war broke out between the French and Viet Minh.

Representing the British forces which arrived after the Japanese surrender was General Douglas Gracey and the 20th Indian Division, headquartered at Saigon. The Nationalists Chinese streamed in from the north, looting and pilaging. The native Vietnamese were themselves divided: pro-Japanese, pro-nationalist, and pro-Communist. Riots broke out in Saigon on 2 September 1945. Gracey cracked down hard on the rioters and was later reprimanded by Mountbatten. Gracey even resorted to mobilizing Japanese forces to assist in restoring order around Saigon, September and October.

Meantime, the French demanded to return to their colony and resume control. But they had no transportation nor arms. The Allies, mostly the Americans, had to supply these. It was not until January of 1946 that General Gracey turned over control to the French military.

The aftermath of this imbroglio will be concluded in Chapter 9 Assessments.

Indonesia

Japanese occupation, the rise of nationalism encouraged by the Japanese, the Japanese surrender, confusion and filling vacuums, forced return of the Dutch colonials, rebellion, war, and ultimate independence also characterized the case of the Dutch East Indies, eventually the nation of Indonesia. The prewar colonial situation was described by Amry Vandenbosch [1523], John Furnivall [544], John Legge [937], and Jack Ford [527]. The colony, rich in resources demanded by the Japanese, was easily overrun and occupied, 1942-1945, as recounted by Harry Benda [116, 117], in two works including selected documents, Shigeru Sato [1329], George Kanahele [834], Harvey Haislip [629], and Benedict Anderson [41]. As in the case of French Indochina, the Dutch resumed colonial control and the nationalists were led by Sukarno who eventually became the first president. These events were covered by George Kahin [831], Petra Groen [614], Robert Cribb [346], Benedict Anderson [40], Bernhard Dahm [359], and Cindy Adams [2], the latter an edited autobiography of Sukarno. John Legge [938] has a biography.

The roles of Great Britain and the U.S. during decolonization in the Dutch East Indies were presented by Robert McMahon [1028, 1029] in a book and article, Robert Wolthuis [1591], and Clifford Squire [1413] in a London dissertation.

Malaya and Singapore

The British colony of Malaya experienced dramatic and humiliating defeat when overrun by the Japanese early in 1942. Nationalist and Communist movements emerged but the British were determined to resume colonial status after the Japanese occupation, and they did. Matters of colonial security in the region during the century were discussed by Alun Jones [818], in a Yale dissertation, N. Haron [661], and Ong Chit Chung [275]. Since Singapore was nearby, security was a primary consideration. Japanese occupation and nationalist and Communist movements were described by Layton Horner [741], in an Arizona dissertation, John Cross [351], William Roff [1289], and Cheah Boon Kheng [263]. In this case, the British, after defeating the Communist rebels, determined to impose a constitutional union of Malay States, which eventuated, as described by Simon Smith [1395] and Albert Lau [915]. Communist insurgency was described by Edgar O'Ballance [1173]. The disposition of Singapore and other areas was the subject of works by C.M. Turnbull [1512] and Ernest Chew [269].

Thailand

The case of Thailand is unique. Technically not colonized, purposely set up, as Siam, as a buffer state between the British to the west and French to the east, it was pressured from all sides before, during, and after the war. In 1939 the name was changed to Thailand. It actually went to war against Vichy France early on, collaborated with Japan, and declared war on Britain and the U.S., although the latter refused to reciprocate. It is an interesting case.

The political background and juxtaposition in Southeast Asia were presented by Donald Nuechterlein [1189], John Cady [217], B.J. Terwiel [1462], and Judith Stowe [1429]. The war with Vichy France and other military matters were recounted by George Paloczi-Horvath [1198], Edward Young [1605], and Nigel Brailey [174]. The relationship with Japan was obviously under duress. The Japanese determined to exploit Southeast Asia, one of the reasons for the "South" option for war. These matters were explained

by Richard Aldrich [16], Bruce Reynolds [1279, 1280], in a Hawaii dissertation and book, and E.T. Flood [521]. The postwar situation was obviously complex. Britain and the U.S. disputed about how to treat this "enemy"; the British favoring stringent punishment. The U.S. prevailed and Thailand was appreciative, meaning decades of good relations with the U.S. This was recounted by James Martin [1048], Nicol Smith [1389], J.E. Williams [1570], Herbert Fine [515], and Richard Sogn [1404].

5

Command, Strategy, and Logistics

The China-Burma-India theater of the Asian/Pacific war was tertiary in priority and in the overall strategy of World War II, the Asian/Pacific war was secondary. Add that up and the sum meant the lowest status in the war. For this and other reasons, to be elaborated upon in this chapter, the theater was plagued with a number of problems. Theoretically, the combined Allies were fighting the Japanese. That meant over a dozen nations were involved and wanted to participate in all decisions of significance, for example, concerning command, strategy, war aims, logistics, the disposition of colonies, and the postwar settlement. In fact, the Asian/Pacific war was primarily an American operation. In the Southwest Pacific theater, one of the three theaters of the Asian/Pacific war, General MacArthur not only ignored Allies but also, on occasion, the U.S. Navy, in command decisions. That meant countries such as Australia felt increasingly alienated and ignored. In Europe and in Asia the role of France remained problematic. Anglo-American relations deteriorated because of American insistence on ending empires in Asia and elsewhere. Grandiose expectations about the future big-power status of China never materialized. The Chinese civil war, KMT vs. CCP, actually continued throughout the war. Toward the end the West generally was increasingly alarmed about the spread of Communism, especially in China. So ideology can be added to the above listed controversial factors of command, strategy, logistics, and imperialism.

The Japanese, despite ultimately losing the war, did everything possible to complicate and disrupt the factors listed above. For example, especially later in the war, every encouragement was given to national liberation movements in the occupied areas. At the end of the war, which came unexpectedly and prior to any plan anticipated by the Allies, there were millions of Japanese armed forces and civilians throughout the occupied areas. The problem of their disposition created complications.

During World War II in the vast China-Burma-India theater command, national interrelationships, grand strategy, and colonial disposition were important factors, arguably more important than in any other theater, Asia and Europe. Change characterized the period. Powerful nationalist and anticolonial movements arose. The period of Japanese occupation acted as a catalyst. More often the Japanese facilitated nationalist and anticolonial activities. India and then dozens of other colonies gained independence, some after devastating wars such as those in Indonesia and Indochina. And China was "lost." China went Communist.

COMMAND

The Allied command structures of the Asian/Pacific war and the China-Burma-India theater were anomalous. The distinguished British historian, Louis Allen, dubbed the organization a "Louis Carroll absurdity." Effectively, in the European/Atlantic war there was a single overall commander, General Dwight Eisenhower. Not so in the Asian/Pacific war. By 1943 there were three major areas and three supreme commanders. Centralized and unified command was never in question in the areas of General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz, Southwest Pacific and Central Pacific, respectively. They were appointed early in the war and remained commanders until the end. The debate over command and command relationships in the Asian/Pacific war related to the Central and Southwest Pacific theaters has been presented at length in two other bibliographies by the author [1267, 1269], General Douglas MacArthur and The Southwest Pacific Campaign, both in this same Bibliographies of Battles and Leaders [1387] series. Clayton James [798] dealt with MacArthur and MacArthur's views in his outstanding biography. An example of the debate was by Foster Hailey [627]. His contention was that the Central Pacific-Nimitz-naval theater should have been given single priority. The Southwest Pacific campaign, Hailey claimed, was nothing but a sentimental journey for MacArthur and was not necessary.

China-Burma-India presented a unique situation. Several changes were made and complexities, overlapping, and impossible command relationships prevailed. Ultimately it all broke down. Ronald Spector [1408] claimed Stilwell's definition of C-B-I was "confused bastards in India," the location of the British headquarters.

Overall military command structures were as follows: under the commanders-in-chief, for example, FDR and Churchill, who was not only Prime Minister but also Minister of War, were Cabinets, and under them were military chiefs, in the U.S. the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and in Great Britain, the Chiefs of Staff. During the war a unique institution, the Combined Chiefs of Staff, functioned for cooperative deliberations and decisions. Headquartered in Washington, it was responsible only to FDR and Churchill. The diary of Vivian Dykes [447], a British operative, has just been been published and described the workings of the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

In the Asian/Pacific war, the American command structure was divided into the Southwest Pacific, predominately an army theater, and the Pacific Ocean Area, subdivided into sub-areas, predominately a navy theater. In the early years, British General Archibald Wavell was made theater commander for India and Burma. Wavell was also made a kind of combined commander, ABDA, which lapsed after a series of Japanese victories. Chiang Kai-shek was theater commader for China with Joseph Stilwell as Chief of Staff. In August 1943, FDR and Churchill agreed to consolidate the commands. A junior British admiral, member of the royal family, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, later Earl Mountbatten of Burma, was made Supreme Allied Commander, Southeast Asia Command (SAC SEAC). Effectively, Earl Mountbatten was commander of China-Burma-India. Peter Dennis [378] wrote the history of Mountbatten's command during the last year of its existence. Command complications abounded. The Deputy Commander, Stilwell, was a senior general and longtime veteran of the China service who was also Chiang Kai-shek's Chief of Staff. Stilwell was also Commander, U.S. Forces, Burma. In that capacity he was technically under General Gifford, 11th Army Commander. But as Deputy to Mountbatten, Stilwell was superior to Gifford. Chiang, Stilwell, the air commander, Chennault, and the British naval commander, Somerville, were all problematic. Two were recalled because of the command imbroglio, Stilwell and Somerville. The American air commander, Chennault, was a renegade who could not get

along with Stilwell. Chiang and Chennault constantly intrigued to have Stilwell removed and ultimately they were successful.

The standard history of the American overall command structure is a two-volume official history of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as executed in the Asian/Pacific war, by Grace Hayes [684]. It has been reprinted and updated twice, in 1971 and 1982. One of the Army "Green Books," Washington Command Post, was by Ray Cline [284]. War planning was the theme. Charles Brower [190] analyzed and assessed "The Joint Chiefs of Staff and National Policy" specifically in the Asian/Pacific war in a Pennsylvania dissertation. Because it was predominately an American war, the Joint Chiefs were relatively free to run the war. The highly-praised editor of the highly-praised Green Books, has edited a separate series: Kent Greenfield [604], Command Decisions. Unfortunately, none the twenty command decisions, the most crucial and controversial of the war, related exclusively to C-B-I. "Germany-first," the Japanese decision for war, and the decision to drop the A-bombs were included and certainly affected C-B-I. Three Green Books, by Charles Romanus [1293, 1294, 1296] covered the command complexities associated with Stilwell.

A contemporaneous observation by Joseph Driscoll [424] criticized the Asian/Pacific command structure. It exaggerated Army-Navy conflict. It should be a unified command. Two prominent American military historians wrote assessments published in the same year, 1987. Clayton James [797], A Time for Giants, examined the role of FDR and nine of his military commanders, including Marshall, MacArthur, and Stilwell. It was Stilwell who was assigned the toughest job of any other general. Similarly, Eric Larrabee [910] assessed FDR and his lieutenants, including most of the same cited by James. There is a dissertation about FDR, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and policy in the Far East, by Richard Mandel [1080] of Cornell. Mandel concluded that the JCS overestimated the capabilities of Japan, feared the later ascendancy of Russia, and moved to prevent that hegemony. This contributed to the the Cold War in Asia.

Another command structure, the Pacific War Council, was created to facilitate the making of coalition warfare in the Asian/Pacific war. The various Allies had seats and made recommendations, not always followed, about war plans and operations. The process was assessed by Timothy Maga [1034] as was the British command structure, edited by Sir William Jackson [795] and Lord Bramall, both high-ranking officers themselves. Mountbatten later held the position of Chief of the Defence Staff and there was a section on him. The official history, British Military Administration in the Far East, by F.S.V. Donnison [403], elaborated on the British structure. An extensive order of battle of all British and imperial forces in the war was compiled by H.F. Joslen [827].

Actual official reports from commanders have been published. Despatch by the Supreme Commander of the ABDA Area [380] summarized the rise and fall of Wavell's short-lived command, January-February 1942. More extensive and including postwar activities were the two reports and the later assessment by Mountbatten [1137, 1138, 1139] for SEAC. He called the C-B-I command structure confusing and overlapping. John Sbrega [1332] described the background of Anglo-American relations and the selection of Mountbatten as supreme commander.

The C-B-I command structure is the topic analyzed by Charles Canella [237]. Within the command area there were five Allied headquarters, those of Stilwell, Chiang, Mountbatten, the British in India, and the Chinese in India. Strategic direction was never clear nor consistent. Mountbatten was under the Combined Chiefs of Staff for strategy and logistics and under the British Chiefs of Staff for operations. There were no Chinese officers on his staff. Stilwell's position was impossible. The biography of Admiral Sir James Somerville, naval commander under Mountbatten until he was sent home, was by Donald Macintyre [1012].

Command and the Japanese war effort were surveyed by Stanley Falk [491] and Ben Blakeney [138]. The military gained increasing and decisive influence over Japanese politics and foreign policy, especially during the 1920s. Europeans, especially the Germans and the French, aided in the modernization of the Japanese army, as discussed by Ernst Presseisen [1252]. In a Princeton dissertation and a forthcoming book, Theodore Cook [319, 320] described the making of the Japanese officer corps. Traditional cultural background and influences, such as "Bushido" and "Samurai" are described by Richard Fuller [542] and Karl Friday [534]. Army command issues, civil-military rivalry, and the Kwantung army in Manchuria were topics considered by Y.C. Maxon [1066], Takehiko Yoshihashi [1602], and, in two articles, Alvin Coox [325, 326]. Structural organization of the Japanese military was presented in Handbook of Japanese Military Forces [650] and by Victor Madej [1032].

STRATEGY

The place to begin the study of modern strategy is a series of essays, Makers of Modern Strategy, the first edition of 1941, reprinted in 1966, by E.M. Earle [448] and a second edition significantly updated by Peter Paret [1201]. In the early collection there were essays on Japanese naval strategy, A.T. Mahan as naval strategist, and Douhet as air power strategist. Some new essays replaced outdated ones in the later edition. Essayists included Gordon Craig, R.R. Palmer, Theodore Ropp, Hajo Holborn, Crane Brinton, and Margaret Sprout. Clayton James wrote the essay on American and Japanese strategies in the Asian/Pacific war in the new edition. The rivalries between Japan and the U.S. initially centered on the disposition of China. After the war began, the Japanese failed to perceive that the Central Pacific was the greatest threat to them and they lost the war. Credit for winning goes to the American Joint Chiefs of Staff. David MacIsaac wrote the essay on air power theorists. The strategic bombing campaign against Germany and Japan became an important strategic issue. More recently, Paul Kennedy [856] of Yale University has edited Grand Strategies in War and Peace, ten essays by experts including the British way in warfare, Churchill and coalition warfare, and Russian-American grand strategy for World War II.

For World War II, important strategic decisions included the decisions by the Japanese first to go to war, second, to opt for the "South" thrust, toward Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean, and third, to attack Pearl Harbor. For the Asian/Pacific war, the British made fundamental decisions about what becomes known as the "Singapore strategy" as early as the late 1910s when the important base for British Far Eastern interests was to be constructed at Singapore. A long debate ensued over whether the navy or air force would have priority. That and financial exigencies delayed implementation. Later the failed strategy of "Main Fleet to Singapore" was executed with disastrous results. Other Allied decisions were the "Germany-first" strategy, the priorities given to the strategic bombing campaigns, first against the Germans, and later, against the Japanese, ultimately using the A-bomb, the decision to invade North Africa and continue pressure "around the ring," as Winston Churchill characterized it, and the strategy of "unconditional surrender."

Admiral Yamamoto formulated the initial war plan strategy for Japanese expansion "South." The "North" alternative, earlier favored by the army, was rejected partly because of humiliating defeats inflicted on the Japanese by the Russians in border clashes during the late 1930s, partly because of developments in Europe, partly because the Japanese were increasingly desperate for vital resources in Southeast Asia, especially oil, and ostensibly to drive out the White Man: "Asia for the Asians." Russia and Japan signed

a non-aggression pact. This was a strategic advantage for both; now each could pursue powerful enemies elsewhere with less concern about two-front wars.

The strategic decision by the Japanese to go to war, to pursue the thrust "South," is described in two pieces by Louis Morton [1127, 1128] and by Nobutaka Ike [775]. Ike presented the equivalent of minutes of a series of high level conferences, September 1940 to December 1941.

For the first six months of 1942, the Japanese were everywhere on the offensive and achieved spectacular gains. All of Southeast Asia and many Pacific islands, including the Philippines and most of New Guinea, were overrun. Australia was obviously next. The Malaya-Singapore and Burma campaigns could not have achieved more successful results. One case study used by Bryan Perrett [1222] to illustrate master strokes of military strategy was the Japanese campaign in Malaya. At the same time a powerful carrier task force wreaked havoc in the Indian Ocean, forcing the British fleet to evacuate.

But that same carrier task force operation in the Indian Ocean and commitments in parts of Asia meant army and naval forces were stretched thin. The battles of Coral Sea (May) and Midway (June) and reverses in the Solomon Islands campaign (August 1942-February 1943) collectively forced cessation of offensive operations and a shift to a defensive strategy for Japan. The strategy of the first several months of the Asian/Pacific war was surveyed in two works by H.P. Willmott [1574, 1575], Empires in the Balance and The Barrier and the Javelin.

Ironically, in the last years of the war, the Japanese again perpetrated fatal strategic blunders. Again, it was China, South, and Southeast Asia which became the object of ambitious offensives: expansion into China proper, destroying bases the U.S. was hoping to use to bomb Japan, and the invasion of India. All the while, the most important threats were in the Central and Southwest Pacific, especially the former.

As a last resort, finally recognizing the decisive threat from Allied advances, the Japanese formulated a defensive strategy, the SHO plans: SHO-1 (Philippines), SHO-2 (Okinawa), SHO-3 (Home Islands), and SHO-4 (northern islands).

For the Allies, recall that the basic strategic decision for the entire war was concluded as early as December 1940-January 1941, a year before the attack on Pearl Harbor, when America entered the war officially. Anticipating a war of three "fronts," Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Far East, Anglo-American war planners recommended the strategy of "Germany-first," that is, since Germany was the most powerful, most dangerous, and the leading Axis power, she must be defeated first and all priorities must adhere to that strategy. Although questions were raised about it and there were powerful critics of it, MacArthur and King, for example, it was maintained and carried to fruition. The pertinent volumes of the American and the British official histories of the war are Strategic Planning for Coalition Warfare by Maurice Matloff [1058] and Grand Strategy by J.M.A. Gwyer [624], respectively.

Conveniently, the most prominent of the U.S. Army official historians and the U.S. Navy official historian himself, have written elsewhere on the matter of strategy and strategic decisions. They should be seen as possessing special authority since they had seen all the documents when preparing their histories. Kent Roberts Greenfield [603] called for a reconsideration of American strategy. He picked out four crucial and controversial issues: coalition warfare, strategic air power, the role of FDR, and Anglo-American differences. For example, in the latter case, he insisted that disagreements between the British and Americans had been exaggerated and that the basic British strategy enunciated in 1941 was the one adopted. Samuel Eliot Morison [1112, 1114, 1115] wrote on three occasions: Strategy and Compromise, American Contributions to the Strategy of World War II, and "Thoughts on Naval Strategy, World War II." Morison concluded that strategic decisions made were the correct ones. For example, at the point

when the option of the final thrust at Japan was to be made through the Philippines or Formosa, Morison insisted that the MacArthur plan, to go through the Philippines, was the correct one. He praised the "Germany-first" strategy, and singled out Admiral Ernest King as the "strategic genius of World War II."

General George Lincoln of the American General Staff was singled out as the "sophisticated strategist" in the defeat of Japan by Charles Brower [191]. He was a decisive influence in preparing staff officers in war planning. There are two dissertations on American and Anglo-American strategies in the war by John Moon [1104] and R.W. Millar [1089], for Harvard and London, respectively.

The Singapore Strategy

"Strategic illusion" and utter defeat with apocalyptic implications are commonly agreed assessments of several authors when describing the "Singapore Strategy," "Main Fleet to Singapore," and the surrender of Malaya and Singapore to the Japanese in February 1942. The Singapore strategy was formulated after World War I. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was about to expire and Japan was increasingly recognized as a possible threat to British interests in the Far East. A central base for British forces was needed.

The result was construction of a major facility at Singapore during the interwar period, the humiliating loss of British battleships, HMS PRINCE OF WALES and REPULSE, and the surrender of Singapore to an inferior Japanese force.

The literature on Singapore is expansive. Comprehensive assessments of the making of the Singapore strategy included those by S.W. Kirby [870], James Neidpath [1151], two each by David McIntyre [1013, 1014], C. Northcote Parkinson [1205, 1206], Ian Cowman [340, 342], D.R.W.S. Walters [1537] in a London dissertation, by Eugene Miller [1091], and by Malcolm Murfett [1145]. These related to the extensive debate over the merits of the strategy which began immediately after World War I. Financial limitations and questions about the strategy during the interwar period meant frequent delays in construction.

Accounts of the Japanese invasion of Malaya and the land campaign culminating in the attack on Singapore and the humiliating surrender are most numerous: Stanley Falk [492], A.O. Robinson [1288], Louis Allen [25], Denis Russell-Roberts [1319], Ivan Simson [1377], E.G. Koegh [884], James Lunt [989], Arthur Swinson [1445], Sir Andrew Gilchrist [572], Conrad Stein [1419], Kenneth Attiwill [61], Frank Owen [1194], two by Noel Barber [72, 73], Arthur Donahue [402], J.S. Cosford [335], two by G.A.G. Brooke [187, 188], Timothy Hall [637], Richard Holmes [732], Jek Jin [809], Ken Booth [155], Ben Blee [142], Alfred Allbury [20], Gordon Bennett [120], and three works by Joseph Kennedy [850, 851, 852]. General Gordon Bennett was the Australian army commander during the campaign who "escaped" back to Australia at the end, a controversial move on his part.

The British sent out reinforcements in desperation late in 1941. One British troopship en route experienced a mutiny. About 400 RAF personnel refused to reboard at Durban, South Africa. Punishments were subsequently suspended and they proceeded to other assignments. Those who did not mutiny became POWs. This is all recounted by Gerry Rubin [1317]. The British commander, Arthur Percival [1217], wrote an apology. Sir John Smyth [1399] wrote about Percival. In two accounts, Peter Elphick [406, 461] recounted the tale of a British army captain who allegedly betrayed key secrets about the base to the Japanese. The Japanese perspective was well presented by Masanobu Tsuji [1503]. The role of the U.S. in the matter was reviewed by Glen Barclay [75]. Return

of the Tiger was the title by Brian Connell [309], about commando-type raids by British forces on Japanese shipping at Singapore during the war.

The apocalyptic nature of the episode is stressed. Bruce Watson [1546] and Geoffrey Regan [1272] treat the fall of Singapore among a series of case studies, Regan stressing military incompetence. Raymond Callahan [225, 226], a noted authority, wrote of "worst disaster" and "the illusion of security." Subtitles told a story: Gilbert Mant [1040], "The Greatest Disaster in British Military History" and James Leasor [923], "The Battle that Changed the World."

Those writing of these matters included Russell Grenfell [607], Eric Grove [616], a Manchester dissertation by Paul Haggie [626], and William Roger Louis [979], who stressed racial and economic factors. Naval matters were reviewed by Arthur Marder [1041] in his two-volume study of Anglo-Japanese naval relations, and by Peter Silverman [1374]. Anglo-American diplomacy related to these naval matters after the fall of Singapore was reviewed by Merrill Bartlett [90]. Ian Hamill [640, 641], David Horner [740], and Roland Quinault [1259] focused on the impact of these matters on Australia and New Zealand.

LOGISTICS

A place to begin to study the issue of logistics is Charles Shrader [1371], U.S. Military Logistics, 1607-1991, a useful research guide with 1996 annotated entries. Included was a listing of the top fifty works in the field. Narrowing down slightly, James Huston [769], Sinews of War, was a basic survey of American Army logistics. Supplying the Troops by John Ohl [1183] described American logistical operations during the war in detail. The magnitude was unprecedented.

"The lifeblood of war" was how General Julian Thompson [1468] characterized logistics. Thompson was one of the British military commanders during the Falklands/Malvinas campaign of 1982. In his survey, he presented a case study of the Burma campaign of World War II; "perhaps the logistic triumph of the Second World War" (p. xii). The recapture of Burma continued into the monsoon season, making logistical problems even greater. The Japanese suffered their greatest defeat in Burma.

But Burma was by no means all of the operations of C-B-I in which logistics played important roles. The Hump supply operation to China was one of the greatest air supply operations in history. The construction of the Ledo Road, connecting to the Burma Road, was a massive engineering and logistical achievement. Another example was oil. A case can be made that the Anglo-American phase of the Asian/Pacific war originated over a logistical matter, the Japanese requirement for oil to sustain its war machine, in China, and, eventually, elsewhere. It was the American oil embargo which proved to be decisive within the inner circles of power and led to the decision for war in Japan.

In addition to Thompson's recent study of logistics in war, there are several more general surveys about logistics which are recommended. Some of these are individual contributions in the one-hundred volume official history, The U.S. Army in World War II, the so-called "Green Books", universally praised as comprehensive and balanced: Richard Leighton [939], Global Logistics and Strategy, in two volumes, Erna Risch [1286], The Quartermaster Corps, also in two volumes, Joseph Bykofsky [212], The Transportation Corps, and two works on the contributions of the Army Corps of Engineers by Barry Fowle [528] and Karl Dod [398]. These heavily favor land warfare and American operations. Duncan Ballantine [68], U.S. Naval Logistics in the Second World War, will fill a gap. The Hump supply operation carried Lend-Lease aid to China, among other things. That topic was described in detail in Warren Kimball [866], The Most

Unsordid Act. In March 1941, almost a year before Pearl Harbor, the U.S. Congress passed this act providing massive amounts of aid to American allies. It was soon ruled that China was eligible and she became the recipient of massive aid.

The issue of oil was decisive and has received excellent coverage. Daniel Yergin [1600] was awarded the Pulitzer Prize of 1992 for his comprehensive study of "the epic quest for oil," The Prize. Chapter 16 (pp. 305-27) dealt with "Japan's Road to War." Japan was absolutely dependent on outside sources of oil. Increasingly, oil became the central concern of Japanese leaders. The ready supply available in Southeast Asia was too enticing. Interestingly, one of the primary targets of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was the massive oil reserves of the U.S. The Japanese commander had the opportunity to commit a third attack but decided to withdraw instead, much against the advice of his staff. The third attack would have concentrated on that target, seriously crippling American operations for months, if it had been eliminated. Another outstanding source, in the prestigious Making of the Twentieth Century series, is Fiona Venn [1530], Oil Diplomacy in the Twentieth Century. A survey of British oil policy prior to the war was by B.S. McBeth [996]. James Herzog [701] has an article, "Influence of the U.S. Navy in the Embargo of Oil to Japan."

As with the case of the China question, the story of the Burma Road overlaps several topical areas: strategy, diplomacy, logistics, engineering, land operations, air operations, and empire. Where to place it?

Originally the Burma Road meant a transportation route from Burma to China. At first it was Rangoon to Chungking, 1445 miles. Part was actually by rail, to Lashio, thence by road over mountains and across rivers to Kunming and then, an old highway to Chungking. In the 1930s and 1940s there arose several complications and variations. The Burma Road was built by Chinese labor, over 600 miles over mountains and across rivers. Later a connector, the Ledo Road, was built.

Access to wartorn and isolated China was the purpose. The Japanese forced the British to close their portion in the run-up to the war, Japan overran Burma, the "Hump" airlift operation began, and the Ledo Road was constructed to bypass Japanese-occupied Burma, all between the late 1930s and the end of the war.

These matters are dealt with as follows: Ralph Croizier [348] on earlier British projects, never completed, Pei-Ying Tan [1453] on the building of the Burma Road, Douglas Coe [292] in a account for juveniles, and Ray Anders [39] on the Ledo Road in a Missouri dissertation.

The massive Hump air logistical operation will be reviewed elsewhere in Chapter 6 under Air Operations. It later became the model for the Berlin Airlift in the late 1940s.

Elsewhere in Chapter 8 under Fiction and Film, Pierre Boulle's [162] famous novel made into a movie, Bridge over the River Kwai [184], is described. Although fictional, the events and situation actually are fact. Japan was desperate to construct a more secure transportation system for logistical support to its army in Burma, thus, the Burma-Thailand railway. Sea transportation was fast being destroyed. It was the "death railway." The book-film was immensely popular. Writing has proliferated. The railway was parallel to the River Kwai in Burma. POWs and slave-labor began construction at both ends, over 40,000 British, 18,000 Dutch, and 700 American POWs. 16,000 died. There is a 50th anniversary publication, Building the Death Railway by Robert LaForte [902], focusing on the American POWs including interviews with twenty-two American survivors. There are many memoirs from individual POWs and they are presented elsewhere in Chapter 4 under Histories. Other accounts about the bridges and railway are by Clifford Kinvig [869], G.P. Adams [3], and W.L. Davis [370]. Joan Blair [137] wrote of a return visit by over 2000 of the former POWs. In addition, there are a pictoral record by Hugh Clarke [279], controversial interpretations about the actual British

commander and how he was depicted by Eric Lomax [973] and Peter Davies [369], and an After the Battle article, "The Death Railway" [374]. Prince Philip, husband of Queen Elizabeth II, visited the Kwai site in 1996.

6

Operations, Allied and Japanese

The global and total war which became World War II began within the area of the China-Burma-India theater. In 1931 the Japanese Kwantung army initiated operations against the Chinese and expanded to take over Manchuria. Those operations escalated and expanded during the next fifteen years. Most of China including all coastal areas was occupied by the Japanese. China was devastated and isolated.

Before the Asian/Pacific war began in 1941 and in the early years of the war, hopes and expectations among the Allied powers were high that extensive operations would lead to success and victory, even decisive victory, within C-B-I. It was an active theater. The Americans and British were determined to bolster China and keep her in the war. Indeed, China was envisioned to become a major power after the victory. Operations and activities were already going forward before Pearl Harbor: clandestine aid to the Nationalist Chinese: first an air force to fight the Japanese, massive reinforcements using Lend-Lease aid, and extensive land transport construction and improvements for access; secret information and intelligence gathering forces inside China, and loans of money on a large scale. After Pearl Harbor, aid increased and plans expanded: training and equipping large contingents of Chinese land forces to conduct a campaign in Burma; implementation of an ambitious plan formulated by airpower zealots to conduct strategic bombing against the Japanese Home Islands from bases in China; execution of bold and innovative land-air tactics to disrupt and demoralize the Japanese in Burma; elaborate plans for a major offensive in northern Burma, and more loans to China. The claim was made, and temporarily accepted, that the Japanese could be forced to surrender as a result of strategic bombing from China alone. FDR envisioned Chiang and China to fill the power vacuum in the Far East after the war. China was to be one of the select "policemen" to dominate the postwar world order. The highest priorities seemed to be placed on this theater. Yet, in the end, it became subject to the lowest priority, became a notorious backwater in the war, and was noted primarily for intrigue, corruption, backstabbing, and recriminations at the highest levels. What happened?

As if the China Question during the war were not enough, it continued to dominate for decades after the war, becoming one of the most volatile domestic political issues in the U.S. and a major international concern in the United Nations. In America the China Lobby in association with Senator Joseph McCarthy conducted purges of State Department operatives and, in a further frenzy, accused many others of being Communists and of "selling-out" China; China was "lost" and the guilty were to be punished. Ultimately McCarthy was repudiated and, after a long delay, the purged officials were rehabilitated. These matters will be reviewed elsewhere in Chapter 9 Assessments.

As will be elaborated upon in several places in this chapter, C-B-I became the theater of World War II where major innovations in warfare originated: Long Range Penetration Groups (LRPGs), Commando operations, guerrilla warfare, massive logistical operations by airlift, and secret intelligence operations. British, Australian, and American intelligence agencies trained Chinese personnel in sabotage and terrorist tactics. During World War II, the OSS actively armed and supported Mao Tse-tung and Ho Chi Minh as allies. Both later successfully defied American interests and policies. Mao led the Chinese Communists to victory despite massive American support to his opponents. Ho Chi Minh led an extraordinary campaign which ultimately defeated France and the U.S.

The chapter is divided into air, land, sea, and intelligence activities but some of the above-listed operations functioned in more than one of those dimensions. For example, Claire Chennault and the Flying Tigers in China introduced new fighter airpower tactics and Orde Wingate and LRPGs were flown far behind enemy lines, dropped, supplied by air, and conducted basic land and innovative guerrilla-type operations. Both of them will be presented under Air Operations. Mao Tse-tung "wrote the book" on guerrilla warfare and native tribesmen recruited and trained by the Allies conducted some of the earliest guerrilla operations against the Japanese in Burma. That will be covered under Land Operations. Another example is American-led secret Army, Navy, Marine, and OSS reconnaissance, counter-insurgency, and intelligence operations in China. They will be covered under Intelligence Operations.

Before World War II, there were no special forces, no Commandos, and no guerrilla warfare. They and similar organizations evolved and matured during the war, many of them originating within C-B-I. Precedents did exist. An earlier model from whom all of these movements gained benefit was the machinations of the British army intelligence officer, Lawrence of Arabia. He led successful Arab campaigns against the Ottoman Empire and Germans in the Middle East during World War I. Lawrence established extraordinary loyalty from Arab leaders and instituted surprise and rapid movement tactics. "Irregular," "counterinsurgency," and "guerrilla" were names used later to apply to these innovative methods. Irregulars, Partisans, Guerrillas by Irwin Blacker [136] reviewed these matters and the developments arising from them. Lawrence, Mao's Long March, guerrilla warfare, Chindits, and OSS operations were all included. Their history was presented by Philip Warner [1544]. An article by David Hogan [728] outlined specific special operations originated by MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific and Stilwell in C-B-I. Sea reconnaissance units and beach jumpers were the subjects of two accounts each by John Dwyer [444, 445] and Cecil Hampshire [648, 649], and one each by Peter Young [1610] and Bruce Wright [1592]. The Russians also developed naval commandos, as introduced by Viktor Leonov [945].

Nationalist liberation organizations practiced guerrilla warfare, insurgency, and terrorist tactics. Imperial powers treated them as rebellion and responded with counterinsurgency operations. The history of these operations in the case of Great Britain in the twentieth century was presented by Charles Townshend [1497] and Thomas Mockaitis [1096]. For this time and place, Malaya was the primary site of counterinsurgency.

AIR OPERATIONS

Airpower is a twentieth-century phenomenon. It played some role during World War I in a supporting capacity. Air strategy and tactics primarily were formulated in the early interwar period. Dramatic advances were made and governments gave the highest priorities to creating large air forces, often at the expense of sea and land forces.

Theories about strategic bombing, massive bomber raids on key targets including industrial and urban centers, were formulated. They are still being debated today. The early theorists who most influenced interwar decisions were an Italian, Guilio Douhet, the American, William Mitchell, and the British, Lord Trenchard. John Gooch [587] has edited a new analytical survey, Airpower. Lee Kennett [859, 860] and Haywood Hansell [655, 656] have presented histories of strategic bombing. Grandiose claims were made. Obviously World War II was not won by airpower alone, as some predicted. Immediately after the war the British and Americans sponsored massive investigations, the Strategic Bombing Surveys. Their findings are published and David MacIsaac [1015] has summarized the results. The Eighth Military History Symposium, 1978, was devoted to air power and warfare and its proceedings were edited by Alfred Hurley [766].

Planning the air war in the U.S. is the subject of a monograph by Jeffrey Underwood [1515]. The seven-volume official history of the U.S. Army Air Forces in the war is edited by Wesley Craven [344]. Volumes 4 and 5 are pertinent. U.S. airborne operations during the war were described by James Huston [768]. Several outstanding syntheses of the air war have come out in the 1990s: Horst Boog [154], Walter Boyne [172], and Geoffrey Perret [1221].

Anglo-American cooperation prevailed before and during the war. Montgomery Hyde [771] wrote a monograph on formulating British air policy before the war, Denis Richards [1284] the three-volume official history of the Royal Air Force (RAF) during the war, and Henry Probert [1255] and David Lee [930], the history of the RAF against Japan during and immediately after the war. Wings of the Phoenix [1585] was the official history of the air war in Burma. Individual aspects were covered by Bob Phillips [1229].

Some general works about the aviation aspects of the Asian/Pacific war were by Daniel Haulman [678], a 50th anniversary review, Vern Haugland [677], and Daniel Harrington [664]. Pertinent air histories were as follows: Christy Campbell [234] on the air war in the Pacific, Jeffrey Ethell [472] with a photographic history, and Robin Higham [710], to whom this work is dedicated, with a multi-volume survey describing the flying of various combat aircraft such as the B-17 and B-25 bombers.

Bombers

The German Blitz was an early use of bombers, the campaign to bomb the British and especially London into submission beginning in the summer of 1940. The British retaliated by bombing German targets including Berlin.

In the Asian/Pacific war, the Japanese used carrier-based, necessarily smaller, bombers in attacking Pearl Harbor and two-engine "Betty" bombers on the Philippines and other targets in Southeast Asia. A one-time incident early in the war received much publicity and raised American morale, the Halsey-Doolittle bombing raid on Tokyo on 18 April 1942. Sixteen B-25 bombers from the carrier USS HORNET bombed Tokyo and other targets, most of them continuing on and landing in China. This aspect of the air war was covered in The Southwest Pacific Campaign volume in this series by Eugene Rasor [1269].

The Allied strategic bombing campaign rightly is applicable only to British-American coordinated mass bombing of Germany throughout the war and the more limited-in-time American effort using the B-29 superfortress beginning late in 1944 and through the first half of 1945, concentrating on Tokyo and other Japanese urban-industrial centers. In the spring of 1945, massive raids dropping incendiary bombs began. The ultimate in strategic bombardment was the A-bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, August 1945.

Strategic bombing in the Asian/Pacific war was initially envisioned and planned earlier. An ambitious and elaborate proposal was initiated by air power enthusiasts, especially Claire Chennault, early in the war. Hap Arnold was a supporter. Marshall was sympathetic. An ambitious plan was presented, claiming that Japan could be defeated solely by strategic bombing using bases in China. This coincided with a period of anticipation and intention that China was potentially a "Big Power." FDR and American officials initially were convinced of such possibilities and authorized execution of the plan. Preliminary air bases in India and western China were prepared, the former being British bases and the latter constructed by Chinese laborers. A land campaign using Chinese forces supported by a massive logistic effort flying over "the Hump" aimed to establish B-29 bases in eastern China. The 58th Air Bomber Group was established in India and in China. B-29s were actually conveying fuel and bombs over the Hump utilized as supply transports. The first B-29s arrived in India in April 1944. Their first combat raid, on Bangkok, was on 5 June. A second raid hit Japan on 15 June. Some marine mines were laid, dropped from the bombers, around Singapore and in the Inland Sea. The results of bombing raids were minimal. A Japanese counteroffensive overran the area of bomber bases in China, eliminating hopes for operations from there.

With all of these frustrations and failures, the Asian/Pacific war strategic bombing campaign was shifted from C-B-I to the Central Pacific, Saipan being the central base for B-29s. General Curtis LeMay's 20th Bomber Command was established. The first attack on Tokyo, consisting of 111 B-29s, occurred on 24 November 1944. 84 B-29s bombed Hankow, China, with incendiary bombs on 18 December. The latter attack was most effective and that technique continued well into 1945. A comprehensive outline of these events was covered well in a general survey, Walter Boyne [172], Clash of Wings.

The final story, the massive fire-bombing raids on Tokyo and other cities, the A-bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the ultimate in strategic bombing, and the end of the war were reviewed by Alvin Coox [327] in Japan: The Final Agony.

Fighters

Fighter warplanes acted as escorts and conducted offensive and defensive air operations against enemy aircraft. Prolific aviation historian Bill Gunston [620, 621, 622] has published accounts of fighters of World War II. The Japanese Zero attracted much interest and was the most effective of the Japanese air arsenal. The fighter story which has attracted the most interest concerned the American Volunteer Group, the Flying Tigers. It has no comparable equivalent in history.

As explained previously, FDR and U.S. officials were anxious to assist the Chinese during the late 1930s in the Sino-Japanese War, yet America was not at war against Japan. So direct military participation in the Sino-Japanese War was diplomatically out of the question. Clandestine aid was the alternative.

Army Air Force Colonel Claire Chennault was sent to China to evaluate the Chinese air forces. Germans, Italians, and Russians had previously provided technical and expert assistance. Chennault arrived in 1937, during the year of the PANAY incident. Chiang Kai-shek recruited him to develop the Chinese air force. Madam Chiang was also a patron and supporter of Chennault, especially later in his disputes with Stilwell. Chennault and Stilwell are both treated in Chapter 7 Personalities. In addition in Washington, Chennault was consistently supported by powerful advisors of FDR: Joseph Alsop, Frank Knox, and Henry Morganthau.

Clandestine measures were created to establish what became the American Volunteer Group (AVG) or Flying Tigers. A dummy corporation was set up. Chennault and the

"volunteer" pilots resigned their American armed force commissions. The Curtiss Wright Company constructed 100 P-40 fighter aircraft under a contract to the British. A deal was negotiated to send those aircraft to China and replace them with a better version for the British. In March 1941, the American Lend-Lease Act was passed by Congress. Among other things, this made it possible for FDR to send direct aid to the Chinese.

Joseph Alsop [34, 35] was actually attached to Chennault's staff. He described (34, pp. 172-93) some of the less publicized aspects of an essentially clandestine operation. Well before the U.S. became officially involved in World War II, American military pilots were flying sorties against the Japanese air force in China. The "bounty" offered to entice the "volunteers" was $1000.00 apiece for Japanese aircraft shot down; ultimately, the figure claimed was 300 shot down. At one point Chennault desperately needed spare parts for his P-40 fighter aircraft. Alsop journeyed to the Philippines where MacArthur's air force included a contingent of P-40s. MacArthur bragged about the invincibility of his air forces. The Japanese would never dare attack such a formidable assembly, and, if they did, they would be annihilated. On 8 December 1941, most of MacArthur's air force was destroyed on the ground without a fight.

Alsop continues. He called himself the "back-room boy" for Chennault and Chiang. The Nationalists created a powerful propaganda and lobbying agency in Washington, the Chinese Defense Supply Agency. Propaganda machinations and spectacular intrigue abounded in Washington and in Nationalist China. Stilwell had his own dedicated enthusiasts, known as the Old China Hands. Stilwell's "back-room boys" were Davies and Service.

Michael Schaller [1335] reviewed the beginnings of clandestine air warfare by America. There are two dissertations on these matters: Gordon Pickler [1232] from Florida State and Guangqui Xu [1593] from Maryland. Russell Whelan [1558] published a history of the Flying Tigers in 1942. Works linked to the 50th anniversary commemoration of the war are more comprehensive: Daniel Ford [526] in a popular history sponsored by the Air and Space Museum, James Howard [745], two accounts by Carl Molesworth [1098, 1099], and Timothy Warnock [1545]. Interim and special histories are by Ronald Heiferman [692], Martin Caidin [219], Wand Cornelius [332], Larry Pistole [1237] and Malcolm Rosholt [1305] in picture histories, and two for juveniles by John Toland [1487] and Bernard Nalty [1148].

There are the inevitable memoirs. Especially interesting are the works of Robert Scott [1344, 1345, 1346], Chennault's chief apologist: the Ballantine Illustrated History volume, the anti-Communist diatribe, Flying Tiger, and God Is My Co-Pilot with a foreword by Chennault, which Alvin Coox called "rabid, racist, and violent." Others are by Felix Smith [1384], A.B. Feuer [514], Thurzal Terry [1461], and Baa Baa Black Sheep, by Gregory "Pappy" Boyington [167]. Chennault and the Flying Tigers primarily were associated with the P-40 fighter aircraft. The Feuer and Terry memoirs were about bomber aviators in China, veterans of air attacks on Japanese shipping in the China Sea. Grand Central Art Galleries of New York [598] published a work of mini-biographies and portraits of Flying Tiger pilots killed in action. Much of this was explained by Charles Bond [152], A Flying Tiger's Diary. Bond was an expert pilot sworn in as an AVG pilot in San Francisco. He shot down nine Japanese aircraft and was himself shot down twice.

Chennault remained in Asia after the war and established an airline, Civil Air Transport, which was later used by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for covert operations. That story was told by William Leary [922]. There is a monument to the Flying Tigers in Dayton, Ohio and statues of Chennault in Taiwan and at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

Transports

Some aspects of this story are included elsewhere in Chapter 5 under Logistics. Within C-B-I, the largest, most extensive air operation related to logistics was the massive Allied supply effort providing promised Lend-Lease and other aid to Nationalist China. The purpose was to keep China in the war and put maximum pressure on the Japanese on every front possible. Since the Burma Road was closed and the Ledo Road was not completed until 1945, the alternative supply operation was flying from British-built bases in India to Chinese-built bases in China, using American transport aircraft and crews. Since the flights went over the Himalayan mountains, the term "the Hump" came to be used to describe these supply operations. Nothing like it has ever occurred in wartime. Much learned from it was applied as the Berlin Airlift was planned and executed in the late 1940s.

An official account for the Air Force was by William Tunner [1510]. After the war, the Hump Pilots Association was formed. James Brewer [180] edited a two-volume, folio-size picture album and narrative of annual association meetings containing much information about the operations and dedicated to Mountbatten. The Ballantine Illustrated History series volume was by William Koenig [886].

Other Air Forces

The China-Burma-India theater, although the most neglected theater of World War II, became noted for unique, bold, innovative, and challenging forms of warfare. Some tactics employed during the war will be revived and refined after the war in anti-colonial, pro-Communist, pro-nationalist, and even anti-American rebellions, for example, in Indonesia, Vietnam, the Philippines, and China. Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zadong) was instrumental in formulating concepts of guerrilla warfare. His successful campaigns in China became the model for movements throughout the world. Fidel Castro and Che Gueverra adopted these tactics and used them in Latin America. Filipino HUKs remained a thorn in the side of the newly independent Philippines. Orde Wingate's Long-Range Penetration Group (LRPG) tactics became the object of attention at the highest levels. He was given unusual independent power to execute his innovative practices in the Burma campaign. Loyal natives in the jungles of Burma, for example, Northern Kachin Levies (NKLs), were especially trained, equipped, and led in successful campaigns against the Japanese.

An obscure young British army officer, Orde Wingate, took advantage of airpower and through personal leadership, formulated tactics which evolved into Long Range Penetration Groups (LRPGs), first in Palestine and then in Ethiopia, very early in the European war. As always, Winston Churchill was impressed with innovation, boldness, and success. He drafted Wingate, took him to the Quebec Summit Conference, August 1943, acquired commitments of air support from General "Hap" Arnold, and assigned six brigades (over 20,000 men) to lead LRPGs, the Chindits, into the deep jungles of Burma. The American-sponsored Merrill's Marauders, about 3000 men, copied Wingate. Results were subject to debate and controversy. Established and traditional forces bitterly resented them and were highly critical. Historians and other assessors have devoted inordinate attention to them. The official British history denounced them.

These forces were called "Chindits" and Merrill's "Marauders." Chindit was a Buddhist leogryph figure which guarded pagodas. Journalists dubbed the Marauders. These special forces, which influenced further developments of Commandos, guerrilla warfare, and other similar special operations, were to prepare for the recapture of Burma

from the Japanese. They became overnight sensations and have been much written about, then and later. Both were introduced in an article by Frank Trager [1500]. The innovative aspects and origins of later special forces such as Army Rangers were dealt with by Alfred Paddock [1196], John Durnford-Slater [441] and Philip Chinnery [272]. Related special forces such as Kachin Raiders, American OSS Detachment 101, British SOE Force 136, and clandestine groups in China will be covered elsewhere in this chapter under Intelligence Operations.

Orde Wingate had already made a reputation as an innovative and unorthodox military leader in British occupied Palestine with his Special Night Squads and in Ethiopia with his Gideon Force. Wingate's earlier military career and achievements in Palestine and Ethiopia were described by Avraham Yaffe [1594], Lorna Lindsley [966], David Shirriff [1368], and A.J. Barker [76]. The validity and effectiveness of such operations were questioned, for example, by Stilwell and by British commanders at the headquarters in India.

Nevertheless, based on his record, Winston Churchill summoned Wingate to the summit conference at Quebec in 1943 where Churchill and FDR sanctioned his concept of airborne warfare and air supply of forces operating deep behind enemy lines. These LRPGs operated for several months in the Burma campaign in 1943-1944. Results were mixed. As they were designed to do, they disrupted Japanese forces in Burma, but the rate of casualties and, especially, medical and physical problems, increased dramatically. Wingate was killed in an air crash. The established commands and authorities resented their interference and special priorities.

Wingate and the development of LRPGs were the subjects of accounts by Shelford Bidwell [130], praised for balance, Luigi Rossetto [1312], Trevor Royle [1316], Robert Rhodes James [1283], Michael Calvert [227, 230], a veteran with two accounts, William Coltrane [305], and Robert Lewis [957]. Personal recollections of the operations were by Sir Bernard Fergusson [507, 510, 511], in two books and a review article, Harold James [799], W.A. Wilcox [1568], Charles Rolo [1292], David Halley [638], John Denny [379], John Beamish [105], Ian MacHorton [1011], and two accounts each by Terence O'Brien [1176, 1178] and Wilfred Burchett [203, 204]. There was a German assessment by Gerd Linde [963]. Fergusson, later Lord Ballantrae, and Calvert are the best known veterans.

The historiography of Wingate and the Chindits included an extensive debate in the last two decades: David Rooney [1297, 1298, 1300], Peter Mead [1072, 1073, 1074], Shelford Bidwell [133], and Dennis Hawley [681]. Mead was the apologist rehabilitating the reputation of Wingate after attacks and criticism in the British official history.

The American equivalent of the Chindits, also attracting much interest of varying quality, were Merrill's Marauders, led by Frank Merrill, 3000 American Army personnel of the 5307 Composite Group (Provisional). It was called Operation GALAHAD. 50th anniversary commemorative editions of official publications on them were by Herbert Mason [1053] for the Air Force and Merrill's Marauders [1078] by the Army. Others were by A.D. Baker [66], Charlton Ogburn [1182], Robert Vote [1533], George McGee [1008], Russel Prather [1198], and Douglas Williams [1569]. Merrill's successor was Charles Hunter [765] who told his story. Riley Sunderland [1439] wrote about Hunter.

Some military airborne forces were used in the Asian/Pacific war. Their history was by Max Arthur [52], T.B. Otway [1191], and Peter Harclerode [658, 659].

Weapons and Technology

Strategic and tactical air warfare innovations abounded before and during the war. Joseph Boyce [165] edited a survey of some, for example, fire-control equipment and the

proximity fuse. American submarines and some surface ships used mine warfare effectively against the Japanese. So did the air force. Mines Away! by John Chilstrom [271] recounted an extensive campaign by B-29s of minelaying in the Asian/Pacific war, especially in the Sea of Japan.

LAND OPERATIONS

Despite the claims of air power enthusiasts and despite major naval battles where ships never came within sight of each other, it was the land war which ultimately completed the Allied victory and Japanese defeat in the Asian/Pacific war. The Americans placed few organized land forces in the C-B-I theater. The Chinese army fought the Japanese army throughout the Fifteen Years' War, 1931-1945. However, the Chinese continued to fight among themselves throughout the period. It was the British Army including thousands of troops from India and some from Australia and Canada, which bore the brunt of the Allied cause within this theater. Such Commonwealth and colonial contributions to the war were recounted by F.W. Perry [1225] and Lee Ready [1270].

General surveys of the military aspects of C-B-I were by Edward Fischer [518], Sir Robert Thompson [1469], David Smurthwaite [1396], Adrian Stewart [1442], J.P. Cross [350], and an idiosyncratic overview by Allan Beekman [111]. Smurthwaite called it the "forgotten war" and Fischer the "chancy war": chancy, Fischer explained, because if you ask for supplies, there was a chance you might get them but a greater chance you won't! An American official army pamphlet published for the 50th anniversary commemoration presented a review by David Hogan [727]. A similar, more extensive British tribute was by Alwyn Turner [1514].

Armies

Beginning in the fall of 1931 and much accelerated in 1937, the Japanese conducted a massive land, and some air, operations against China, not concluding until the unexpectedly swift Japanese surrender in August 1945. This Sino-Japanese War, the second after the one of 1894-1895, was the first extensive war operations of World War II. Ultimately, it became the "China" phase of C-B-I, and while Japan intervened in China, the Chinese civil war was continuing, KMT vs. CCP.

One of the most distinguished and prolific historians of this time and place is Akira Iriye, former president of the American Historical Association. Iriye [785] reviewed Sino-Japanese relations during the last century, China and Japan in a Global Setting. Other general surveys included a collection of essays about Sino-Japanese relations edited by Alvin Coox [323], another noted American historian, a history of Manchuria since 1931 by F.C. Jones [822], and two studies of modern Japanese foreign policy, by Joseph Ballantine [69] and James Crowley [353]. In Mukden to Pearl Harbor, Ballantine pointed to the bellicose initiatives of the army.

Elsewhere, American naval and Marine forces stationed in China since the early twentieth century have been described. An equivalent in the army was the 15th Infantry Regiment based at Tientsin, 1912-1938, described by Edward Coffman [295]. Other military aspects were covered by Clayton Mishler [1093], A.F.M.S. Rahman [1261], and Louis Morton [1126].

On the opposing side in the war were the Japanese. The Imperial Japanese Army, "KOGUN," was the subject of general surveys in English. Leonard Humphreys [762], The Way of the Heavenly Sword, focused on the 1920s, the crucial period for the

development of the modern Japanese army. The Japanese army during the war was reviewed by Saburo Hayashi [683], Meirion Harries [662] and Philip Warner [1543]. The Japanese Army Handbook was by A.J. Barker [77]. Peter Fleming [520] wrote a short overview of the Sino-Japanese War in 1939. Unfortunately, there is no exclusive study in a Western language of the Japanese Kwantung army.

Also, unfortunately, there is nothing equivalent for Chinese armed forces of any type or dimension and little on details of the Sino-Japanese War. The Chinese army before and after the Asian/Pacific war has received some attention. A George Washington dissertation by Michael Gibson [567] presented an overview of the Chinese army in the 1920s and up to 1938. Gregor Benton [121] recently published a book on operations of the Chinese Red Army in the mid-1930s. And, finally, Edmund Clubb [285] described the last fatal battle of Chiang against the Communists, the battle of Hwai-Hai in late 1948.

The Mukden incident of September 1931 was precipitated when the Japanese Kwantung army, legally in Manchuria to protect Japanese railway concessions, and local Chinese forces clashed at Mukden. Eventually the Japanese overran all of Manchuria and set up a dependent state which was called Manchukuo. China appealed to the League of Nations and what followed became the most significant test case for the League. An investigation followed but no outside action was taken. Japan withdrew from the League. The literature on Mukden is expansive: R.H. Ferrell [512], Sara Smith [1395], Chin-tung Liang [960], Reginald Bassett [91], Sadako Ogata [1181], James Weland [1551], Donald Jordan [824], and two studies of an effort at a United Front, a combination of KMT and CCP forces against Japan, by Anthony Coogan [315, 316]. Bassett and Weland were revisionists contending that the situation was more complex than simply blaming hot-headed Kwantung army officers. Aspects of the League investigation, the Lytton Commission, were covered by Christopher Thorne [1475], Ian Nish [1164], and Arno Shai [1359]. Louise Young [1608] produced a Columbia dissertation about the history of Manchukuo. The decade between Mukden and Pearl Harbor was reviewed by Youli Sun [1436, 1437] in a Columbia dissertation and a book.

Fighting resumed on a much larger scale in 1937, especially associated with another incident on 7 July 1937 when Japanese and Chinese forces again clashed at the Marco Polo Bridge near Peking (Beijing). Japan greatly expanded military operations against China. Shanghai and Nanking were early objectives. A horrible massacre occurred at Nanking in December, something the Japanese have denied until very recently. James Crowley [354], three studies by Alvin Coox [324, 329, 330], Roy Stanley [1417], Graham Peck [1213], and Lincoln Li [958] all dealt with this phase of the war, until general war broke out in 1941. Personal accounts of experiences in Shanghai during the Japanese occupation were by Poshek Fu [537] and Francis Farmer [497] That period of the China theater was covered by Boris Sapozhnikov [1326], a Russian.

Here we find some disagreement among historians on dates. Some designated the Mukden incident and subsequent actions as the "first" Sino-Chinese War. Some stress "Fifteen Years' War," meaning war from 1931 to 1945: R. Bassett [91], P. Calvocoressi [232], R. Ferrell [512], S. Ienaga [774], and Youli Sun [1436]. Yet others presented a history of the Sino-Japanese War, 1937-1945: T. Dupuy [438], R. Stanley [1417], J. Hsiung [752], Hsu Long-Hsuen [977], and A. Young [1603]. H. Long-Hsuen used 1937-1945 in the title but began the account with 1931. Hsiung quoted casualty figures up to twenty million lives lost. Chiang resented the Germany-first strategy, leaving China at the bottom of Allied strategic and logistic priorities. John Boyle [169] concentrated on various puppet governments in China set up by the Japanese, as do Frederick Mote [1136] and Gerald Bunker [202]. Wang Ching-wei was the most prominent of these puppets. The American Army as such provided few forces for C-B-I. There is a recent survey history by Geoffrey Perret [1220].

Land warfare campaigns within C-B-I and within the time period, 1930s and 1940s must include a series of violent clashes which have been overlooked and only recently have received adequate and scholarly attention: the border conflicts during the late 1930s between Japanese and Russian land forces, including tanks, along the common border of Siberia, Korea, and Manchuria. The primary events occurred at Changkufeng and Nomonhan.

Japanese-Russian relations were significant. Japan first entered international military-naval operations and gained diplomatic respect by her defeat of Tsarist Russia in a war, 1904-1905. Serious border clashes characterized the late 1930s, just before the Japanese made the decision for the thrust to the South; earlier the Japanese army favored a thrust to the North, into Siberia. Japan was obviously testing Russian defenses in the border clashes. Katsu Young [1606] produced a Washington dissertation under the direction of J.C. Butow on the Japanese army vs. the Soviet Union. It was anti-Bolshevism among Japanese army leaders which provoked the clashes, Young concluded.

Changkufeng, where the Russian, Korean, and Manchurian borders intersect, and Nomonhan, on the Mongolian plain, were the names of the two most serious incidents in this undeclared war between Soviet Russia and the notorious Kwantung army of Japan. Changkufeng involved 100,000 troops in the summer of 1938. The historians were Alvin Coox [322], Michael Kikuoka [863], Martin Blumenson [145], and Paul Doerr [399]. In two volumes, Alvin Coox [328] has produced the finest account of the Nomonhan incident, a four-month clash a year after Changkufeng. Edward Drea [420] assessed the operations for a more limited audience and Marshall Brement [179] reviewed the decisive battle, Khalkhin-Gol, the name of a river. Soviet Marshal Georgy Zhukov deployed the Russian forces brilliantly and defeated the Japanese. Coox interviewed over 200 participants in researching his model study. Brement contended that Nomonhan "reshaped the history of this century" (p. 80) because this defeat suffered by the Japanese and the simultaneous signing of the Hitler-Stalin pact encouraged the Japanese to move "South." "Loose cannon" is how Coox characterized the Japanese Kwantung army from the Mukden incident of 1931 until the time that it was annihilated by the Russians in August 1945.

Later Japanese-Russian relations were covered by Hubertus Lupke [992], a German study, Jonathan Haslam [673], George Lensen [942], and Louis Morton [1129]. Japan and Russia signed a non-aggression pact in April 1941. To this day, Russian occupation of the Kurile Islands at the end of World War II has remained an obstacle to normal Japanese-Russian relations, even after the demise of the Soviet Union. Marc Gallicchio [551] informed us on that issue. Russian military operations against Japan in August 1945, after Russia officially entered the Asian/Pacific war, are covered later in this section.

C-B-I was the theater of the Asian/Pacific war involving the least number of American ground forces in organized units. It was the British army which was most prominent among Allied forces in land warfare. Its history was by Correlli Barnett [82] and David Chandler [257]. The Royal Marines are attached to the Royal Navy but conduct amphibious and commando-type operations, the "sea soldiers." Their history has been written by James Ladd [900] and Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart [971].

Rightfully, attention has been focused on the Indian Army: Sepoys, Kyber Rifles, Bengal Lancers, and Gurkhas, among others. All have received an extensive press. All participated in very large numbers in most of the Allied campaigns in C-B-I. Effectively, it was a colonial army during World War II, but its separate history was extensively recounted, the history of the army of the Raj: T.A. Heathcote [688], S.L. Menezes [1078], David Omissi [1186], Bryan Farwell [498], and a survey of mutinies, many occurring in the Indian Army over the years, by Lawrence James [801].

Among the earliest campaigns was Malaya and Singapore, Singapore surrendering in mid-February 1942. That is covered elsewhere in Chapter 5 under the Singapore Strategy.

Another early campaign and another controversial debacle occurred in the Crown Colony of Hong Kong. Here again the British sent in reinforcements, hoping to deter the Japanese. Again it failed and thousands were taken prisoner, in this case, Canadian troops. Almost 2000 arrived, "G Force" it was called, in November. It surrendered three weeks later. A history of Hong Kong was by Frank Welsh [1555]. In 1997, Hong Kong reverts to China. The fall of Hong Kong was recounted by Tim Carew [239], two accounts by Oliver Lindsay [964, 965], Ted Ferguson [506], Carl Vincent [1532], Phillip Bruce [195], Galen Perras [1219], David Bercuson [122], and R.B. Goodwin [1220]. Canadians have remained interested and bitter about this campaign.

Other than the Malayan and Singapore campaigns, the most attention has been devoted to the Burma campaign. Here again the Japanese invaded and drove the British out, occupying Burma until the British recaptured Burma late in the war. General Stilwell led a major effort consisting mainly of Chinese army forces in a campaign in north Burma. It failed and Stilwell was forced to retreat overland on foot. The Japanese attempted an offensive in north Burma with the intention of invading India later in the war. It failed. The British-led campaign to recover Burma in 1944-1945 has been much praised for its brilliance and success. The Japanese suffered their largest defeat of the war on land. The part of the Burma campaign concerning the innovative use of Long Range Penetration Groups, led by Orde Wingate and Frank Merrill, are covered elsewhere in this chapter under Air Operations.

There are several good surveys of the entire Burma campaign: Louis Allen [22], Raymond Callahan [223], Roy McKelvie [1017], Frank Owen [1193], and E.D. Smith [1382]. Allen called it "the longest war." Recollections of the campaign were by George Fraser [533], Maurice Collis [394], Lowell Thomas [1466], Philip Stibbe [1424], John Masters [1056], Dewar McLintock [1027], Tom Grounds [615], Ken Cooper [321], Michael Calvert [228], Tony Mains [1036], and Henry Maule [1062]. Lord Strabolgi [1430] recounted some recollections contemporaneously of the defeats of 1941 and 1942.

The first part of the campaign, "a hell of a licking" and the "longest retreat" by British forces, was recounted by Tim Carew [238], James Lunt [990], Alfred Draper [417], Gordon Hunt [764], Sir John Smyth [1398], Michael Calvert [229], and Clayton Newell [1157].

The campaign personally led by Stilwell from China in north Burma was recounted by Jack Belden [113], Won-loy Chan [256], Frank Dorn [405], Fred Eldridge [456], and the two Burma Surgeon contributions by Gordon Seagrave [1347, 1348].

During the last two years, momentum shifted decisively. The Japanese went on the offensive. Their plan was to invade India. The British fought back hard, defeated the Japanese in a series of close-run battles such as Kohima, Imphal, and Sittang, and resumed their own offensive, recovering Mandalay and Rangoon and the rest of Burma. General William Slim was credited with the success of the British recovery of Burma. A.J. Barker [78] described the Japanese offensive aimed at India. The Japanese force included the Indian National Army. That force is covered elsewhere in Chapter 4 Histories under the Imperial category.

Accounts of the reconquest campaign included those of Geoffrey Matthews [1060], Ian Grant [599], M.R. Roberts [1287], Patrick Turnbull [1513], John Colvin [306], David Rooney [1297], Arthur Swinson [1447], Lucas Phillips [306], Norman Franks [532], two accounts by Sir Geoffrey Evans [477, 478], Harry Seaman [1350], Toshiro Takagi [1451], John Croft [347], Geoffey Armstrong [50], Louis Allen [26], Charles Gardner [552], Michael Hickey [708], John Hill [716], Chukwuma Osakwe [1190], and John Martin [1049]. Edward Fursdon [546] wrote of a 50th anniversary pilgrimage by veterans and

others back to the sites of the battles of Kohima and Imphal, sponsored by the British Legion.

As individual events, most of the other land campaigns of Southeast Asia have been ignored. The loss of the Dutch East Indies, the battle of Palembang in early 1942, was described by Terence Kelly [848]. Operations in Thailand were described by John Durnford-Slater [441].

Two further land operations require consideration, both at the end of the Asian/Pacific war. Russia had signed a non-aggression pact with Japan. At the Yalta Summit Conference in February 1945, Stalin promised to break that pact and enter the Asian/Pacific war within a reasonable time after the European/Atlantic war concluded. Russia opened operations against Japan on 8 August 1945 by a major invasion into Manchuria. These operations were described by Raymond Garthoff [555] and David Glantz [578].

The Japanese surrender occurred suddenly. Millions of Japanese military and civilian personnel were in occupation in all areas of the Far East and Southeast Asia. The Russians came down into China from the north. The U.S. was concerned about the disposition of China. At this point, 50,000 U.S. Marines were rushed to northern China and accepted the surrender of 500,000 Japanese in north China. This operation was reviewed by Henry Shaw [1360], Charles Dobbs [395], David Wilson [1580], Eugene Sledge [1379], and Daniel Barbey [74].

Commandos, Guerrillas, and Resistance Forces

LRPGs, insurgency, counterinsurgency, guerrilla warfare, and special military, naval, and air operations have been and will be mentioned in this historiography-bibliography. Much originated within C-B-I. One result was commando, elite, or special forces such as the U.S. Army Rangers and British Special Forces. Commando operations are defined as self-contained acts mounted by self-sufficient forces within enemy territory. Their development matured during the war, as summarized by David Thomas [1463]. For reference assistance, use the research guide on special operations by Roger Beaumont [110]. Studies by James Ladd [899], David Hogan [726, 729, 730], including a Duke dissertation and 50th anniversary commemorative publication, described the developments from the American and British perspectives, Peter Paret [1200] from the French perspective. Earl Mountbatten, at one time commander of Combined Operations for the British, wrote the foreword of the Ladd survey. Early commando-type forces, including U.S. Army Rangers, were utilized in the Dieppe Raid of August 1942 in Europe. Australian commandos, "the Z-Special Unit," conducted two guerrilla-type raids on Japanese shipping in Singapore harbor during the war, recounted by Ronald McKie [1022]. British commando-type forces were described by G.B. Courtney [339] and John Dunford-Slater [442].

As mentioned earlier, theories, concepts, and practices related to guerrilla warfare were formulated by Mao Tse-tung. An edition of his basic writings was by Samuel Griffith [612]. John Ellis [458] and Robert Asprey [57] have written histories.

Guerrilla activities abounded in the C-B-I theater, especially in Burma, China, and Southeast Asia. Training Chinese guerrillas by American and Australian operatives was designated Mission 204. Native tribes in Burma were recruited, trained, and armed by Allied operatives and functioned effectively behind Japanese lines. Chinese, Kachin, Chin, Gurkhas, and Hmong personnel were examples. Roger Hilsman [717], Claire Band [71], Iain Adamson [4], E.M. Andrews [46], Scott Gilmore [575, Jane Hamilton-Merritt [643], F.S. Chapman [259], Balfour Oatts [1171], E.D. Smith [1383], and two works each

by William Peers [1214, 1215] and Ian Fellowes-Gordon [504, 505] all recount these activities.

The role of Evans Carlson was ambiguous. Some credit his influence in the development of special forces. Carlson, an American Marine officer, conducted a highly publicized surprise raid on the Japanese-held island of Makin in August 1942, 200 "Raiders" who killed hundreds of Japanese. In the 1930s, Carlson claimed to be the first observer of Mao's guerrilla forces, in this case while fighting the Japanese. Carlson was later critical of Chiang. The term "Gung-Ho," frequently used by American armed forces later, originated from a Chinese term meaning determined action. Twin Stars of China [243] was Carlson's memoir, a title reminiscent of the famous work of Edgar Snow [1403]. Writing about Carlson included hagiography by Michael Blankfort [140].

Weapons and Technology

Land operation weapons are used by infantry and cavalry, the latter being tank warfare in World War II. Shelford Bidwell [131] reviewed British army weapons. Tank warfare, British and Japanese, were covered by Bryan Perrett [1223, 1224] in two works, and by Donald McLean [1026].

SEA OPERATIONS

In this category, comparing the importance of air, land, and sea operations, sea operations would be third in C-B-I. Sea operations would be first in the Central Pacific theater where a series of major battles occurred. Other than the spectacular incident when HMS PRINCE OF WALES and REPULSE were sunk by Japanese aircraft which came from land bases in Indochina and the annihilation of the ABDA fleet, few battles in C-B-I occurred comparable to those around Guadalcanal and Leyte Gulf in the Southwest and Central Pacific. "The greatest naval conflict in history" was part of the blurb for Dan Van der Vat [1525], The Pacific Campaign. Van der Vat, a British journalist-historian, aimed his presentation at the general reader and focused on the American and Japanese operations. There is a Harvard dissertation and book by Roger Dingman [392, 393] assessing the evolution of Japanese and American naval policies in the Pacific Ocean. Dingman stressed the significance of the Washington Conference of 1921-1922 which dealt with battleship limitations, construction of Pacific bases, and the disposition of China.

James Sadkovich [1321] edited a series of expert evaluations of the seven most significant naval forces during the war: most successful was the U.S. Navy; the IJN was faulted for logistics and protection of its merchant marine, and the Royal Navy contained large numbers of surface forces but many were the wrong kind.

An important general reference guide for the naval war was David Brown [193], Warship Losses of World War Two, a comprehensive listing of all surface warships lost by all nations for all causes, 1939-1945. 1600 ships were listed. A similar listing for submarines is promised.

The American and British official histories are covered elsewhere in Chapter 3 under References. Walter Boyne [171] and John Hamilton [642] published overviews of the naval war.

The best and most recent history of the Royal Navy in World War II was Engage the Enemy More Closely by Correlli Barnett [85], the title of Nelsonian origin. It was dedicated to Stephan Roskill [1310], the official British historian of the naval war.

Barnett was critical of Churchill, first during his return to the Admiralty early in the war, and for his continued interference in naval operations while Prime Minister.

The British were responsible for the Indian Ocean area and stationed a powerful if antiquated fleet there during most of the war. Immediately after Pearl Harbor the Japanese sent most of the carrier task force used for Pearl Harbor into the Indian Ocean where it wreaked havoc. Michael Tomlinson [1494], The Most Dangerous Moment, described the event. The British cruiser HMS CORNWALL was one victim and its end was described by Ken Dimbleby [391].

Navies

The story of the Japanese navy is one of a spectacular rise followed by utter annihilation. A century before World War II Japan was an isolated, feudal state. By the 1920s the Japanese navy was third in the world and insisting, unsuccessfully, on equal status with the British and Americans. Surprise attacks on enemy fleets to eliminate naval threats was a tradition in the Japanese navy. The scheme to attack the American Pacific fleet was first considered in 1927.

Accounts describing the Japanese navy and its demise were by Emmanuel Andrieu d'Albas [48], Richard Humble [761], Paul Dull [430], Masanori Ito [793], and two studies by Shizuo Fukui [539, 540]. Warships of modern Japan were presented in detail by Hansgeorg Jentschura [804] and Stephen Howarth [747]. One conclusion was that the most significant deficiency of Japanese war activities was the failure of communications, the inability to maintain contact and support all areas conquered. Studies of individual ships and their demise included two about the sinking of the cruiser HAGURO by British destroyers by H.E. Horan [737] and John Winton [1589]. HAGURO was the last warship sunk in battle in the war, in the Indian Ocean. David Evans [476] edited seventeen essays by veteran Japanese naval officers appraising the war. Included were accounts of the Pearl Harbor attack, Kamikaze operations, and amphibious landings in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. Naval Institute Proceedings printed an article in 1939 describing a Japanese landing and capture of Amoy, China, by Allen Quynn [1260].

Set piece naval battles were rare in C-B-I. An exception was the annihilation of the ABDA Allied fleet early in the war. The ABDA command, a combination of forces of America, Britain, the Dutch, and Australia, was short lived, January-February 1942. The American contingent, the old U.S. Asiatic Fleet, was commanded by Admiral Thomas Hart. His biography was by James Leutze [949]. Battles of the Java Sea and Sunda Strait left only a few Allied destroyers in operation. These battles and the disposition of some individual ships were recounted by David Thomas [1464], F.C. Van Oosten [1188], two by Walter Winslow [1586, 1587], Jack Sweetman [1444] in a 50th anniversary assessment, E.P. Hoyt [750], Brendan Whiting [1564], T.J. Cain [220], Ronald McKie [1023], Heber Holbrook [731], and Robert Hanks [654]. Hanks wrote of an American destroyer which had been damaged in these perilous operations and abandoned in a dry dock. The Japanese repaired it and placed it in their fleet as Patrol Vessel 102.

American military and naval policies in China were reviewed by Dennis Noble [1165], Bernard Cole [301], and, in a New York dissertation, Michael Kublin [894]. Western gunboats along the Yangtze River dated from the mid-nineteenth century, for example in the 1920s, fifteen British, ten Japanese, nine American, and six French. The American Yangtze Patrol was described by Gregory Haines [628], Kemp Tolley [1492, 1493], and David Grover [617]. Fictional accounts are reviewed in Chapter 8 under Fiction. One incident has attracted special interest. On 12 December 1937, the American Yangtze Patrol gunboat, PANAY, was attacked and sunk near Nanking by Japanese air forces.

Several ships owned by an American oil company were sunk and two British gunboats also were attacked. The Japanese apologized for "grave blunders" and paid indemnities. The PANAY incident was reviewed by Hamilton Perry [1226], Manny Koginos [887], Harlan Swanson [1443], Joseph Icenhower [773], and David Grover [618]. Grover lamented neglect of the maritime factor; it should be known as the "PANAY convoy incident."

Individual American ships elsewhere were subjects of works. USS LANGLEY, the first U.S. aircraft carrier, and its destroyer escort were sunk when trying to deliver aircraft to Southeast Asia. That was described by Dwight Messimer [1083]. USS LANIKAI, a schooner commissioned as a warship, was involved in a curious incident off Indochina, described in two accounts by a veteran crewmember, Kemp Tolley [1490, 1491]. LANIKAI and two other small patrol craft were operating under secret orders off Indochina in late 1941. Revisionist historians of the Pearl Harbor controversy, Tolley included, contended that FDR purposely sent these three naval vessels to an area where Japanese forces were preparing to invade Southeast Asia on "defensive information patrol" to provoke an incident which would precipitate war between the U.S. and Japan.

The best history of the Royal Navy was by Paul Kennedy [858]. A history of the Royal Indian Navy was by D.J. Hastings [674]. The general British naval situation during the war was reviewed by F.H. Hinsley [721] and specifically against Japan by Edwyn Gray [600]. The Royal Navy was supplemented by warships of the fleets of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. These forces were described by Henry Lenton [943]. American losses at Pearl Harbor and British losses off Indochina three days later have been seen as the end of the battleship era. There were two surveys of British battleships, including HMS PRINCE OF WALES and REPULSE: Peter Smith [1390] and V.E. Tarrant [1458]. A more general survey of battleships, by William Garzke [558], contained extensive illustrations and recently has been updated. Martin Stephen [1421] has written mini-biographies of British admirals of the war, including Tom Phillips, commander of Force Z, and Sir James Somerville, naval commander under Mountbatten, later relieved and sent home because of command complications.

As in the case of the Singapore debacle, the loss of HMS PRINCE OF WALES and REPULSE has received extended coverage: Geoffrey Bennett [119] in the SEA BATTLES IN CLOSE-UP series, Martin Middlebrook [1087], Albert Jacobs [796], Richard Hough [742], Alan Franklin [531], and Bernard Ash [56]. M.C. Whiteside [1563] recounted a special 50th anniversary commemoration ceremony in December 1991 when a sub-aqua diving unit placed White Ensigns on the wrecks of the two battleships.

Another bone of contention in Anglo-American relations concerned participation of the British fleet in major naval operations of the Asian/Pacific war. Churchill was insistent that the Royal Navy contribute. American naval leaders, notably Admiral King, were less enthusiastic. Ultimately, Task Force 57, the British Pacific Fleet, did participate in the last phases of the defeat of Japan. En route East the British fleet conducted some attacks on Japanese bases in Southeast Asia. There are four accounts: Peter Smith [1391], John Winton [1588], who called it the "forgotten fleet," H.P. Willmott [1578], and Harold Hopkins [735]. Japan, the U.S., and Great Britain were the three great naval powers in the Pacific Ocean. They dominated since the days of the Washington Conference of the early 1920s. Other navies had fleets in the Pacific. The French actually operated from Indochina before the war in a short war with Thailand, which it won. The French navy in World War II was reviewed by Henry Le Masson [941] and in three accounts by Charles Koburger [881, 882, 883]. Similarly, the Dutch maintained a fleet in the Far East defending colonies in Southeast Asia, most of it being sunk with the ABDA fleet early in 1942. Its operations were covered by A. Kroese [890] and Henry Lenton [944].

The Russian navy also participated in the Asian/Pacific war. A general history of Russian sea power was by Donald Mitchell [1094] and of Soviet naval operations against Japan by Grigorii Gel'fond [560].

Other Forces

As indicated above, the Japanese failure to maintain communications was a fatal flaw. For example, American submarines and air forces virtually eliminated the large Japanese merchant marine relatively early in the war. That was one reason the Japanese were so anxious to build the Burma-Thailand railway, to avoid sea supply routes to its forces in Burma. The definitive historian of the Japanese merchant marine was Mark Parillo [1202, 1203] who has completed an Ohio State dissertation and book on the subject. Parillo, too, faulted the Japanese for permitting extraordinary losses without adequate countermeasures such as use of convoys and more effective anti-submarine warfare tactics.

The Axis alliance, Germany, Japan, and Italy, existed but, compared to the Grand Alliance in opposition, cooperated little throughout. Germany and Japan did exchange some war materials and German U-boats operated in the Indian Ocean. These operations were described by Martin Brice [181] and Allison Saville [1330].

Weapons and Technology

The prolific naval weapons expert, John Campbell [236], has published the best survey of naval weapons during the war. He divided this encyclopedic-type reference work by countries, for example over 100 pages devoted to advances by the British, the U.S. with 70 pages. Schematics and over 700 illustrations were included.

Air forces laid mines at sea and in ports; naval forces even more so. Mining and mine sweeping were the subjects of works by Arnold Lott [978], Ellis Johnson [814], and Paul Lund [988]. The Johnson piece was specifically about mine warfare against Japan.

INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

In other volumes by the author in this Bibliographies of Battles and Leaders series, General Douglas MacArthur [1267] and The Southwest Pacific Campaign [1269], extensive sections describe intelligence matters and the extraordinary successes achieved by British and American intelligence agencies. One expert contended that the war would have lasted at least two years longer without these successes. The achievements were most extensively and impressively delineated in the official British history, F.H. Hinsley [718], British Intelligence in the Second World War, four volumes in five books, almost 4000 pages. A fifth volume, by Sir Michael Howard [746], was held up for a decade by the Thatcher government and not published until 1990. Hinsley [719, 720, 722] also was responsible for a popular edition, an anthology of reminiscences by intelligence operatives at the famous Bletchley Park center, 70 miles northwest of London, and an introductory article analyzing the significant implications of breaking German, Italian, and Japanese codes. However, although Bletchley Park was breaking Japanese codes, they were mostly diplomatic messages. And Hinsley has virtually nothing on the Asian/Pacific war. Nevertheless, Hinsley is one of the first places students of intelligence and World War II should begin their study.

For the Asian/Pacific war, the best and most extensive details about intelligence operations were in Edward Drea [418], MacArthur's ULTRA, and John Prados [1247], Combined Fleet Decoded, about codebreaking in the war against Japan. Prados was also informative about what the Japanese knew, how they knew it, and when they knew it.

Other standard surveys on intelligence were Ernest May [1068], Knowing One's Enemies, Ronald Lewin [954], ULTRA Goes to War, and five anthologies, three edited by Michael Handel [651, 652, 653] and two by Christopher Andrew [43, 44]. May, John Ferris [513], and Wesley Wark [1541] all stressed numerous failures of Allied intelligence during the interwar period, especially the persistent underestimation of the military capabilities of the Japanese. Ironically, after the spectacular Japanese successes during the first six months of the war, Allied intelligence then overestimated Japanese capabilities.

Clearly, especially after reading Hinsley, British intelligence was the best but fortunately, much earlier, the British and Americans, and that included Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and, in some cases, the Dutch, all shared most of their intelligence information before, during, and in some cases, well after World War II. The Ties that Bind by Jeffrey Richelson [1285] and The ULTRA-MAGIC Deals and the Most Secret Relationship by Bradley Smith [1381] described these arrangements.

Christopher Andrew [45] has the most informative history of British intelligence. This included MI5, MI6, the "Double-Cross System" of double agents, the "XX" or "Twenty Committee," and SOE, the Special Operations Executive, similar to the American OSS. M.R.D. Foot [523] wrote the history of SOE and Charles Cruickshank [355], SOE in the Far East. That meant mostly clandestine and counter-insurgency operations in India, Burma, Indochina, Malaya, and Thailand. There were also psychological warfare, interrogation of POWs, and own POW recovery activities. Other accounts of British intelligence operations in the Asian/Pacific war were by Alan Stripp [1432], Anthony Glees [579], Richard Aldrich [15], Terence O'Brien [1177], Richard Gough [596], Ian Trenowden [1501], Duff Hart-Davis [670], T.H. Harrison [669], Andrew Gilchrist [571], and Brian Bridges [185]. Gough, Trenowden, and Gilchrist were all about Force 136, a secret British unit operating extensively behind Japanese lines all over Southeast Asia.

Communications intelligence involved codebreaking, extensive traffic analysis, direction finding, and some counter-intelligence. The Allies established huge communications intelligence agencies during the war, for example, at Bletchley Park where 10,000 operatives, many from Oxford and Cambridge Universities, worked. In the Asian/Pacific war, the Allied Intelligence Bureau and similar agencies concentrated on Japanese military and naval communications. Here the Australians, assisted by the British, were leaders. This included their famous Coast Watchers. Allison Ind [777], Geoffrey Ballard [70], and Jack Bleakley [141] told that story. Ronald Spector [1409] has collected and assessed 360 intelligence monographs related to the role of communications intelligence in the war against Japan. In ULTRA in the Pacific John Winton [1590] presented details on exactly how breaking Japanese codes assisted Allied operations, for example, the placing of submarines in appropriate locations after Japanese shipping codes were decyphered.

The British exploited ULTRA, usually meaning German codes; the Americans exploited MAGIC, usually meaning Japanese codes. Rightly or wrongly, these terms are now used interchangeably. Ronald Clark [278] wrote a biography of William Friedman, the American intelligence expert who originally broke PURPLE, the Japanese diplomatic code, and assisted with MAGIC. American naval intelligence in the Pacific was reviewed by W.J. Holmes [734]; the U.S. Army by James Gilbert [568] and in an official documentary history [1519]. Personal memoirs included those of Edward Van Der Rhoer [1524] and Elliott Thorpe [1479].

SOE was the British comprehensive intelligence and counter-inelligence agency, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) was the American equivalent. President Truman immediately disbanded it after the war, but soon set up the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The founder and director of OSS was William "Wild Bill" Donovan, covered biographically elsewhere in Chapter 7 Personalities. There is no good biography of Donovan yet published. Neither is there a good history of OSS. R.H. Smith [1392] wrote a "secret history," there is Cloak and Dagger by Corey Ford [524], and Sub Rosa by Stewart Alsop [36], none of which are satisfactory. The National Archives sponsored a conference in Washington in July 1991 on the OSS, the proceedings being edited by George Chalou [251]. It was the 50th anniversary of the founding of OSS. Among the 24 papers were accounts of the DIXIE Mission, Detachment 101, and operations in Thailand.

OSS was limited. MacArthur refused to permit any outside agency such as OSS to operate in the Southwest Pacific theater. Nimitz and the Central Pacific theater relied on Naval Intelligence. The British were suspicious of anti-imperialist motivations and excluded it from areas it controlled. Nevertheless, OSS was very active in China, Burma, Indochina, and Thailand. Operations were unorthodox and included sabotage, espionage, psychological, and guerrilla warfare. OSS in Burma was the subject of Richard Dunlop [433], Behind Enemy Lines, and one essay in Rhodri Jeffreys-Jones [803], North American Spys. FDR's son, Kermit [1301], collected the two-volume War Reports of the OSS. Robert Alcorn [13] and Elizabeth MacDonald [1004] contributed memoirs. The Dutch were also active in intelligence operations in the Dutch East Indies during the Japanese occupation. Bob de Graaff [597] described these activities.

OSS was active in China, as were several other secret intelligence agencies of the armed forces, and they were occasionally at odds with each other. One OSS agency was Detachment 101, the first clandestine irregular warfare unit for American intelligence. Detachment 101 trained and led 10,000 Kachin tribesmen in Burma to conduct counter-insurgency operations against the Japanese in Burma. These stories were told by Michael McClintock [999] and Thomas Moon [1106] about Carl Eifler, commander of the detachment.

SACO, the Sino-American Cooperative Organization, began as U.S. Naval Group, China. The name SACO obscured secret operations, the training and supplying of thousands of special Chinese forces which conducted guerrilla-type operations behind Japanese lines in China. Up to 100,000 were trained. It has been accused of tilting toward Chiang and the Nationalists and opposing the Communists. Close ties and cooperation were maintained with the notorious secret service of Nationalist China. The SACO commander was Milton Miles [1088] who wrote a memoir. Other activities included intelligence gathering, river piracy, weather reporting, mining rivers, and general harassment. In addition to fighting the Japanese, it antagonized OSS, the U.S. Army, and the State Department. Other accounts of SACO were by Michael Schaller [1337], Roy Stratton [1431], Dale Andrade [42], and Oliver Caldwell [221]. Pedro Loureiro [981] is preparing a Southern California dissertation on U.S. Navy intelligence operations in China in the decade before the war. Byron Winborn [1584] and Luther Kissick [874] recalled a special air fighter squadron, "Guerrilla One," which operated behind Japanese lines in China gathering intelligence.

Richard Deacon [372] and Iwaichi Fujiwara [538] have written histories of Japanese intelligence services. Other, more informative but shorter, studies were by Edward Drea [419, 421] and one by Louis Allen [23]. Japanese intelligence capabilities were inferior to those of the Allies, another reason for defeat. However, Drea pointed out that the Japanese began monitoring American military and naval activities after World War I, for

example, close surveillance of twenty-one American Pacific fleet exercises during the interwar period and successful breaking of some American codes.

The subject of Japan and intelligence immediately brings to mind the notorious Sorge spy case, interestingly, perpetrated by a Russian spy operating as a journalist out of the German embassy in Japan, against Japan. Richard Sorge was able to assure the Russians that the Japanese had decided to attack "South," not "North" against them. He was exposed in October 1941 and he, a Japanese journalist, Hotsumi Ozaki, and over 30 others were arrested; 18 were subsequently found innocent. Since Sorge was sponsored by Germany, the Japanese were upset with their ally. There are several surveys: the late Gordon Prange [1249], Frederick Deakin [373], Chalmers Johnson [811], and Charles Willoughby [1579]. Prange has errors and Willoughby, MacArthur's intelligence staff officer, is filled with anti-Communist diatribes.

7

Personalities

In the adjoining theater, the Southwest Pacific, one personality stood out: General Douglas MacArthur, the supreme commander. MacArthur himself purposely excluded others from the limelight and dominated all. Interestingly, only one biography of MacArthur has received universal acclaim as not only the standard but also a model of military biography: D. Clayton James [870], The Years of MacArthur, 3 vols. See the author's [1377] bibliography for the magnitude of the writing about MacArthur and controversies associated with him. Similarly, in the second of the three theaters, the Central Pacific, for quite different reasons, its commander, Admiral Chester Nimitz, received some attention and little controversy. No solid, scholarly biography of Nimitz has as yet appeared. Most agree that the model military biography is that of George Marshall by Forrest Pogue [1348]

By contrast, no single personality dominated in the China-Burma-India theater; indeed, multiple personalities stand out: Mountbatten, Stilwell, Chiang, Madam Chiang, Chennault, Mao, Ho, and Hurley. And clashes, conflicts, and controversy abounded among and between them: Stilwell vs. Chiang, Chennault vs. Stilwell, Mao vs. Chiang, Hurley vs. Stilwell, and Mountbatten vs. Wingate. Such personality disputes undoubtedly contributed to the problems, frustrations, and low priority associated with the theater.

The chapter title could not be more apt. Shelford Bidwell [145], a prominent British army officer, veteran of the campaign, and noted military historian, disected some of the leading characters in the story. He described them as "lunatics," "heroes," and "visionaries." At another level, nicknames tell the story: "peanut," "Glamor Boy," and "Vinegar Joe," the notorious Anglophobe.

A listing of some of the more prominent personalities and some literature associated with them follows. This volume is not the place to review the vast literature on the various commanders-in-chief, FDR, Churchill, Stalin, Chiang, Emperor Hirohito, Mao, and Ho Chi Minh. The next level down is that of chief of staff.

CHIEFS OF STAFF

--George Catlin Marshall, 1880-1959. Winston Churchill called General Marshall, the "organizer of victory" for World War II. Marshall then led yet another special "mission" to China, this time for Truman, then served as Secretary of State, formulated the famous Marshall Plan to rehabilitate war-torn Europe, and concluded as Secretary of Defense during the end of the Korean War. The four-volume biography by Forrest Pogue [1238] is universally acclaimed as definitive on Marshall and as a model of biography. Pogue,

who died in late 1996, was able to conduct extensive interviews with Marshall just before his death. Paul Munch [1144] wrote an enlightening description of Marshall creating and running his highly efficient 60-person staff.

--Ernest J. King, 1878-1956. Admiral King was Chief of Naval Operations, representing the navy on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Anglophobe, fierce advocate for the Central Pacific theater, and thus frequent critic of the British and operations in C-B-I. Pertinent works were: the standard biography by Thomas Buell [199], King's [868] own memoir which was not informative, a dissertation by Robert Love [982], and a perceptive article on King's strategy for victory in the Asian/Pacific war by Clark Reynolds [1276].

--Henry Harley "Hap" Arnold, 1886-1956. Air power is one of the dominating themes of this theater and the chief air power advocate during the war was the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army Air Force, General "Hap" Arnold. Global Mission [51] was his autobiography and he included sections on Chennault, Chiang, and strategic bombing against Japan. The original manuscript, over one million words, is at the Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress. Completed biographies were by Thomas Coffey [293] and Flint DuPre [436].

--Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, 1900-1979. Earl Mountbatten of Burma was dubbed "glamor boy," was a member of the British royal family, and served as Supreme Allied Commander of the Southeast Asia Command (SAC SEAC), the equivalent of commander of C-B-I. Later he was the last Viceroy of India, First Sea Lord and Chief of Staff of the British Ministry of Defence, and ultimately was assassinated by the Irish Republican Army in 1979. A bibliography on Mountbatten by Rasor [1266] is forthcoming in the Greenwood Bibliographies series. The official biography, highly praised by reviewers, was by Philip Ziegler [1612], who also edited Mountbatten's war diary [1137]. Mountbatten [1140] himself assessed the strategy of the Southeast Asian campaign. Other biographies were by Richard Hough [743], Arthur Swinson [1448], and Irving Werstein [1556]. A short eulogy was by James Lunt [991].

--Joseph Warren Stilwell, 1883-1946. "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell, Deputy Supreme Commander under Mountbatten and Chief of Staff to Chiang, among other titles in a complex command structure, was the American general who remained the center of controversy, ultimately recalled by FDR in October 1944 to appease what became the China Lobby. Stilwell was loyally supported by his chief, Marshall. Barbara Tuchman [1507] received the Pulitzer Prize of 1972 for her biography of Stilwell and there are others by Michael Haith [630] and David Rooney [1299]. The Stilwell papers [1333] were edited by Theodore White and have recently been reprinted. They are dedicated to Madame Sun Yat-sen. The authors of the three-volume official U.S. Army history of C-B-I, Charles Romanus [1295] and Riley Sunderland [1440], have each written supplementary observations.

--Claire Chennault, 1890-1958. The object of an extensive literature, seen as an airpower zealot, identified with anti-Stilwell intrigue during the war and the notorious China Lobby after the war. Chennault led the famous Flying Tigers in China, beginning in the late 1930s. He remained in China as commander of the 14th Air Force and collaborator with Chiang. After the war he headed an airline-company in the Far East. Way of a Fighter [267] was his memoir, full of diatribes against Stilwell, Marshall, the heavy bomber advocates-he was a fighter aircraft enthusiast-and the command structure of C-B-I. Anna Chennault [266], his wife, wrote a biography which included a tribute by Joseph Alsop (pp. 287-90). Other biographies, none notable and in decreasing order, were by Martha Byrd [213], Jack Samson [1324], Malcolm Rosholt [1304], and Keith Ayling [62]. There is a Ph.D. dissertation by Boyd Bauer [96] and a guide to his papers at the Hoover Institution edited by Robert Hessen [707].

--Archibald Percival Wavell, 1883-1950. Later Field Marshal, Earl of Wavell, served as the first Allied commander of the short-lived ABDA (American, British, Dutch, Australian) command, later Viceroy of India. The standard biography, unfinished, was by John Connell [311], two of a planned three volumes. A memoir [1548] and other biographical studies are by Bernard Fergusson [509], Ronald Lewin [952], Penderell Moon [1105], and R.J. Collins [303].

--Vo Nguyen Giap, 1912- . The brilliant strategist of the series of Vietnam wars, against the Japanese, French, and the U.S., was General Giap. His memoirs [565] presented the Vietnam perspective and there were biographies by Peter Macdonald [1006] and John Colvin [307], the latter published in 1996. Giap recently hosted a visit from his old nemesis, Robert McNamara [1030], former Secretary of Defense during the American Vietnam war.

--Tomoyuki Yamashita, 1885-1946. Dubbed the "tiger of Malaya," this Japanese general led the brilliantly successful Malay-Singapore campaign and was later tried and executed as a war criminal. Biographies were by John Potter [1246], and A.J. Barker [79], and studies by Aubrey Kenworthy [861] and Arthur Swinson [1446].

--The British military command based from India and responsible for the humiliating loss of Burma early in the war and regaining Burma in the spectacularly successful campaign during the last year of the war involved several commanders: Generals Claude Auchinleck and William Slim. Biographies and autobiographies were as follows: Auchinleck, biographies by Alexander Greenwood [606], John Connell [310], and Philip Warner [1542]; Slim, his "forgotten army" inflicting the worst defeat suffered by the Japanese army, in Burma, his brilliant memoir, Defeat into Victory [1380], and biographies by Geoffrey Evans [479], Ronald Lewin [953], Michael Calvert [231], and Eric Morris [1120]. John Keegan [839] edited a series of essays by experts, Churchill's Generals, which included these generals and more.

--Orde Charles Wingate, 1903-1944. Dubbed "Gideon," a controversial general of the British army credited with innovative tactics which evolved as Long Range Penetration, a combination of the use of air power and what becomes known as guerrilla warfare operations. Traditional soldiers tended to resent Wingate. He developed these tactics from his previous experiences in Palestine and Abyssinia. With powerful support from Churchill, they were applied in Burma with forces called "Chindits," with mixed results. Trevor Royle [1316] recently completed the official biography, reopening a lively debate. In an unprecedented way Wingate was criticized by the official historians. The biographies were by Christopher Sykes [1449], Derek Tullock [1509], and Leonard Mosley [1135].

--Subhas Chandra Bose, 1897-1945. Much glorified among Indian nationalists, the leader of the Indian Nationalist movement before and during the war, collaborating with the Germans and Japanese, anathma to the British, and dying in a plane crash in the last months of the war, was Bose. His biography by Mihir Bose [159], his memoir [161], and his papers [160], to run to ten volumes, were published or are in process. There is a dissertation by Robert Bock [148]. Bock characterized him as combination Fascist, Communist, and opportunist.

OTHERS

--Patrick J. Hurley, 1883-1963. One of several "missions" to China, this one as a special representative of FDR, was headed by Hurley, a political choice. Hurley was a wealthy oil tycoon, former Secretary of War under President Herbert Hoover, and rabid anti-Communist. Stilwell was sacrificed to please him. He suddenly resigned as

American Ambassador to China in November 1945, precipitating a sensational crisis. The biographies: a biased one by Don Lohbeck [972] and a more balanced one by Russell Buhite [201].

--William James Donovan, 1883-1959. "Wild Bill" Donovan headed the American Office of Strategic Services (OSS), later to become the Central Intellegence Agency (CIA). Anglo-American intelligence organizations were complex and overlapping. OSS was excluded from the Southwest Pacific and Central Pacific theaters. Donovan and OSS were quite active in C-B-I. Published biographies, such as they are, were by Corey Ford [525] and Anthony Cave Brown [249]. An authoritative one is needed; will the forthcoming effort by Brian Sullivan [1434] fill the void?

8

The Press, Fiction, Film, and Art

THE PRESS, PROPAGANDA, AND PRESCIENCE

The matters of the press, journalism, and war correspondents will be treated under two categories. In this chapter on the press and other literature, some works by and about war correspondents active in C-B-I will be reviewed. Later, in Chapter 9 Assessments, the matter of myth and image, especially associated with Americans and some American views about China and its consequences, will be presented. Peter Rand [1263], son of a prominent veteran journalist in China, when introducing prominent journalists who served in China, described the "passionate if tormented obsession for China" and the fact that strict rules of detachment did not apply in that case.

Under journalism, there were several summary surveys of experiences and anecdotes by war correspondents. Theodore White [1561], In Search of History, recalled much about the life of a war correspondent in China. He later became associated with and edited the papers of Stilwell. Other accounts of war correspondents were Carroll Alcott [14], writing for China Press, O.D. Gallagher [549], a South African reporting for the British press during the early Burma and Malaya campaigns, Cecil Brown [192] reporting for the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) during the same campaigns, and a French war correspondent, Eve Curie [358], daughter of the scientist, serving in China and India, among other places.

A.T. Steele [1418], The American People and China, is by another influential journalist in China. Steele reviewed the work of various pressure groups associated with Sino-American relations over thirty years. Steven Mosher [1134], China Misperceived, surveyed how journalists and scholars have interpreted China over 50 years. Some themes were infatuation, disillusionment, benevolence, the Yenan mystique, and Whittaker Chambers who altered the dispatches of Theodore White and John Hersey so there was a pro-KMT, anti-CCP bias. A Curtain of Ignorance by Felix Greene [602] focused on how journalists have misinformed the American public about China. The rest of the world knows the truth about China, but not the U.S., Greene concluded.

Most influential was Edgar Snow [1400, 1401, 1402, 1403]. Snow became famous for reporting on his visits to Yenan and the "Red Bandits" in the mid-1930s. His interviews with Mao and other Communist leaders were summarized in Red Star over China. Snow concluded that Mao and the CCP were not "genuine Communists" but "agrarian reformers." Snow remained influential. He later was invited back to China and wrote of the "New China." He is credited with setting the stage for President Richard Nixon's visit to China in 1972. An article, "Mao's Mr. America," by Jerry Israel [791]

described Snow's images of China. Helen Snow and Agnes Smedley had also journeyed to Yenan and interviewed with Mao.

Theodore H. White [1562], Thunder Out of China, is a factual survey documenting the deterioration of the Nationalist regime and was influential in raising questions about pro-Chiang policies. White soon broke with his former boss, Henry Luce. Luce had sanctioned Whittaker Chambers, head of the Far Eastern desk for Time-Life, in altering dispatches of White and of John Hersey.

John Hersey [699], the famous war correspondent, wrote a historical novel, The Call, about an American missionary in China. The missionary impulse is clearly demonstrated. Hersey and Luce had a falling-out when Hersey, a former Time-Life correspondent, published Hiroshima in a competing magazine, in The New Yorker, and for other reasons.

Peter Rand [1263], son of Christopher Rand, wrote China Hands, about American journalists in China, for example, Rand, Snow, and White. They were a generation of American correspondents with a "passionate if tormented obsession for China." Later most became disillusioned with Chiang, all except Henry Luce.

China Reporting, by Stephen MacKinnon [1023], appraised American journalism in China in the 1930s and 1940s. The basis of the work was a special conference in Scottsdale, Arizona in November 1982, a gathering of about sixty surviving "old hands" from China who reminisced. The survivors and some academics recalled the days of Edgar Snow, Agnes Smedley, A.T. Steele, Joseph Alsop, John K. Fairbank, John Hersey, Theodore White, and, most influential of all, Henry Luce. Some were deemed the censors and "gate keepers" of American policy and public opinion about China. Most were seen as "woolly liberals" and apologists for Stilwell. Some had interviewed Mao and praised the potential of Chinese Communism while they exposed the corruption and mismanagement among the KMT.

At about the time of the DIXIE Mission, in late 1944, eight Western journalists were also permitted to visit Yenan and the Communist leaders. As with Snow and others earlier, they gave a favorable impression of the Communists. Later critics attacked them mercilessly as pro-Communist and anti-Nationalist. This Yenan visit was reassessed by Warren Tozer [1499].

Among the most influential of the makers of the China Lobby were Joseph Alsop and Henry Luce. Edwin Yoder [1601] recently completed a study of Alsop, Joe Alsop's Cold War, which described "journalistic influence and intrigue." Four other recent works enlightening on Alsop and his influence were Taking on the World by Robert Merry [1080], about the Alsop brothers, Joseph and Stewart, "guardians of the American century," and Joseph Alsop's published autobiography, "I've Seen the Best of It," [35]. Alsop was a relative and close friend of FDR who first went to the Far East as a journalist and soon joined Chennault's staff. Calling himself a "back-room boy" for Chennault, he led in the the pro-Chennault, pro-Chiang intrigues against Stilwell. He noted that the odd command structure within the theater made conflict inevitable. Chiang "had the stuff of greatness" (p. 203-08). Finally, Leann Almquist [32, 33], completed a Georgia dissertation and book. The subtitle is The Journalist as Advocate. He campaigned in his newspaper columns for the "stubborn and gallant" Chinese. Alsop intervened with FDR in support of Chiang and Chennault against Stilwell. Later Alsop was influential in a pro-intervention policy in Vietnam.

Even more influential because of the monumental Time-Life media empire, was Henry Luce. Luce and his wife, Clare Booth Luce, were powerful supporters of the China Lobby. Born in China of American missionary parents, Henry Luce articulated "the American Century." In 1941, Luce [987] wrote The American Century, first published in Life Magazine.

The literature on Luce has been expansive. Luce: His Time, Life and Fortune is a biography by John Kobler [880]. Robert Herzstein [702] has just published an appraisal highlighting the FDR vs. Luce clash. Another biography is by James Baughman [97] and a joint biography of both of the Luces is by Ralph Martin [1050].

"The American Century in China: Henry Luce and the Creation of American Perceptions of China" is a Rutgers dissertation (1991) by Thomas Jespersen [805] with the following thesis: Luce believed China was similar to the U.S. and could easily adopt political democracy. The origin of such ideas was American Protestant missionaries. The potential of expanded American trade also was a factor. Thus, Christianity and trade went hand in hand.

W.A. Swanberg [1441], Luce and his Empire, is a critical biography of Luce. It emphasized his dominant and destructive role in Sino-American relations. Luce was driven by a messianic quest to see China Christianized, Americanized, and democratized. He was motivated by money and power. What disasters there were in American Asian policies were due to "Lucepress Propaganda." China Images in the Life and Times of Henry Luce by Patricia Neils [1153] is a point-by-point response to the biography of Luce by W.A. Swanberg. Swanberg accused Luce of misleading and misinforming the American public about China and he did so for motives of money and power. Neils had access to the Luce papers. She reviewed controversies concerning Chennault, Stilwell, Davies, Madame Chiang, Theodore White, and John K. Fairbank. She concluded Luce played a modest but important role in influencing American public opinion.

America Views China by Jonathan Goldstein [585] elaborated on American images of China in a straightforward manner. The Opium wars, Open Door, the Boxer rebellion, Fu Manchu, the yellow peril, Charlie Chan, and Edgar Snow as "Mao's Boswell" were interesting themes. Richard Madsen [1033] wrote China and the American Dream (1995). Sino-American ties have been surprisingly strong despite the fact of strikingly different traditions.

The impact of American missionaries on American perceptions of China was studied by Patricia Neils [1154]. She reviewed the history from nineteenth-century Baptists and Catholics to Walter Judd and missionary idealism.

FICTION AND POETRY

The obvious place to start here is The Novels of World War II by Desmond Taylor [1459]. In two volumes, 3380 war novels published between 1938 and 1990 are listed with informative annotation for each. The co-author, Philip Hager, had done the same for World War I. The arrangement is complicated, in chronological order by year of publication. For example 101 were published in 1942, the largest number, 159 in 1958, down to 25, the smallest number in 1989, 28 in 1990. Proportionally, World War II generated three times the number of novels than World War I. Only novels in English or English translation are included. There are descriptive essays, six of them covering Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the U.S., and Japan, in The Second World War in Fiction edited by Holger Klein [963]. Each provides critical analysis of fictional output for each participant.

Interestingly, of the novels directly linked to areas and topics from C-B-I, the largest number center on the war in China and Burma. Less interest has been demonstrated in fiction about Southeast Asia and India.

The better known war novels relate to China, several of them depicting events of the Sino-Japanese War in the 1930s. Certainly the best known novelists recounted Chinese events in fiction: Pearl Buck and Richard McKenna. Another commemoration occasion

informs us more about Pearl Buck: published papers from a centennial symposium on the birth of Buck (1892-1973) held at Randolph Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia, March 1992. The papers were edited by Elizabeth Lipscomb [967]. For Richard McKenna [1018, 1019] there are The Sand Pebbles and The Left-Handed Monkey Wrench. McKenna wrote of life aboard American river gunboats in China in the 1920s and 1930s.

Americans in the war in China, especially the famous Flying Tigers, were depicted in novels: Malcolm Rosholt [1306], Dog Sugar Eight, Charles Archer [49], Hankow Return, Richard Hubler [757], Man in the Sky, John Harris [665], Jade Wind, William Blankenship [139], Tiger Ten, Howard Berk [124], The Hero Machine, Gregory Boyington [168], Tonya, Ray Rosenbaum [1302], Hawks, and George Johnston [815], The Far Face of the Moon. The latter two deal with pilots flying the Hump operations. Theodore White [1560], the noted journalist and political writer, produced The Mountain Road, about the impact of American military forces on China.

For Burma, inevitably, we must begin with the famous novel, made into a successful film, The Bridge on the River Kwai by the French novelist Pierre Boulle [162, 163, 164]. Bridge is a fictional account of actual happenings, the building of a bridge for the Burma-Thailand railway by POWs and slave-type laborers. In two supplementary works Boulle presented background: how he was interned and escaped from the Japanese. More specifics about the Burma-Thailand railway can be found elsewhere in the section on Logistics in Chapter 5.

Two other examples of the best fiction of the war are associated with Burma. The best known piece of Japanese fiction from the war is The Burmese Harp by Michio Takeyama [1452]. In fact, it is a Buddhist morality tale, an account of the dilemma of Japanese soldiers faced with the prospect of defeat and the impact of music on the situation. It too was made into a major movie. Also very highly rated is Look Down in Mercy by Walter Baxter [99], this time the psychological trauma of a British officer faced with defeat. What follows is cowardice, betrayal, rape, murder, sodomy, and attempted suicide. War is hell!

An inordinate number of war novels from C-B-I center on the special force operations, Wingate and the Chindits and Merrill and the Marauders, with some inclusion of guerrilla operations involving native tribes such as the Kachins. On the former there are Thomas Taylor [1460], Born of War, about Wingate himself, Donald Eyre [482], Foxes Have Holes, D.J. Rennie [1274], Penetration Force, Sidney George [561], Burma Story, Francis Clifford [282], Honour the Shrine, Laurie Andrews [47], The Patrol, and Jack Johnston [816], Patrol of the Dead. On the Americans, Marauders, and Kachins, there are David King [867], The Brave and the Damned, Tom Chamales [252], Never So Few, Dean Brelis [178], The Mission, and E.M. Nathanson [1149], A Dirty Distant War.

Three works of fiction rate some elaboration. Howard Fast [499], The Winston Affair, was a Caine Mutiny-type courtroom drama involving a case of the murder of a British sergeant by an American officer. Anglo-American relations are on the line. Aquittal due to insanity is the verdict. An intriguing and curious plot comes from George MacBeth [997], The Katana. It opens with a detailed description of the assassination of Earl Mountbatten in Ireland in 1979, then shifts to an attempt to assassinate him in 1944 in Kandy, his headquarters during the war. The narrator in fact is a double agent for Japan. A new novel, The Sorrow of War by Bao Ninh [1160], was an emotional and tragic story of a Vietnamese soldier experiencing ten years of brutal warfare.

Unique under this category is the C-B-I and the comic-strip connection. The popular, long-lasting comic-strip, "Terry and the Pirates" by Milton Caniff, was inspired by adventures in China and the Flying Tigers. It began in October 1934 and lasted to February 1973. It became more and more authentic: American pilots for the Chinese air

force, the Japanese enemy, the Dragon-Lady, and Burma operations. Maurice Horn [738, 739] produced a book on Terry and the Pirates and edited The World Encyclopedia of Comics which recounts the details. "Terry" was based on a real-life Flying Tiger, Clinton D. "Casey" Vincent; thus, the "Colonel Vince Casey" of the comic strip. Later "General Shanty Town" was Casey in a different guise. This is recounted in Glenn McClure [1001], Fire and Fall Back.

Poetry about the war and war poets are a neglected topic, unlike the case of World War I when many were killed, mostly on the Western Front. At least there is a comprehensive bibliography of poetry by Catherine Reilly [1273], English Poetry of the Second World War, a compilation of 3072 separate entries including 87 anthologies and the products of 2679 poets from the armed and other services. Over 200 British Army songs and ballads have been collected in a folio-size paperback anthology with a fascinating title by Martin Page [1197]: Kiss Me Goodnight, Sergeant-Major. The language is strictly for adults.

FILM: MOVIES AND DOCUMENTARIES

Some of the fiction illustrated above and associated with C-B-I was made into movies. Again, the first to come to mind is *Bridge on the River Kwai* [184], a Columbia production by David Lean. Alec Guinness, William Holden, and Jack Hawkins starred. Others made into movies are *The Burmese Harp* [205] and three of the better-known Chinese war novels, *Dragon Seed* [416], *Sand Pebbles* [1325], and *Empire of the Sun* [464].

Reference guides and hundreds of other war movies are incorporated in Ken Jones [823], Hollywood at War and Thomas Doherty [400], Projections of War. "A Man of this Century" [1038] was a documentary in the Twentieth-Century Leaders series about Mountbatten. Other movies and documentary videos of C-B-I were *The War of the Springing Tiger* [1538], *A Yank on the Burma Road* [1599], *Objective Burma* [1175], *Operation Burma* [1189], *Bombs over Burma* [150], *The Stilwell Road* [1426], *Flying Tigers* [522], *God Is My Co-Pilot* [581], from the book by Robert Scott, *Merrill's Marauders* [1079], *The Battle of China* [94], in the Why We Fight series, and *The Purple Heart* [1257].

ART AND PHOTOGRAPHY

The governments, the various services, service publications, more popular news magazines, and the professional press were all anxious to document the war. A variety of media was utilized to this end: paintings, photos in black and white and in color, and artistic posters.

Publications have been forthcoming related to World War II and art and photography. Most are general anthologies and few, if any, relate exclusively to C-B-I. Several important ones are quite recent, some are a product of the extensive 50th anniversary commemorations process. However, aspects and examples of C-B-I are found frequently in these general summaries.

Examples of art publications include some general overviews. Ken McCormick [1002] edited Images of War, a fabulous, full-color, folio-size collection of the art of 200 war artists from a dozen nations. The subtitle is The Artist's Vision of World War II with a foreword by John Hersey, published in 1990 at the beginning of the 50th anniversary evolution. The War Artists by Meirion Harries [663] is a serious, scholarly assessment

of the official war artist program of the British government during the war. 12,000 art works are in the collection of the Imperial War Museum alone. Motivations of the government included propaganda, but Harries concluded there were other contributions from the extensive program.

Other publications included those of Ronald Searle [1351, 1352] who published two collections of war drawings, To the Kwai - and Back and Forty Drawings, the latter being sketches by prisoners of war in the Japanese Changi POW camp in Singapore.

Official photography programs were similar, that is, special war correspondents concentrated on photographing during battles and other episodes. The process is fully documented by Peter Maslowski [1052], Armed with Cameras, about official combat photographers in the European and Pacific wars. Maslowski himself is the son of a combat photographer and an academic. The book follows the careers of seventeen combat photographers; 53% did not survive. Another 50th anniversary publication is Jeffery Ethell [471], There Once Was a War, a collection of over 200 of the outstanding color photographs of the war. Chuck Yeager and Bud Anderson wrote the text. World War II in Photographs by John Pimlott [1236] is a compilation of the most dramatic black and white photographs of the war arranged chronologically by theater. Similarly, Sidney Moody [1103] of Associated Press has compiled over 100 outstanding black and white photographs in The War against Japan. War and Conflict, edited by Jonathan Heller [695], gathered together 1500 still photographs related to war from the collection of over six million at the U.S. National Archives.

Finally, a production in the area of art and photography was an exhibition: "World War II: The Artist's View." This included 43 original works from official artists of the Army, Army Air Force, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard sponsored by the National Archives commemorating the 50th anniversary of World War II, September 1993-August 1995. It was shown at various locations including the Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan Presidential Libraries.

9

Assessments

In this context, assessment means what follows, the aftermath, the consequences, aspects of continuity, and appraisals of later developments based on the past. For example, the China Question which raged before and during the war remained an important issue, including in American domestic and foreign policies, well after the war. The present issue of Taiwan continues to exercise extraordinary interest and controversy. The Korean War, originating from temporary arrangements concerning the disposition of the Japanese forces, has still not been resolved. If the past is a measure of the future, the "peace" negotiations will continue into the next millenium. The British maintained important commitments in Malaya, Burma, and India and those factors had to be sorted out. Indochina and the disposition of imperialism, not to mention ideological issues related to the spread of Communism, were significant. This applied when Indochina was a French colony, when the Vichy French regime collaborated with the Japanese, during the Japanese occupation, at the crucial time of the Japanese defeat and the return, first of the British forces, and then the French. Also applicable were the disposition of the national liberation movements such as the Viet Minh, the anti-colonial war against France called the First Vietnam War, and the later intervention of the U.S., taking over the French role in the early 1950s.

APPRAISALS

One of first noted appraisals of World War II, a critique, was by the influential military observer, Hanson Baldwin [67], Great Mistakes of the War. Among many "mistakes" elaborated upon were the failure to formulate a viable China policy and the single Allied war aim, unconditional surrender.

Rationales for the Allied victory have been tested. John Ellis [457], Brute Force, is a case in point. Ellis contended that the Allies won only because of overwhelming industrial capacity and always enjoying massive superiority in battle engagements. The commanders in the field were incapable of effective warfare. The "byzantine command structure" in the Pacific was a serious limitation. The reliance of the Allies upon massed firepower in all dimensions, land, sea, and air, created victory. Richard Overy [1192] disputed the Ellis thesis in Why the Allies Won (1995). He recounted "how the Axis got it wrong and lost and how the Allies got it right and won."

At a broader level and aimed exclusively at the British, in a continuing series of critiques of the past century of British policies and decisions, domestic, imperial, cultural, and international, Correlli Barnett [81, 84] ruthlessly attacked British decision-makers for

precipitating decay and decline. Romanticism, religion, education, trade unions, and imperialism were factors and key contributory causes. Great Britain and the Empire did not fall due to destiny, it collapsed due to lack of foresight, poor judgment, and improper action.

Much debated of late has been the matter of racism during World War II: anti-Japanese, anti-Oriental, anti-European, and anti-White. This is over and above the Holocaust and Jews. Several thoughtful surveys point out the uniqueness of the matter of racism in the Asian/Pacific war. The discussion presented by John Dower [414], War without Mercy was provocative. He illustrated numerous examples on the Japanese and American sides in cartoons, movies, songs, and popular writings. Racial hatred was more fierce and the combat more cruel and dehumanized in the Asian/Pacific war than in the European/Atlantic war. Christopher Thorne [1476] was less convinced. He insisted the war was due to political, military, and economic differences. The graphic propaganda issued by all parties was reviewed by Nancy Brcak [177]. In a contemporaneous account, Alexander Pernikoff [1218] indicted the Japanese for continuous brutality beginning in Manchuria in 1931. On the other side, James Weingartner [1550], "Trophies of War," described American practices of collecting body parts of Japanese dead as demonstrating racial attitudes and dehumanization.

Most recently, a series of exposes recounted a variety of instances of atrocities, biological warfare, and medical experiments perpetrated systematically on people by the Japanese: Peter Williams [1572] and Hal Gold [583], both entitled Unit 731, Sheldon Harris [666], Factories of Death, Yuki Tanaka [1454], Hidden Horrors, George Hicks [709], The Comfort Women, and Shogun by Michael Goodwin [591]. Some of the Japanese scientists involved were exonerated later in exchange for providing detailed information about their experiments. In a new survey history of the war, the revisionist, Clive Ponting [1240], insisted that in the debate over moral equivalents, there was no overall difference in the actions of the British and Americans compared to those of the Germans and Japanese.

THE COLD WAR

Asia, the Pacific, and the postwar world order are topics of assessment. The Cold War materialized after the war. B.N. Pandey [1199] reviewed problems and policies in the prestigious Making of the Twentieth Century series. Among them were decolonization and the emergence of South and Southeast Asia. The Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars, to be covered elsewhere in this chapter, criticized American perceptions and stereotypes of Asia, especially China, and urged reconsideration and change. This was in a series of essays edited by Edward Friedman [535].

In the aftermath of the Asian/Pacific war the disposition of China, Indochina, Indonesia, and Korea, among other places, was heavily dependent upon events during and even before the war. Similarly, actions during the war figured in postwar assessments and judgments. There was, for example, precedent for ajudication of war crimes, including the cases of Napoleon Bonaparte and German officials after World War I, but nothing would equal the extensive and elaborate series of trials against German and Japanese officials after World War II nor the number of executions and other penalties. On the other hand, any measure was justified to stop the spread of international Communism. Melvyn Leffler [936], The Specter of Communism, surveyed that phenomenon in a recent summary synthesis. The extreme right-wing perspective in American politics regarding China and its disposition after the war was presented by Robert Welch [1552], founder of the John Birch Society, in Again, May God Forgive Us! Another shrill, unconvincing

indictment was presented by Ralph De Toledano [382] in Spies, Dupes, and Diplomats. The real victors of World War II were Joseph Stalin and Mao Tse-tung, De Toledo contended.

Outside China, the Cold War in Asia evolved over crises in Korea and Indochina, among other places. In a recent study, Steven Lee [935] focused on the Cold War, Korea, and Indochina. Postwar international politics in the Asian/Pacific region are the topic of a study published in 1996 by Michael Yahuda [1595].

THE CHINA QUESTION

China has remained an area of the world which has attracted a high degree of interest and activity from Americans, from colonial times to the present. Practicalities and realities seemingly are abandoned. Myths and special imagery abounded. Some Americans remained fascinated, almost transfixed, over China: first the commercial traders, then the missionaries, and later the journalists, military veterans, State Department and OSS operatives, novelists, and zealous anti-Communists.

Did America own China? That would seem to be implied by those, especially among the China Lobby, who accused Old China Hands and others such as FDR and George Marshall, of "losing" China. Obviously, here is one place where myth and image prevailed over reality.

A recent survey of American policies toward China between the time of the Hurley Mission and the Nixon visit is by Bevin Alexander [17]. The U.S. State Department issued a White Paper on Sino-American relations, 1944-1949. It is reissued and edited by Lyman Van Slyke [1526].

Old China Hands were journalists, academics, and military and State Department operatives with extensive experience in China. An example was John K. Fairbank, the Harvard professor and most distinguished American historian and advisor on China. His [484] memoir is Chinabound. Fairbank served in the OSS during the war. Paul Evans [480, 481] has a book and a Dalhousie dissertation about Fairbank and scholarship on China. Fairbank was a critic of the postwar China policy. Another instance was the case of John Carter Vincent. The China Scapegoat by Gary May [1069] is about the tragic life of Vincent.

John S. Service negotiated with Mao at Yenan. Service [1355] was linked to the "Amerasia papers," a collection of official Foreign Service reports during the crucial period, 1944-1945. They summarized the case against Hurley. They had been seized when the FBI raided the offices of Amerasia Magazine. Service was fired but later the Supreme Court forced his reinstatement. Lost Chance in China is a collection of dispatches by Service, edited by Joseph Esherick [467]. Service and Hurley clashed in 1945 and Service was recalled. Edmund Clubb [288] wrote a memoir. It was dedicated "To the China Service I Knew." Clubb blamed Hurley for exacerbating the China Question in 1944-1945. Stanley K. Hornbeck was an earlier State Department Old China Hand. He was accused of pro-Japanese bias during the 1920s and 1930s. A recent book and a Washington State dissertation on Hornbeck are by Shizhang Hu [755, 756].

John Paton Davies [367, 368] wrote a memoir, Foreign and Other Affairs and a diplomatic history of China, Dragon by the Tail. Davies had traveled extensively in China for decades and was Stilwell's chief diplomatic advisor. He presented a comprehensive history and concluded with brilliant observations about international interrelationships: the U.S., Britain, Russia, Nationalist China, Communist China, and Japan over the past century. Davies laid out a kind of fascinating diplomatic calculus. Davies has an early chapter (pp. 134-42) on how Joseph Stalin "lost" China during the

1920s. The important characters of the later China Question were Chiang, Madame Chiang, T.V. Soong, Stilwell, Chennault, and Harry Hopkins, FDR's intimate advisor. John Emmerson [463] was another Old China Hand, thirty years in the Foreign Service and, from the American embassy in China, an expert on Japan. His memoir was The Japanese Thread.

The case of Owen Lattimore was unique. Lattimore was an academic whom the China Lobby tried to purge. Lattimore [912, 913, 914] wrote extensively on Far Eastern relations, including a memoir. He became editor of Pacific Affairs, a professional journal associated with the Institute of Pacific Relations. John Thomas [1465] presented its history. Robert Newman [1159], Owen Lattimore and the "Loss" of China, reviewed Lattimore's career. McCarthy called him "a top Soviet spy." Lattimore was a faculty member of Johns Hopkins University. The case study of academic freedom at Johns Hopkins is the topic of a recent book by Lionel Lewis [956]. Enormous pressure was exerted against Johns Hopkins to fire Lattimore, a tenured professor. Lattimore was demoted but not fired. He died in 1989.

An older St. John's dissertation by Ronald Long [976] analyzed the role of American diplomats in the fall of China. The Old China Hands was the title by Charles Finney [517], but Finney was referring to Army service veterans assigned to duty in China during the interwar period: George Marshall, Stilwell, and Wedemeyer. E.J. Kahn [833] concentrated on the disposition of diplomats such as Service, Davies, Clubb, and Vincent. Paul Lauren [917] wrote China Hands Legacy, reviewing the history of that group and the purge process identified with Joseph Alsop, Chennault, Hurley, and anti-Stilwell elements.

The postwar culmination was the McCarthy-McCarran Congressional hearings of the 1950s. The Old China Hands, journalists, academics, and State Department experts were made scapegoats for the "loss" of China. Later, McCarthy was repudiated and those purged were officially exonerated and reinstated.

Accusers and self-appointed prosecutors of the Old China Hands comprised the China Lobby. Among the identifiable political leaders were Richard Nixon of California. Anthony Kubek [891, 892, 893] was a spokesperson for the China Lobby. In The "Amerasia" Papers, The Red China Papers, and How the Far East was Lost, Kubek, in sensational expose fashion, explained how and why Communism prevailed all over the world. He blamed FDR, Alger Hiss, the Yalta decisions, and Communist inflitration within the State Department. Fortunately, MacArthur saved Japan from a similar fate, Kubek concluded.

Right-wing Americans and the China Lobby made much of John Birch, later creating the John Birch Society. Robert Welch [1553], The Life of John Birch, was instrumental in forming the society, Welch being its chief spokesperson. Birch was a missionary to China. As an officer in the U.S. Army, he was allegedly murdered by the Chinese Communists who were responsible for the rise of anti-Christ and spreading lies about Chiang and the Nationalists.

Patrick Hurley conducted one of the many missions to China and ultimately became American ambassador, but suddenly resigned in a sensational scandal of recrimination late in 1945. Hurley openly accused Foreign Service officers of undermining proper American policies and had several recalled. He was a founder of the China Lobby. Barbara Mulch [1142] reviewed these matters in a Kansas dissertation.

A controversial work, first published in 1960 and violently opposed by the China Lobby, was The China Lobby in American Politics by Ross Koen [885] and sponsored by the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars. Koen linked the China Lobby directly with Nationalist Chinese officials, right-wing American politics, the U.S. Navy, the CIA,

the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, and the international drug trade. About 5000 copies were printed but most were purposely destroyed by the China Lobby.

A focus of the China Question in later years was the Chinese seat on the Security Council of the United Nations. Stanley Bachrack [63], The Committee of One Million, described an important element. The full title of this successful pressure group was the Committee of One Million Against the Admission of Communist China to the United Nations. They achieved their objective despite virtually unanimous opposition by all other nations of the world until the mid-1970s. Walter Judd was the identifiable leader.

The China Question has remained an important domestic and international political issue to this day, more recently exemplified by crises over Taiwan. There were two recent appraisals: David Finkelstein [516] and Nancy Tucker [1508]. The former focused on the year before the Korean War, 1949-1950, when American officials were questioning whether Chiang could survive there given the corruption and in-fighting within his regime. Finkelstein contended that the Korean War forced a supportive stance, like it or not. Tucker took a long-term view, reviewing issues such as the China Lobby and the added factor of the disposition of Hong Kong.

WARS IN INDOCHINA AND KOREA

The China Question did not end with the Japanese surrender and much literature is devoted to the aftermath and consequences. That has just been reviewed. Similarly, problems of imperialism, decolonization, nationalist movements, the spread of Communism, and international efforts to create a political settlement and a new world order continued well after 1945 in the cases of Indochina, Indonesia, Malaya, and Korea. The most interest has been focused on Indochina.

As indicated previously, the U.S. through the OSS provided aid and assistance to anti-Japanese movements all over Southeast Asia and the Far East. In Indochina that was the Viet Minh led by Ho Chi Minh. Toward the end of the war decisions were still being made about colonial dispositions and eventually it was decided to permit the French colonials to return but they were unprepared and unarmed. It would take some time to remedy that. So it was decided to send a contingent of British troops who would receive the Japanese surrender and restore order until the French arrived. Meantime, Ho declared independence and took control of some areas. He negotiated with the French for several months until there was stalemate. Then, what is called the First Vietnam War began, until 1954. The U.S. increasingly supported the French, paying most of the costs of the war during the early 1950s. In 1954, after the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu, the U.S. took over the French role and later stages of the war ensued, until the defeat and pull-out of U.S. forces in the early 1970s. Since this is such a volatile issue in the United States, the literature has expanded. Samples will be included.

Widely acclaimed as informed and balanced assessments were the works of the French journalist who died in 1967, Bernard Fall [493, 494, 495, 496]. He was particularly informative about Ho and the Viet Minh. At the other extreme of participatory accounts was the recent amazing confession of Robert McNamara [1030], In Retrospect. More than anyone, as Secretary of Defense during the Kennedy administration when major decisions were made escalating the war on a massive scale, McNamara personified American intervention. Yet, it was all "terribly wrong," he now admits! These crucial years of development of American Vietnam policy were reviewed by William Duiker [428, 429]. Duiker concluded the Viet Minh were nationalists first and Communists second. No U.S. policies or actions could have reversed the process.

Other general surveys include a recent outline of the high points by John Prados [1244], George Herring [697], Arthur Schlesinger [1340], Ronald Spector [1406], Lloyd Gardner [553], and Marilyn Young [1609], Young's was an indictment of U.S. policies. Gardner insisted that the historical context must be considered, thus, he began with "Roosevelt's Dream," the U.S. as benevolent agent leading the way to the end of imperialism. Spector stressed military aspects.

Nationalist and Communist movements in Indochina were reviewed by William Duiker [427], John McAlister [995] and Douglas Pike [1233, 1234] on Communism and the Viet Cong, the National Liberation Front for South Vietnam. The key years 1945 and 1946 were the focus by Stein Tonnesson [1495, 1496] in two accounts, David Marr [1044], and Alain-Gerard Marsot [1046]. Marsot noted the fact of weak French governments unable to take initiatives during the postwar years.

During the closing months of World War II, what were the Allies doing? Most important were the Americans and British. Their responses were covered by Walter LaFeber [901], Christopher Thorne [1473], John Sbrega [1333], Ronald Spector [1407], and Gary Hess [704], all widely acclaimed experts. FDR and Churchill disagreed. The former wanted a trusteeship and exclusion of the French; the later favored resumption of colonialism. Churchill prevailed. Operation MASTERDOM was the British campaign led by General Gracey, "holding the fort" until the French arrived in October 1945. Peter Dunn [435], George Rosie [1307], and John Cross [349] described that. Subsequent Communist Chinese relations with the Viet Minh were reviewed in a London dissertation by L.M. Calkins [222]. Allan Cole [300] discussed the international implications.

Questions of the origins and the First Vietnam War have received attention: Anthony Short [1369] in the Origins of Modern War series, Mark Katz [838], Peter Dunn [434], Eckford Irving [789], Jacques Dalloz [360], Edgar O'Ballance [1172], Donald Lancaster [905], Philippe Devillers [387], Lucien Bodard [149], David Waston [1547], Henri Navarre [1150], and two each by Ellen Hammer [644, 645] and Martin Shipway [1366, 1367]. An important factor was the Vichy Government of France during the German occupation of France. That complicating factor was the subject of brilliant surveys by William Langer [908] and Robert Paxton [1210, 1211] in two accounts. The role of the successor to the Vichy regime, Charles DeGaulle, was the subject of a biography by Jean Lacouture [898].

Questions of American involvement include the following. George Herring [698] and Gary Hess [704, 705] explained the position of the Truman administration and restoration of the French colonial dominance. Rearming the French was the title of one of the official histories of the U.S. Army, the famous Green Books, by Marcel Vigneras [1531] and a work by Monro MacCloskey [1000]. The debate continued: George Kahin [830], Edward Drachman [415], Jeffrey Kimball [864], Andrew Rotter [1313], Phil Melling [1076], and a Chicago dissertation by John Kahler [832].

Receiving expanded interest was the decisive battle for Dien Bien Phu, a French fortress west of Hanoi in the northwest. Using convential tactics, the Viet Minh besieged the fortress. The French were defeated and withdrew. This ended the First Vietnam War. Bernard Fall's [493] account, Hell in a Very Small Place, was in The Great Battles of History series. The Viet Minh military commander, Vo Nguyen Giap [564], wrote an informed account. A recent analysis, by Howard Simpson [1376], was subtitled The Epic Battle America Forgot. He stressed the importance of Chinese Communist participation. Other accounts were by John Keegan [840], Jules Roy [1314], and Douglas Porch [1242]. Intelligence and miscalculations were emphasized by John Nordell [1167] and Douglas Porch [1243].

Meantime, Cold War manifestations applied to events in Korea. For the sole purpose of facilitating the surrender of Japanese forces at the end of the war, Korea, controlled by

Japan throughout the century, was divided at 38 degrees north Latitude; Russians were to administer the north and the U.S., the south. In time, effectively, two different countries emerged, agents of the Russians and the Americans, respectively. In June 1950 North Korea invaded South Korea, precipitating the Korean War, concluding with a truce in 1953, but never finally ended.

Bruce Cumings [356, 357] in two extensively documented accounts presented a revisionist view, as with writers about Vietnam, stressing the role of Communist China but also the fact of suppression of Korean nationalism in the South. Sergei Goncharow [586] recently updated appraisals of the different roles of Communist leaders in Uncertain Partners. Goncharow cited conclusive evidence that the North Korean attack was preplanned, blessed, and directly assisted by Stalin and Russia. Mao was a reluctant supporter. Other surveys were by James Matray [1059], Chen Jian [808], and a Texas dissertation by William Morris [1124].

TREATMENT OF PERSONS

World War II was a total war. Every aspect of life and all persons were directly affected, something unique to the twentieth century. Extreme violence and unbelievable brutality, including the Holocaust against Jews, were perpetrated. Treatment of Prisoners of War, medical experiments, and atrocities have been reviewed elsewhere.

The matters of POWs, their treatment, and their disposition have been covered in the volume in this series by the author [1269], The Southwest Pacific Campaign. There were, however, several notorious POW camps in the region of C-B-I, for example Changi in Singapore and some in Manchuria, and a number of memoirs need to be cited. After all, the thousands of Allied POWs from Singapore and survivors from ABDA naval disasters were victims in the slave labor machinations associated with the Burma-Thailand railway.

A new synthesis of this question was Prisoners of War and Their Captors in World War II by Bob Moore [1107] which included individual experiences, an overview, and debates. General summaries of the Japanese POW question are by Gavan Daws [371], Bartlett Kerr [862], S.P. MacKenzie [1020], Charles Roland [1291], William Dyess [446], and, most recently, Robert LaForte [903]. Comparable survival rates of POWs are presented.

Individual and collective memoirs of POWs in this theater abound. They are recounted elsewhere in Chapter 4 Histories in a separate section, Oral Histories and Diaries. More and more about the matter of atrocities carried out in systematic fashion by the Japanese has been published. That is reviewed elsewhere.

ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Under this category are a number of formal and some informal organizations and instutions which functioned in matters related to China-Burma-India during and in the aftermath of the Asian/Pacific war. Rationales for such associations varied: conducting research, encouragement of publication, recollection, reminiscence, reunion, renewal of old relationships, revival of memories, and lobbying for specific issues. A number of these are listed in alphabetical order as follows:

--American Ex-Prisoners of War, Inc. An association of former POWs.

--Association for Asian Studies. An academic group which sponsors the Journal of Asian Studies.

--British Far Eastern Prisoners-of-War Association. A group of veterans who were POWs of the Japanese; publication of a journal, FEPOW Post

--The China Association. Founded in Great Britain, 1889, to protect and promote interests of British firms trading in China; similar to a Chamber of Commerce. Office in London; 200 firms and 230 individual members.

--China-Burma-India Hump Pilots Association. The organization is described by James Brewer [180]; sponsors annual conventions and a yearbook.

--China-Burma-India Veterans Association. The organization is described by Robert Kadel [829]; the 48th Reunion was held in Salt Lake City, Utah, 16-19 August 1995. Coordinator: Homer Cooper, Athens, Georgia.

--The China Lobby. An unofficial association of like-minded enthusiasts; described elsewhere in this chapter under the China Question.

--Chindits Old Comrades' Association. Veterans of the two Chindit campaigns in Burma in 1943 and 1944; praise for Wingate.

--Concerned Asian Scholars Association. A group of academics advocating expanded Asian studies and lobbying for causes of interest; headquarters in San Francisco; publishes Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars, quarterly since 1968.

--Fourteenth Air Force Association. A veterans association of the Flying Tigers; a journal is published.

--The Institute of Pacific Relations. In 1925, initially part of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) movement, the emphasis was on crosscultural contacts; dissolved in 1961. It was attacked by the China Lobby as a subversive organization, "a Communist tool" responsible for the loss of China. Its history was by John Thomas [1465].

--The John Birch Society. The right-wing China Lobby association founded by Robert Welch; described elsewhere in this chapter under the China Question.

--Old China Hands. An unofficial institution of veterans of U.S. government service or academic studies related to China; included State Department operatives, military forces, and some journalists and academics; described elsewhere in this chapter under the China Question.

--101 Association (Burma-OSS Detachment 101). The 101 Association was an OSS detachment; publishes a newsletter, still printed in the 1960s and 1970s; described elsewhere.

--Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House). Identified during the 1930s and 1940s with Arnold J. Toynbee; an academic and media institution publishing extensively and sponsoring activities related to international relations.

--World War II Historical Reenactment Society. A non-profit organization sponsoring regular battle reenactments to educate the public on the impact of the war, Del Miller, president.

--World War Two Studies Association (WWTSA), formerly the American Committee on the History of the Second World War. Publishes Newsletter of the World War Two Studies Association; Department of History and Politics, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, VA; attached to the International Committee on the History of the Second World War; sponsors a newsletter published twice a year and an annual meeting.

ANNIVERSARIES, COMMEMORATIONS, AND CONFERENCES

Timeliness relates to the ubiquitous 50th anniversary commemorations of events of World War II, celebrated in a variety of ways during the period from the late 1980s to the mid-1990s: commemoration ceremonies, conferences, symposiums, exhibitions, re-

enactments, memorials, special stamp issues, and publication projects. Examples include an annual series of conferences sponsored by Siena College, Loudonville, NY, which began in 1988 and are now announced to continue, and the 50th anniversary commemorations of D-Day involving many celebrations in the vicinity of Normandy in early June 1994. Siena has announced that the 1996 conference will commemorate the first postwar year, 1946 and also 1936; the 1997 conference will cover two levels as well, 1937 and 1947: "World War II: A Dual Perspective." The attack on Pearl Harbor, battle of Coral Sea, Douglas MacArthur's "Return" to the Philippines, and the occasion of launching many of the amphibious campaigns on Pacific islands, for example, Guadalcanal, Tarawa, and Peleliu, have been commemorated with elaborate ceremonies, conferences, re-enactments, and assemblies of veterans from all participants, Allied and Axis. Museum exhibitions have been planned and one was dropped after spectacular opposition arose. Controversy has erupted from several groups and associations over the nature of these events. Many of these special commemorations and more will be presented and described in this volume. Examples of ones most associated with C-B-I are listed as follows in a rough chronological order:

--"Modern Japan." A series of conferences sponsored by scholars in Japanese studies at the University of Michigan, evolving from earlier annual seminars, sponsored by the Association for Asian Studies. A grant from the Ford Foundation assisted in the conduct of six conferences, the last in Puerto Rico in January 1968. Each included a broad theme.

--"War Reporting: China in the 1940s." A special conference, a unique assembly of 35 veteran correspondents of China, 1937-1949 plus twenty academics, at Scottsdale, Arizona, November 1982. See the book by Stephen MacKinnon [1023].

--Missionaries in China." A conference held at the University of San Diego, San Diego, California in 1987, organized by Patricia Neils [1154]. To review the impact of American missionaries of China on U.S. attitudes and policies toward China.

--"The Pacific War: A Reappraisal after 50 Years." A conference sponsored by and held at the Imperial War Museum, London, December 1991. Among the issues, what to call it: "Pacific War, Asian-Pacific War, or Second World War in Asia and the Pacific."

--"The United States and Japan in World War II." A 50th anniversary commemoration conference on the occasion of the Pearl Harbor attack, sponsored by the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute and Hofstra University at Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York, 5-7 December 1991. Presenters included Stephen Ambrose, the late Frank Friedel, Warren Kimball, Robert Love, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Paul Nitze, Akira Iriye, and John K. Galbraith.

--"The Loss of Force Z." A special 50th anniversary commemoration and memorial celebration sponsored by the British government and others, taking place off the Kuantan coast where HMS PRINCE OF WALES, REPULSE, and escorting destroyers were sunk 10 December 1941; ceremonies included memorial services and the laying of wreaths on the site.

--"The British 14th Army." A permanent exhibition at the National Army Museum of Great Britain, opened 25 April 1992. Included in the exhibition were the seventeenth-century sword belonging to Japanese General Honda, surrendering it to British General Crowther at the end of the war, a POW hut, and a full-scale reconstruction overview of the Burma and Malaya campaigns.

--"Singapore: Loss of HMS PRINCE OF WALES and REPULSE, 10 December 1941: Operation BATTLE ENSIGN." A special 50th anniversary commemoration and memorial occasion, 60 miles off Malaya; because of the weather, this ceremony was held in August 1992; divers placed White Ensigns on the wrecks and memorial services were held.

--"World War II: The Artist's View." An exhibition sponsored by the National Archives, September 1993 - August 1995, thence to go on to the Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan Presidential Libraries, and the California Citizen Soldier Museum. The exhibition consisted of 43 original works from various official artists of the American armed forces depicting World War II.

--"Pilgrimage to Kohima and Imphal." A special 50th anniversary commemoration occasion sponsored by the Royal British Legion, April 1994, including a tour of the battle areas. See the account by Edward Fursdon [546]. 97 veterans and relatives and others participated.

--"River Kwai Festival." A 50th anniversary celebration conference. A special celebration conference evolving from annual commemorations held at the site on 29 November, the date in 1944 when Allied bombers bombed the bridge. A sound and light show were included. The site was already a tourist attraction.

--"America at War, 1941-1945." Two conferences, 27-28 May 1993 and Spring 1995, sponsored by the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

--"World War II in the Pacific." Conference sponsored by the Naval Historical Center and other institutions, 10-12 August 1994, Hyatt Regency Crystal City, Arlington, VA.

--"1945: Crucible of Deliverance: Prisoners of War and the A-bomb." A conference and retrospective symposium sponsored by the Admiral Nimitz Museum, the Center of Military History, and other institutions at Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas, 18-19 March 1995. The subjects of treatment and release of POWs and the decision to use the A-bombs were discussed.

--"War Termination and Transition to New Eras." The theme for the annual meeting of the Society for Military History, 11-14 May 1995, Gettysburg, PA; sponsored by the U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA.

--"1945: War and Peace in the Pacific." A conference commemorating the end of the war sponsored by the Australian War Memorial held at the Australian National University, Canberra, Australia, 25-28 September 1995. Noted presenters included David Horner, Edward Drea, Peter Dennis, and John Pritchard.

--"Together: The Commonwealth in War." An exhibition at the Imperial War Museum, London, opened in April 1996; a photographic exhibition featuring the part played by the Dominions and the Commonwealth during World Wars I and II and the Korean War.

10

Areas for Future Research

Opportunities for research, writing, and publication about the China-Burma-India theater of the Asian/Pacific war of World War II are plentiful. The time is propitious. The 50th anniversary commemorations and the extensive celebrations in the form of ceremonies, exhibitions, publications, and symposia present the occasion for the preparation of new, up-to-date syntheses of C-B-I and the complex and controversial matters associated with it. New and formerly confidential sources are becoming available. Access to documents is now easier after the demise of the Soviet Union and resumption of relations with Vietnam. Some gaps have been filled but there remain many possibilities for further research and writing.

Why is there so much interest and productivity especially over the 50th anniversary commemorations and celebrations? That proves that there continues to be phenomenal fascination with the war. The rate of publication does not seem to diminish. Reenactments and reunions are popular and attract large numbers. Return visits to famous sites compel observers to make comparisons, then and now. Critiques and value judgments about the war abound, by noted experts and by amateurs. Sensational reactions erupt when the most popular museum in America attempts to present a comprehensive analysis of controversial events at the end of the war. The interest is there. It needs to be properly exploited and directed.

We have seen that the war itself and the Asian/Pacific phase in general are topics of recent, up-to-date, scholarly assessments. Comparatively less has been forthcoming on C-B-I. It was a backwater during the war; its history continues to be neglected despite the fact of such crucial matters as air power, imperialism, ideological conflict, and national liberation. The broad expanse is in need of a new systhesis. C-B-I needs reassessment.

So do many individual parts. To begin with, the Sino-Japanese War, 1931-1945, calls out for a comprehensive, up-to-date survey. Here is where World War II originated. It deserves a new assessment. Within it are additional gaps. Japanese, British, and American armed forces, their command structures, organizations, and operations are adequately covered. No such studies have focused on the Chinese armed forces. In fact, there are two different armed forces in China, Nationalist and Communist. They fight each other and occasionally the common enemy, the Japanese. We know little about them or their operations. Nor are we informed about Chinese air forces. We know that during the interwar period, the Germans, the Russians, the Italians, and the Americans provided expert assistance and resources. What were the results, if any? The Japanese seemed to operate at will against China for fifteen years. The Flying Tigers claimed hundreds of "Japanese kills." What is the true story?

Little or nothing exists in Western languages on the Japanese Kwantung army in Manchuria, that "loose cannon" which precipitated so many major military operations, apparently without orders or authority from Tokyo. Mukden, Changkufeng, Nomonhan, and the humiliating debacle when the Russians invaded in August 1945 require further study. Some equivalent to the quality of the studies of Alvin Coox [322, 328] and Edward Drea [420] is needed devoted exclusively to the Chinese army and the Japanese Kwantung army. Then a synthesis of all operations in this region is needed.

The Office of Strategic Services was only active in the C-B-I theater in the Asian/Pacific war and was effectively excluded from the Southwest Pacific and Central Pacific theaters. There is not only a need for an up-to-date scholarly history of OSS and its activities in C-B-I, but also a published scholarly biography of William Donovan, its founder and director. In both cases, a systhesis including all of the latest research in released documents and in Russian, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Japanese archives would be best. There is also a need for synthesis bringing together Sino-British relations during the war. Best would be a long-term continuum, analyzing the relationships before, during, and after the war.

Leading personalities have been featured. Some have received more attention from students and scholars than others. Several need new scholarly, balanced, and comprehensive biographies. William Donovan has already been mentioned. Others include Chiang Kai-shek, Madame Chiang, Claire Chennault, Orde Wingate, and Patrick Hurley. There are numerous studies of Orde Wingate but the recent debate over treatment of him in the British official history means reconsideration of his place in events.

Now, since Russian archives are becoming available to scholars, we should investigate more thoroughly the role of Russia in the Asian/Pacific war. A similar void exists concerning the roles of France, Vichy France, and the Free French. These issues relate to the China-Burma-India theater and are just as important in the global view as well.

In his statistical survey of World War II, John Ellis [459] complained that there is little systematic and comprehensive presentation of data, especially comparative data. Little attention has been paid to administration, industry, and logistics, the ultimate bases of military operations. There is too much emphasis on and publications from mere personalities. Most books on the war are parochial (Ellis, p. 17). Elsewhere, D.C. Watt laments that there are insufficient studies of World War II which incorporate economic and financial factors.

Finally, there is a need for a central publication covering dissertations in military history. Dissertations are outstanding sources for the researcher and the scholar and too many of them are not utilized. Annual surveys such as those in Journal of Military History are useful but are not sufficient. Something equivalent to Robin Higham's [711, 712] survey of sources updated periodically is needed for dissertations alone. And once we know their titles, we need a process of learning more detail such as abstracts, more detailed summaries, and elaboration of individual theses of the dissertations.

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Part II

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1 Acheson, Dean. Present at the Creation: My Years in the State Department. NY: Norton, 1969, 1970, 812 pp. Memoirs of the Secretary of State during the administration of President Harry Truman; dedicated to Truman; between 1941-1947, Acheson served as Assistant and Under Secretary of State; influenced decisions on China and Korean policies.

2 Adams, Cindy, ed. Sukarno: An Autobiography as Told to Cindy Adams. New Delhi: BM, 1965, 334 pp. Autobiography of Sukarno, 1901-1970, national liberation leader in the Dutch East Indies, successfully leading a rebellion and achieving independence for Indonesia against the Dutch; see pp. 216-63.

3 Adams, Geoffrey P. The Thailand to Burma Railway. Poole: Ashley, 1978. By a British POW; an account of the building of the notorious railway.

4 Adamson, Iain. The Forgotten Men: Commandos in War-time China. NY: Roy; London: Bell, 1965, 1970, 195 pp. Re Mission 204 to China, consisting of British and Australian commandos training and leading Chinese guerrillas against the Japanese; conditions were appalling, most suffered serious illnesses, and commandos and guerrillas achieved little.

5 Adshead, S.A.M. China in World History. NY: St. Martin; London: Macmillan, 1988, 432 pp. A survey history of China from about 400 A.D. to the present stressing interaction with Europe and the rest of the world.

6 Agbi, S. Olu. "The Pacific War Controversy in Britain: Sir Robert Craigie versus the Foreign Office." Modern Asian Studies, 17 (July 1983): 489-517. Re Great Britain and the origins of the Asian/Pacific war; the Craigie mission to Tokyo failed and war ensued; Craigie blamed the British Foreign Office.

7 Aglion, Raoul. Roosevelt and De Gaulle: Allies in Conflict: A Personal Memoir. London: Collier; NY: Free, 1988, 247 pp. About the strained Franco-American relationships during and after the war; pertinent matters included FDR's views on French colonialism and de Gaulle's determination to return to Indochina.

8 Aida, Yuji. Prisoner of the British: A Japanese Soldier's Experiences in Burma. London: Cresset, 1962, 1966, 216 pp. Translated by Hide Ishiguro and Louis Allen;

Aida, a professor of history, University of Kyoto, was a POW of the British in Burma for two years; a rare POW account from the Japanese perspective in English; recounted some bullying, ill-treatment, and racial arrogance; Allen visited and interviewed Aida in 1964.

9 Aimone, Alan C. Military History Bibliography and Guide. Alt. title: Bibliography of Military History. West Point: USMA, 1974, 1978, 1982, 1987, 174 pp. An annotated bibliography collected by librarians at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point: "sources generally known to be reliable" and available at most regional libraries.

10 ------ and Sibley, Judith A. "World War II Holdings of the U.S. Military Academy Library." Newsletter, ACSWW, 46 (Fall 1991): 22-33. Lists 91 items in the Special Collection including manuscript collections about World War II.

11 Albion, Robert G. "Logistics in World War II: A Bibliographical Survey." NIPROC, 83 (January 1957): 96-102. By the naval and maritime historian at Harvard, presenting a survey of the literature on the neglected topic of logistics in World War II.

12 -------. Naval and Maritime History: An Annotated Bibliography. Alt. title: Maritime and Naval History. Mystic: Maritime Association, 1951, 1955, 1963, 1973, 380 pp. A standard bibliographical survey with some annotation and periodic updating, containing over 5000 entries including about 780 dissertations on naval and maritime history, most being about World War II.

13 Alcorn, Robert H. No Bugles for Spies: Tales of the OSS. NY: McKay, 1962, 209 pp. A popular, non-scholarly account of operations of the OSS in Europe, North Africa, and the Far East; OSS operations primarily in C-B-I.

14 Alcott, Carroll D. My War with Japan. NY: Holt, 1943, 368 pp. Memoirs of a war correspondent for China Press.

15 Aldrich, Richard J., ed. British Intelligence, Strategy and the Cold War. London: Routledge, 1992, 361 pp. A collection of 12 essays on British intelligence and strategy at the end of World War II and after; extensively researched; included aspects of colonialism, defense bases in the Far East, and intelligence operations.

16 -------. The Key to the South: Britain, the U.S., and Thailand during the Approach to the Pacific War, 1929-1942. South-east Asian Historical Monograph series. Oxford: UP, 1993, 438 pp. A detailed and scholarly study from a Cambridge dissertation; recounted important relationships: American, British, French, Chinese, Thai, formerly Siamese, and Japanese before and during the early months of the Pacific War; Siam had not been colonized and Japan was intervening with a heavy hand; Anglo-American relations were strained over postwar colonialism; the disposition of French Indochina was at stake.

17 Alexander, Bevin. The Strange Connection: U.S. Intervention in China, 1944-1972. Contributions to the Study of World History series. Westport: Greenwood, 1992, 257 pp. By a U.S. Army historian; FDR envisioned China as the big power of Asia and provided massive support, almost exclusively to Nationalists, during the war, and the tilt against the Communists continued afterwards; recounted issues involving Stilwell, Hurley, the Dixie Mission, and George Marshall's mission, up to rapprochement initiated by Nixon.

18 Allard, Dean C., et al. U.S. Naval History Sources in the United States. Wash: GPO, 1979, 242 pp. By the longtime director of the Naval Historical Center in Washington; a helpful guide to repositories of sources about the USN, organized by states.

19 -------, et al. U.S. Naval History Sources in the Washington Area and Suggested Research Topics. Wash: GPO, 1970, 87 pp. A helpful guide to resources about the USN in various repositories in Washington, including the National Archives and the Naval Historical Center.

20 Allbury, Alfred G. Bamboo and Bishido: An Authentic Narrative. London: Hale; London: Corgi, 1955, 1965, 1975, 253 pp. A memoir of experiences in the Far East: the fall of Singapore, a POW of the Japanese for three years, work on the Burma-Thailand Railroad, and rescue by an American submarine when aboard a Japanese ship which was sunk; 10 untitled chapters.

21 Allen, Harry C. Great Britain and the United States: A History of Anglo-American Relations, 1783-1952. Hamden: Archon, 1954, 1959, 1969, 1024 pp. Various subtitles; over 100 pages, pp. 781-885, on historical relationships during World War II.

22 Allen, Louis. Burma: The Longest War, 1941-1945. NY: St. Martin; London: Dent, 1984, 1986, 706 pp. Allen was a British intelligence operative in the Burma campaign; much detail on British, Indian, Burmese, Chinese, American, and Japanese operations but nothing on the Indian National Army; one of the most authoritative sources on military operations; use of Japanese sources.

23 -------. "Japanese Intelligence Systems." JCONTHIS, 22 (October 1987): 547-62. From an entire issue on intelligence and World War II; some Japanese successes but, overall, Japanese intelligence was inferior to that of the Allies, as recently confirmed by Japanese historians.

24 -------. "Japanese Military Rule in Burma: Review Article." MODASSTU, 3 (April 1969): 177-81. Reviews a Japanese study of administration of the military occupation of Burma by Tsunezo Ota; noted conflict between Japanese army and navy; Indians living in Burma aided Japanese war effort.

25 -------. Singapore, 1941-1942. Politics and Strategy of the Second World War series. London: Davis-Poynter; Newark: U Delaware P; Portland: Cass, 1977, 1979, 1992, 1994, 360 pp. From a series sponsored by the Imperial War Museum; by a prolific British expert and veteran of the Asian-Pacific War; focused on a decisive event; analysis of background developments; use of Japanese sources; included chapter on "the Factor of Race," important in contributing to demoralization of native Malayans and Indian troops; made assessments and allocated blame.

26 -------. Sittang: The Last Battle: The End of the Japanese in Burma, July-August 1945. London: Macdonald, 1973, 287 pp. On the road between Mandalay and Rangoon in Burma in the last month of the war, the Japanese army force of 20,000 was annihilated; site of a British defeat in 1942.

27 -------. "Studies in the Japanese Occupation of South-East Asia, 1942-1945." Durham University Journal, 64 (December 1971): 120-32. Reviewed the Mountbatten Despatches, originally published in 1951, but with a supplement published in 1969; described SOE

intelligence; details on the complicated situation in French Indochina including the Japanese takeover in March 1945 and the Allied decision to divide at 16 degrees North; Ho Chi Minh led a nationalist uprising in the north; recounted the enormous task of SEAC at the end, responsible for 128 million persons including rescue of 122,000 POWs and handling almost a million Japanese occupying much territory.

28 -------. "Transfer of Power in Burma: Review Article." JI&CH, 13 (January 1985): 185-94. Reviewed Hugh Tinker work on Burma; praised it as an authoritative and definitive reference work; how Mountbatten defied the established civil servants, tilting in favor of Burmese nationalists.

29 Allen, Sheila. Diary of a Girl in Changi, 1941-1945. NY: Kangroo, 1994, 168 pp. A first-hand account of a 17-year old girl captured at Singapore and held in Changi prison, a Japanese POW camp.

30 Allison, John M. Ambassador from the Prairie: Or Allison Wonderland. Boston: Houghton, 1973, 414 pp. An American diplomat serving in Japan and China in the 1930s; recalled the Japanese occupation of Nanking and the Panay Incident.

31 Almind, Nina and Fisher, H.H. Special Collections in the Hoover Library on War, Revolution, and Peace. Stanford: UP, 1940, 111 pp. A description of the extensive collection by the librarian.

32 Almquist, Leann G. Joseph Alsop and American Foreign Policy: The Journalist as Advocate. Lanham: UP America, 1993, 224 pp. A well-known journalist, relative of FDR, who went to China and exerted significant influence, reputedly through Harry Hopkins, on American policies toward the "stubborn and gallant" Chinese; advocate for and staff member under Chennault; returned to Washington and lobbied successfully for more aid and loans to China; critical of Stilwell; Alsop remained influential in subsequent administrations.

33 -------. "Joseph Alsop and American Foreign Policy: The Journalist as Advcate." Ph.D. diss, Georgia, 1991, 220 pp. Dissertation as basis for book, previous entry.

34 Alsop, Joseph W. and Kintner, Robert. American White Paper: The Story of American Diplomacy and the Second World War. NY: Simon, 1940, 109 pp. Folio size paperback; by the influential journalist; written as "an experiment in contemporary history."

35 ------- and Platt, Adam. "I've Seen the Best of It": Memoirs. NY: Norton, 1992, 495 pp. Memoirs of Alsop, 1910-1989, written just before his death; an influential journalist and relative of FDR; much on China, Chennault and the Flying Tigers, Chiang, palace intrigue, and Stilwell in chapters 9-12 (pp. 172-256); Alsop was in China in the late 1930s when Chennault was working for the Chinese air force, shooting down Japanese aircraft at $1000 apiece--collecting $40,000!; recounted ambitious Chennault plan to defeat Japan solely by airpower from Chinese bases; admired Chiang who was not "peanut" as Stilwell characterized him but "had the stuff of greatness" (p.203); Alsop characterized himself as a "back-room boy" (p. 208) for Chennault and T.V. Soong.

36 Alsop, Stewart J.O. and Braden, Thomas. Sub Rosa: The OSS and American Espionage. NY: Harcourt, 1946, 1964, 264 pp. Mostly about OSS Detachment 101, over 12,000 operatives; no scholarly support, not even an index.

37 Amakawa, Yoshiaki. "The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 1902-1923: The Study of an Alliance under the Balance of Power System." Ph.D. diss, Claremont, 1977, 224 pp. A case study based on the model of balance of power diplomacy; re Japanese-British-American relations before, during, and after World War I, until the execution of the treaties of the Washington Conference; ignored strong feelings of the Japanese concerning racism.

38 Amos, Philip. "Recent Work on the Great Game in Asia." INHISREV, 2 (April 1980): 308-20. In an entire issue devoted to the Great Game in Asia; reviewed some of the literature.

39 -------. "A History of the Construction of the Ledo Road by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers." Ph.D. diss, Missouri, 1954, 371 pp. A dissertation under Harvey De Weerd, the basis of the book in the previous entry.

40 Anderson, Benedict R.O. Java in a Time of Revolution: Occupation and Resistance, 1944-1946. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1972, 509 pp. Foreword by George Kahin; a detailed analysis of the revolution in Indonesia, a rebellion against colonialism.

41 -------. Some Aspects of Indonesian Politics under the Japanese Occupation, 1944-1945. Ithaca: Cornell Projects, 1961, 135 pp. A report series, a day-by-day account of the transfer of power from the Japanese to the Indonesians.

42 Andrade, Dale. "Every Man a Tiger." NAVHIS, 8 (December 1994): 16-21. Re SACO, the Sino-American Cooperative Organization, formed by Admiral King for China in 1941, conducting weather, intelligence, and guerrilla training operations in China.

43 Andrew, Christopher M. and Noakes, Jeremy, eds. Intelligence and International Relations, 1900-1945. Exeter: UP; NY: Humanities, 1987, 324 pp. A series of 15 articles by experts from a symposium, Exeter University, November 1985; includeD studies of British, American, and Japanese intelligence operations.

44 ------- and Dilks, David, eds. The Missing Dimension: Governments and Intelligence Communities in the Twentieth Century. London: Macmillan; Champaign: U Ill. P, 1984, 300 pp. Eleven scholars recounted important achievements of intelligence agencies in the twentieth century, for example, the U.S. broke PURPLE, the Japanese diplomatic code, and knew all about the instructions to the Japanese delegation at the Washington Conference.

45 -------. Secret Service: The Making of the British Intelligence Community. Alt. title: Her Majesty's Secret Service. NY: Viking; London: Heinemann, 1985, 1987, 637 pp. Modern British intelligence agencies date from the 1870s; Rudyard Kipling in Kim, 1901, wrote of the "Great Game" in what was seen as the greatest of the spy novels; the culmination was ULTRA, the greatest of all intelligence successes, said to have reduced the time of World War II by as many as three years.

46 Andrews, E.M. "Mission 204: Australian Commandos in China, 1942." JAUSWARMEM, 10 (April 1987): 11-20. An account of Australian commando operations in China.

47 -------. The Patrol. Alt. titles: The Deadly Patrol and The Scarlett Shield. London: Cassell; NY: McKay, 1956, 1957, 247 pp. Fiction concerning British soldiers behind Japanese lines in Burma.

48 Andrieu d'Albas, Emmanuel M.A. Death of a Navy: Japanese Naval Action in World War II. NY: Devin, 1954, 1957, 384 pp. Trans. by Anthony Rippon; introduction by Robert Theobald; a French historian recounted the demise of the IJN.

49 Archer, Charles S. Hankow Return. London: Collins; Boston: Houghton, 1941, 378 pp. Fiction about American mercenary pilots operating in China.

50 Armstrong, Geoffrey. The Sparks Fly Upward: An Experience. London: Gooday, 1991, 236 pp. By a British army gunner; experiences of "the Blazers" in the Arakan battles, Kohima and Imphal.

51 Arnold, Henry H. Global Mission. Military Classics series. NY: Arno; Blue Ridge, PA: Tab, 1949, 1972, 1989, 638 pp. Memoir of the Army Air Force Chief of Staff "Hap" Arnold, 1886-1950, the primary air power enthusiast of World War II; 32 untitled chapters including coverage of the Flying Tigers and strategic bombing of Japan.

52 Arthur, Max. Men of the Red Beret: Airborne Forces, 1940-1990. London: Hutchinson, 1990, 448 pp. Not a history but oral history accounts of operations including Malaya during World War II.

53 Asada, Sadao. "Japan and the U.S., 1915-1925." Ph.D. diss, Yale, 1962. A dissertation which focused on the anti-American "Fleet Faction" within IJN; internal conflicts over the Washington Conference; later influenced the "South" thrust strategy.

54 -------, ed. Japan and the World, 1853-1952: A Bibliographic Guide to Japanese Scholarship in Foreign Relations. NY: Columbia UP, 1989, 478 pp. For the Japan Association of International Relations; a series of historiographical survey essays in English about Japanese sources on foreign relations during a century; chapter 7 on the Asian-Pacific War by Hatano Sumio; included descriptions of manuscript, record, document collections, archives, the vast collection of war-related documents seized by the U.S. in 1947 and returned in 1958, and the 102-vol. War History series.

55 -------. (In Japanese): Japanese-American Relations between the Wars: Naval Policy and the Decision-Making Process. Tokyo, 1993. A survey in Japanese but noted as forthcoming in English translation; by an increasingly influential authority on the history of American-Japanese relations.

56 Ash, Bernard. Someone Had Blundered: The Story of the "REPULSE" and the "PRINCE OF WALES". NY: Doubleday, 1960, 1961, 306 pp. By a British journalist, critical of Churchill; an account of the loss of the British battleships.

57 Asprey, Robert B. War in the Shadows: The Guerrilla in History. 2 vols. NY: Doubleday; London: Little, 1975, 1994, 1533 pp. The 1994 edition is combined into one

volume; although occasionally moralizing with some rhetoric, nevertheless, a thorough general history of guerrilla warfare; extensive coverage of C-B-I operations in Malaya, Indonesia, Thailand, Indochina, Burma, and China, including U.S., British, French, Chinese, Japanese, and natives such as Philippine HUKs, Kachins, and the Viet Minh; also Wingate, Merrill, Mao, Ho Chi Minh, and Giap.

58 Aster, Sidney, ed. British Foreign Policy, 1918-1945: A Guide to Research and Research Materials. Wilmington: Scholarly, 1984, 1991, 391 pp. A research guide for sources on British diplomacy after World War I.

59 Atherton, Louise. SOE Operations in the Far East: An Introductory Guide to the Newly Released Records of the Special Operations Executive in the Public Record Office. London: PRO, 1993, 59 pp. The direct result of new, more open British government policies concerning sensitive records; much has become available and Atherton has produced guides for their use; some hints about SOE-OSS conflicts and other aspects of SOE in the Far East.

60 -------. Top Secret: An Interim Guide to Recent Releases of Intelligence Records at the Public Record Office. London: PRO, 1993, 32 pp. A useful guide, mostly of Foreign Office documents previously classified and not available to researchers.

61 Attiwill, Kenneth. The Singapore Story. Alt. title: The Fortress: The Story of the Siege and Fall of Singapore. London: Muller; NY: Doubleday, 1959, 1961, 253 pp. Coverage of the two-month campaign early in 1942; a catastrophic debacle with enormous consequences and a shock heard round the world; there was no investigation; the official history, not published until 1957, was "glib, glossy, and inadequate."

62 Ayling, Keith. Old Leatherface: The Story of General Chennault. NY: Bobs, 1945, 274 pp. An inadequate, non-scholarly biography of Claire Chennault.

63 Bachrack, Stanley D. The Committee of One Million: "China Lobby" Politics, 1953-1971. NY: Columbia UP, 1976, 382 pp. Informative about the powerful political "China Lobby," vindictive against Americans responsible for the "loss" of China; included a long introductory section on the background of Sino-American relations.

64 Bagby, Wesley M. The Eagle-Dragon Alliance: America's Relations with China in World War II. Newark: U Del. P, 1992, 312 pp. A review of Sino-American relations during the war; recently published but dated, simplistic, and poorly edited; informative about Chiang, Chennault, Stilwell, Hurley, Merrill, the China Hands, and the Dixie Mission.

65 Bagley, John F. "The First Quebec Conference, August 14-24, 1943: Decisions at the crossroads." Ph.D. diss, Georgetown, 1973, 329 pp. The fifth FDR-Churchill summit conference at the time of the "crossroads" when the tide had shifted for the Allies; established SEAC, the complicated command structure of C-B-I; sanctioned Wingate LRPGs.

66 Baker, Alan D. Merrill's Marauders. Ballantine Illustrated History series. NY: Ballantine, 1972, 159 pp. Introduction by Michael Calvert; re Composite Group 5307, inspired by Wingate's LRPGs and the only ground combat unit of the U.S. Army to operate on the mainland of Asia in World War II.

67 Baldwin, Hanson W. Great Mistakes of the War. NY: Harper, 1949, 1950, 114 pp. By the noted military writer for The New York Times, Baldwin, 1903-1991, recipient of the Pulitzer Prize for 1943; a critical analysis of World War II pointing out mistakes; the major error was the policy of unconditional surrender, a demonstration of political bankruptcy; another was the underestimation of the capabilities of the Japanese; another was the inability to develop a viable policy toward China; Chennault was more successful than Stilwell, Baldwin contended.

68 Ballantine, Duncan S. U.S. Naval Logistics in the Second World War. Princeton: UP, 1947, 1949, 320 pp. A description of the complexities and capabilities of naval logistical operations.

69 Ballantine, Joseph W. "Mukden to Pearl Harbor: The Foreign Policies of Japan." FORAFF, 27 (July 1949): 651-54. This was a period of intense competition within the government of Japan; the army was for aggressive expansion while the navy and civilians favored caution; a significant step was joining the Tripartite Pact; by late 1941, the decisive factor was dwindling oil reserves.

70 Ballard, Geoffrey S.V. On ULTRA Active Service: The Story of Australia's Signal Intelligence Operations during World War II. Richmond, Victoria: private, 1991, 317 pp. By a veteran Australian intelligence officer; recounted the development of intelligence operations leading to the Central Bureau; much assistance was given by the British and cooperation with the U.S.; analysis of Japanese radio traffic was informative about Japanese air operations; much more was learned by numerous mistakes made by Japanese communications operators; Allied capabilities improved significantly.

71 Band, Claire and Band, William. Dragon Fangs: Two Years with Chinese Guerrillas. Alt. title: Two Years with the Chinese. New Haven: Yale UP; London: Allen, 1947, 1948, 359 pp. British civilians escaped from coastal China, going inland toward Yenan, participating in guerrilla operations, and eventually returning to Great Britain.

72 Barber, Noel. The Singapore Story: From Raffles to Lee Kuan Yew. London: Fontana, 1978, 224 pp. A survey history of Singapore by a journalist who served in the RAF.

73 -------. Sinister Twilight: The Fall and Rise again of Singapore. London: Collins, 1968, 1969, 319 pp. Recollections of the defeat and surrender of Singapore; by a journalist using diaries and official sources.

74 Barbey, Daniel e. MacArthur's Amphibious Navy: Seventh Amphibious Force Operations, 1943-1945. Annapolis: NIP, 1969, 390 pp. Foreword by Hanson Baldwin; "Uncle Dan" Barbey, died 1969, was one of the most experienced amphibious operation commanders; 36 different operations are recounted, including Marine Corps landings in Manchuria and North China at the end of the war.

75 Barclay, Glen St. John. "Singapore Strategy: The Role of the U.S. in Imperial Defense." MILAFF, 39 (April 1975): 54-59. By an Australian academic; assessment of the Singapore strategy, which, he contended, was no strategy at all since British naval and especially air forces were inadequate and the U.S. had other priorities.

76 Barker, A.J. Eritrea, 1941. London: Faber, 1966, 1969, 248 pp. Foreword by Sir William Platt; included an account of early activities and operations of Wingate during a British campaign against the Italians.

77 -------. Japanese Army Handbook, 1939-1945. London: Allan; NY: Hippocrene, 1979, 128 pp. A quasi-official guide for the Japanese army.

78 -------. The March on Delhi. London: Faber, 1963, 302 pp. Foreword by Renya Mutaguchi; re Operation "U," the invasion of India in early 1944 by the Japanese under the command of Mutaguchi, against an army of British, Indians, and Gurkhas; other aspects of SEAC, Mountbatten, Stilwell, and Japanese commanders incorporated.

79 -------. Yamashita. Ballantine Illustrated History series. NY: Ballantine, 1973, 159 pp. A biography of the famous Japanese General Tomoyuki Yamashita, "the Tiger of Malaya," subsequently executed for war crimes.

80 Barnard, Roy, et al. The Era of World War II: The War in the Pacific: General Reference Works, Biography. Special Bibliography series. Carlisle Barracks: Military Institute, 1977, 193 pp. From the bibliographical series published by Carlisle Barracks; a bibliographical guide to the holdings concerning the Asian-Pacific War.

81 Barnett, Correlli. The Audit of War: The Illusion and Reality of Britain as a Great Nation. Alt. title: The Pride and the Fall. London: Macmillan; NY: Free Press, 1986, 1987, 371 pp. By the prolific British military historian-archivist; a sequel to Collapse of British Power; a comprehensive critique of British industrial development and war production; a shrill and strident indictment of the process of British technological and industrial development since 1870; the ultimate consequence was decline, defeat, and dependence.

82 -------. Britain and Her Army, 1509-1970: A Military, Political, and Social Survey. London: Morrow, 1970, 549 pp. A history of the British Army from the seventeenth century; interestingly the only armed service of Great Britain not designated "Royal"; included coverage of operations in C-B-I.

83 -------. "British Military Archives: Churchill Archives Centre." JSAHR (Summer 1983): 77-79. By the director of the archive center at Churchill College, Cambridge; a description of the holdings.

84 -------. The Collapse of British Power. London: Methuen; NY: Morrow, 1972, 1984, 1986, 656 pp. A long, far ranging indictment of British political and military power, especially since the late nineteenth century; obsolescence of British industrial, mangagement, and labor practices; persistent decline attributed to Romanticism, religion, diplomacy, "social imperialism," technology, strategy, and other mistaken policies; praise for German accomplishments.

85 -------. Engage the Enemy More Closely: The Royal Navy in the Second World War. London: Hodder; NY: Norton, 1991, 1072 pp. The title is from Nelson's signal at Trafalgar; noted the Asian-Pacific War as predominantly an American arena; critic of Churchill at the Admiralty and later, constantly intervening while Prime Minister and War Minister; Barnett blamed Churchill for the Singapore debacle; problem of "strategic over-stretch" of resources, 1939-1942; saw Mountbatten as Churchill's protege; recounted

Mountbatten-Somerville conflict; denounced Mediterranean naval strategy of Churchill but praised his Pacific strategy; recounted exploits of British Pacific Fleet in last months of the war.

86 Barnhart, Michael A. Japan and the World since 1868. London: Arnold, 1995, 198 pp. An up-to-date survey of modern Japanese history from a global perspective.

87 -------. Japan Prepares for Total War: The Search for Economic Security, 1919-1941. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1987, 290 pp. Description of the political, economic, industrial, and military-naval developments in Japan which led to the Asian-Pacific War; informative on competing domestic factions within the Japanese government and intense struggle for scarce resources, especially oil; the U.S. was not aware of, nor perceptive in, exploiting this opportunity; recounted expansionism and the "road to ruin" in China in the 1930s; IJN demanded "South" thrust.

88 -------. "The Origins of the Second World War in Asia and the Pacific: Historiography." Diplomatic History, 20 (Spring 1996): 241-60. Surveyed important pieces of the literature on the war, for example, by Langer-Gleason, an older classic, D.C. Watt, James Morley, Dorothy Borg, Ian Nish, and Akira Iriye.

89 Barrett, David D. Dixie Mission: The U.S. Army Observer Group in Yenan, 1944. Berkeley: U Cal. P, 1970, 96 pp. Colonel Barrett, 1892-1977, was the commander of the Dixie Mission, to Yenan as liaison with the Chinese Communists in 1944-1945.

90 Bartlett, Merrill L. and Love, Robert W. "Anglo-American Naval Diplomacy and the British Pacific Fleet, 1942-1945." American Neptune, 42 (July 1982): 203-16. The British Pacific Fleet under Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser was to operate in the Pacific; Admiral King opposed; that and delays meant only operating fully from March-August 1945; FDR also was not enthusiastic; earlier debacle of Singapore and loss of British battleships created serious setbacks.

91 Bassett, Reginald. Democracy and Foreign Policy: A Case History: The Sino-Japanese Dispute, 1931-1933. NY: Longman; London: Cass, 1952, 1968, 668 pp. Detailed and revisionist assessment of Sino-Japanese War in the early 1930s, beginning at Mukden; situation more complex than depicted in many British sources which focus only on Lytton Commission and Manchuria; other factors included failure to support sanctions, Japanese aggression elsewhere such as Shanghai, and the role of Russia.

92 Bateson, Charles. The War with Japan: A Concise History. Sydney: Smith; London: Cresset; East Lansing: Mich. State UP, 1968, 417 pp. Introduction by Gavin Long; by a native of New Zealand living in Australia; a survey of the Asian-Pacific War presenting Australian, British, and U.S. perspectives; more a tactical overview.

93 Battistini, Lawrence H. The U.S. and Asia. Books that Matter series. NY: Praeger, 1955, 1956, 382 pp. An informative general overview, stressing events since 1931; includes the "rape" of Manchuria, the Sino-Japanese War, and the Asian-Pacific War.

94 "The Battle of China." Video, b&w, 16 mm., 1944, 65 min. A video in the "Why We Fight" series; depicted Japanese aggression against China; can obtain through the National Archives.

95 Baudot, Marcel et al., eds. The Historical Encyclopedia of World War II. NY: Facts; NY: Greenwich, 1977, 1980, 1984, 1989, 570 pp. Trans. by Jesse Dilson; originally a French publication with additional essays, for example, by Alvin Coox and Thomas Havens; informative and clearly written.

96 Bauer, Boyd H. "General Claire Lee Chennault and China, 1937-1958." Ph.D. diss, American, 1973, 202 pp. A study of Chennault while in China; relations with China and Sino-American factors; Chennault was consistently a supporter of Chiang and the China Lobby.

97 Baughman, James L. Henry R. Luce and the Rise of the American News Media. Twentieth-Century American Biography series. NY: Twayne, 1987, 264 pp. Luce, born in China and formulator of "the American Century," was influential on American China policy and on the China Lobby.

98 Baxter, C.E. "Britain and the War in China, 1937-1945." Ph.D. diss, Aberystwyth, Wales, 1994. A dissertation about British involvement in China, a neglected topic; there was a British commitment to assist China in the war against Japan.

99 Baxter, Walter. Look Down in Mercy. NY: Putnam; London: Heinemann, 1951, 1953, 308 pp. A widely acclaimed fictional account of the moral and physical breakdown of a British officer, and presumably Great Britain, in the ghastly retreat from Burma in 1942; a tale of cowardice, betrayal, rape, murder, sodomy, and suicide.

100 Baylis, John B. Anglo-American Defence Relations, 1939-1984: The Special Relationship. NY: St. Martin; London: Macmillan, 1981, 1984, 313 pp. Details on alliances, Lend-Lease, collaboration with intelligence and nuclear energy advances, and some strained episodes; Baylis called relations during World War II a "common-law" alliance.

101 -------. "British Defence Relationships with the U.S., 1939-1984." Ph.D. diss, Wales, 1985, 280 pp. A dissertation, the basis for the previous entry.

102 Bayliss, Gwyn M. Bibliographic Guide to the Two World Wars: An Annotated Survey of English-Language Reference Materials. London: Bowker, 1977, 593 pp. 2400 entries of reference publications about World Wars I and II divided by types of materials; annotated with critical comments.

103 Bayly, C.A., ed. Atlas of the British Empire: The Rise and Fall of the Greatest Empire the World Has Ever Seen. London: Macdonald; NY: Facts, 1989, 256 pp. Geographic depiction of developments of British imperialism.

104 Baynes, L.L. Kept: The Other Side of Tenko. London: Chivers; Book Guild, 1984, 1985, 1987, 222 pp. Memoir of a soldier re fall of Singapore, POW status at Changi, and labor on the Burma-Thailand Railway.

105 Beamish, John. Burma Drop. London: Bestseller, 1958, 222 pp. Recollections of operations of a small group of British secret agents behind Japanese lines in Burma.

106 Beasley, W.G. Japanese Imperialism, 1894-1945. Oxford: UP, 1987, 287 pp. Japanese expansionism, economic, military, and cultural, from the Sino-Japanese War of the 1890s until the GEACPS; concluded that the overall effect was negative.

107 -------. The Rise of Modern Japan: Political, Economic and Social Change since 1850. Alt. title: The Modern History of Japan. NY: Praeger; NY: St. Martin; London: Weidenfeld, 1963, 1974, 1979, 1989, 1990, 1995, 322 pp. A revised and updated textbook; an incisive survey of modern Japanese history, emphasis on economic, social, and political aspects.

108 Beaumont, Joan. "The General History of the Second World War: Review article." INHISREV, 14 (November 1992): 753-66. A review of several general surveys of major aspects of the war, including many 50th anniversary commemorations; noted that World War II was at least two, maybe three, separate conflicts and that the Atlantic-European War was overemphasized.

109 -------. Gull Force: Survival and Leadership in Captivity, 1941-1945. Sydney: n.p., 1988. One of the best accounts of Australian POW experiences including those of Australians from the Malaya-Singapore debacle; emphasis on morale, leadership, mortality, and survival.

110 Beaumont, Roger A. Special Operations and Elite Units, 1939-1988: A Research Guide. Research Guides in Military History series. Westport: Greenwood, 1988, 258 pp. A guide to research materials on a variety of special operations, for example, the French Foreign Legion, Gurkhas, Commandos, Rangers, Flying Tigers, and Chindits.

111 Beekman, Allan. Crisis: The Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor and Southeast Asia. Honolulu: Heritage, 1992, 407 pp. A survey of events all over the world on 7 December 1941; focused on personalities, "titans" such as FDR, Churchill, Tojo, and Yamamoto; overdramatized.

112 Beitzell, Robert. The Uneasy Alliance: America, Britain, and Russia, 1941-1943. NY: Knopf, 1968, 1972, 435 pp. A review of sometimes strained relationships and a series of summit conferences; Lend-Lease, Cairo conference, and especially Teheran conference highlighted; contended Teheran was the decisive point.

113 Belden, Jack. Retreat with Stilwell. NY: Knopf, 1943, 374 pp. By a war correspondent from the disastrous Burma campaign of 1942; divided into four parts with no scholarly apparatus.

114 Beloff, Max. Imperial Sunset. 2 vols. London: Methuen; London: Macmillan, 1969-1988, 819 pp. A systhesis of conclusions of scholars on the decline of the British empire; rejected "imperial overstretch" and inevitability arguments and stressed "lack of commitment" and "absence of determination"; second volume concluded with fall of Singapore.

115 -------. Soviet Policy in the Far East, 1944-1951. Royal Institute of International Affairs. NY: Oxford UP, 1953, 284 pp. Originally a conference paper; focused on expansionist policies of Russia before and after the Yalta Conference.

116 Benda, Harry J. The Cresent and the Rising Sun: Indonesian Islam under the Japanese Occupation, 1942-1945. The Hague: Van Hoeve; NY: Institute, 1958, 334 pp. A thoroughly documented study of Islam under Dutch and then Japanese rule.

117 ------- et al., eds. Japanese Military Administration in Indonesia: Selected Documents. Southeast Asia Studies. New Haven: Yale UP, 1965, 279 pp. Use of 83 primary documents to present administrative policies and guidelines of the Japanese during occupation.

118 Bennett, Edward M. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Search for Victory: American-Soviet Relations, 1939-1945. Wilmington: Scholarly, 1985, 1990, 234 pp. Synthesis of primary documents and secondary literature; recounted the reluctant rappochement and emphasis on the European theater; included chronology and bibliography.

119 Bennett, Geoffrey M. Loss of the "PRINCE OF WALES" and "REPULSE". Sea Battles in Close-up series. London: Allan; Annapolis: NIP, 1973, 95 pp. From a popular series; an account of the attack and sinking of these capital ships in December 1941.

120 Bennett, H. Gordon. Why Singapore Fell. Sydney and London: Angus, 1944, 1994, 272 pp. Bennett, 1887-1962, commander of Australian forces, presented his assessment of the Malaya-Singapore campaign; Bennett absconded via a sea junk and returned to Australia amid controversy about the ethics of his departure from his command; an inquiry determined it was improper.

121 Benton, Gregor. Mountain Fires: The Red Army's Three-Year War in South China, 1934-1938. Berkeley: U Cal. P, 1992, 639 pp. This recounted the struggle of the CCP New Fourth Army, ultimately defeated by the KMT.

122 Bercuson, David J. and Wise, S.F., eds. The Valour and the Horror Revisited. Montreal: McGill-Queens UP, 1995, 186 pp. Associated with a controversial three-part CBC documentary which criticized Canadian officials responsible for military participation in the war; one part is on operations in Hong Kong, blaming officials for sending troops knowing that it was a hopeless endeavor.

123 Bergamini, David. Japan's Imperial Conspiracy. NY: Morrow, 1971, 1972, 1277 pp. Introduction by Sir William Flood Webb; Bergamini was a victim of Japanese aggression and Webb was chief Australian judge at the Tokyo War Crimes Trials; lengthy and rambling, popular history at its worst; obsessive compulsion to indict Emperor Hirohito for the war; unbalanced, erroneous, and highly selective in documentation, such as citing only A.J. Barker for the account of Pearl Harbor!

124 Berk, Howard. The Hero Machine. NY: NAL, 1967, 245 pp. Fictional account of the wacky life at an American air force base in India; re flying over the Hump.

125 Berton, Peter and Wu, Eugene. Contemporary China: A Research Guide. Hoover Institution Bibliography series. Stanford: UP, 1967, 695 pp. An extensive annotated bibliography with 2226 entries on modern China.

126 Best, Antony. Britain, Japan and Pearl Harbour: Avoiding War in East Asia, 1936-1941. London: Routledge, 1995, 260 pp. A recent survey about the dilemma of the British as war was threatened in the Far East.

127 Betts, Raymond F. France and Decolonisation, 1900-1960. The Making of the Twentieth Century series. London: Macmillan, 1991, 152 pp. An indictment of French colonial policies and actions in this outstanding series; an accumulation of defeats and withdrawals led to the loss of empire for France; extensive coverage of Indochina and included biographical sketches of de Gaulle and Ho Chi Minh.

128 Bhatia, H.S., ed. Military History of British India, 1607-1947. New Delhi: Deep, 1977, 268 pp. History of the development of the British Indian Army with detailed emphases on social aspects, subsistence, and military justice; by a 30-year veteran of the service.

129 "Bibliography of Asian Studies." JASIANSTU, various. An annual bibliography in a scholarly journal sponsored by the Association for Asian Studies; before 1956, Far Eastern Bibliography.

130 Bidwell, Shelford. The Chindit War: Stilwell, Wingate, and the Campaign in Burma, 1944. NY: Macmillan, 1979, 1980, 304 pp. Introduction by John Masters; by a British Army officer; recounted LRPG operations which were highly innovative but ultimately a failure; highlighted personalities such as Wingate and Stilwell, the former an enigma, the latter, an Anglophobe; also Mountbatten, Slim, Merrill, Calvert, and Fergusson; the nicknames are instructive: "Robin Hood" and "Tarzan" Wingate, "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell, "Glamour Boy" Mountbatten, "Mad Mike" Calvert, and "Uncle Bill" Slim.

131 ------- and Graham, Dominick. Fire-Power: British Army Weapons and Theories of War, 1904-1945. London and Boston: Allen, 1982, 1985, 345 pp. A history of British army weaponry and tactics such as artillery and armor; theme of technological change.

132 -------. "The Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies, 1831-1991." JRUSI, 136 (Summer 1991): 68-72. A history of the British professional military and security association, founded in the 1830s, an archive, research, and conference center located in Whitehall Yard.

133 -------. "Wingate and the Official Historians: An Alternate View." JCONTHIS, 15 (April 1980): 245-56. A contribution to the debate over Wingate: was he a great general grossly underrated or an incompetent neophyte?; Kirby and the official historians have been accused of "calculated denigration" of Wingate; concluded that there was no conspiracy to defame Wingate.

134 Blackburn, Vera. "Australian War Memorial Library." MILAFF, 23 (Summer 1959): 102-04. A detailed description of this combined library, archive, war memorial, and museum in Canberra, including, for example, 240,000 photographs of war operations.

135 -------. "Australian War Memorial Library: Historical Records, Personal." MILAFF, 25 (Winter 1961): 207-08. A description of the holdings of the famous Australian War Memorial related to personnel.

136 Blacker, Irwin R., ed. Irregulars, Partisans, Guerrillas: Great Stories from Rogers' Rangers to the Haganah. NY: Simon, 1954, 487 pp. A series of personal accounts of commando-type forces such as Gideon Force in Ethiopia, the Chindits in Burma (by W.A. Wilcox), both led by Wingate, other forces in Burma (by Bernard Fergusson) and in Malaya (by Spencer Chapman).

137 Blair, Joan and Blair, Clay, Jr. Return from the River Kwai. NY; Simon, 1979, 338 pp. A non-fictional account of over 2000 Allied POWs who survived the "Railway of Death" atrocity; 61,000 Allied POWs and 250,000 Asian natives built the 265-mile Burma-Thailand railway, a 14-month ordeal; thence aboard a "Hell Ship" sunk and rescued.

138 Blakeney, Ben B. "The Japanese High Command." MILAFF, 9 (Summer and Fall 1945): 95-113, 208-18. A two-part account including about 50 mini-biographies of the most important members of the Japanese command.

139 Blankenship, William D. Tiger Ten. NY: Putnam, 1976, 253 pp. A novel of Flying Tigers and Kachin fighters in the Burma campaign.

140 Blankfort, Michael. The Big Yankee: The Life of Carlson of the Raiders. Boston: Little, 1947, 391 pp. The Marine commando leader had served as leader of the Marine contingent in Shanghai in China and makes some superficial observations about service in China; he had met Edgar Snow and Owen Lattimore; wrote "Twin Stars over China" to counter "Red Star over China"; "Gung Ho" was a term with Chinese origins.

141 Bleakley, Jack. The Eavesdroppers. Canberra: Australia, 1991, 1992, 277 pp. Foreword by Air Marshal Funnell; re Australian RAAF intelligence operations; focused on signals intelligence; details of techniques and knowledge learned about Japanese operations; use of intelligence led to mass air attack destroying 400 Japanese air craft.

142 Blee, Ben W. "Lion of the East." NIPROC, 89 (December 1963): 41-51. Re the "impregnable bastion" of Singapore; nevertheless it resumed as a postwar "bastion of freeworld strength."

143 Bloomberg, Marty and Weber, Hans H. World War II and Its Origins: A Selected Annotated Bibliography of Books in English. Littleton: Library, 1975, 325 pp. An annotated bibliography with 1603 entries; divided by topics.

144 Blumenson, Martin. "Can Official History be Honest History?" MILAFF, 26 (Winter 1962): 153-61. A review of the debate over the validity of official history; Liddell Hart denounced it as a contradiction; the U.S. Army history series on World War II has received virtually universal praise; Morison's semi-official history of the U.S. Navy received complete cooperation.

145 -------. "The Soviet Power Play at Changkufeng." World Politics, 12 (January 1960): 249-63. A series of military incidents on the Siberian-Korean border in 1938 led to limited war between Russia and Japan; Blumenson's conclusion is revisionist: the Japanese actually won the military conflict but lost the political phase and accepted defeat.

146 Blumenthal, Henry. Illusion and Reality in Franco-American Diplomacy, 1914-1945. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State UP, 1986, 358 pp. The relationship was

characterized by misunderstanding and frustration; FDR aimed to decolonize French and other possessions; chapters on Vichy, de Gaulle, and the Free French, but curiously, no mention of Indochina.

147 Blythe, Ronald, ed. Private Words: Letters and Diaries from the Second World War. London: Viking, 1991, 310 pp. An anthology of letters and diaries from the extensive manuscript collection of the Imperial War Museum.

148 Bock, Robert L. "Subhas Chandra Bose: Bengali revolutionary nationalist, 1897-1945." Ph.D. diss, American, 1960, 286 pp. Re the best known nationalist revolutionary leader in India; his political position was said to be a combination of fascist and communist; Japanese placed him in command of its creation, the Indian National Army, made up of Indian troops of the British Indian army captured in Malaya and elsewhere.

149 Bodard, Lucien. The Quicksand War: Prelude to Vietnam. Boston: Little, 1967, 372 pp. By a French journalist writing on the prelude to the first Vietnam war; highly critical of French colonial leaders.

150 "Bombs over Burma." Movie, Universal Studios, 1942, 67 min. Directed by Joseph Lewis; re the early air war and the British defeat in Burma.

151 Bond, Brian, ed. Chief of Staff: The Diaries of Lt. Gen. Sir Henry Pownall. 2 vols. Hamden: Archon, 1973-1974, 615 pp. Pownall, 1887-1961, served as Chief of Staff to Mountbatten in SEAC; enlightening on Mountbatten, Wingate, and the extent of American support in SEAC.

152 Bond, Charles R., Jr. and Anderson, Terry H. A Flying Tiger's Diary. Texas Station: Texas A&M UP, 1984, 1994, 264 pp. Personal recollections of a Flying Tiger pilot; details on Chennault, the Flying Tigers, and air operations in China; shot down 9 Japanese airplanes and was shot down twice himself.

153 Boody, Robert T. Food-Bomber Pilot, China-Burma-India: The Diary of the Forgotten Theater of World War II. NY: Boody, 1989, 80 pp. An overdramatized memoir, presumably non-fiction, about a romance of a C-B-I pilot with the nurse who saved his life.

154 Boog, Horst, ed. The Conduct of the Air War in the Second World War: An International Comparison. Studies in Military History. NY: St. Martin; Oxford: Berg, 1988, 1992, 775 pp. The proceedings of an international conference of historians, Freiburg, Germany, 1988; 34 essays such as ones on "Hap" Arnold, air intelligence, and Japanese air forces.

155 Booth, Ken. "Singapore, 1942: Some warnings." AQ&DJ, 102 (January 1972): 191-200. A critique of British strategy for the Far East, Singapore being a key factor; a manifestation of "imperial overstretch."

156 Borg, Dorothy. American Policy and the Chinese Revolution, 1925-1928. NY: Oxtagon, 1947, 1968, 460 pp. For the East Asian Institute, Columbia University; by Borg, 1902-1993, one of the most respected diplomatic historians of the Far East; American reactions at the formative point of the making of the KMT and CCP.

157 -------. The U.S. and the Far Eastern Crisis of 1933-1938: From the Manchurian Incident through the Initial Stage of the Undeclared Sino-Japanese War. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1964, 684 pp. Analysis of Sino-American relations during the Sino-Japanese War; observed surprise at the passivity of the U.S. in the face of Japanese expansion in China.

158 Borton, Hugh. Japan's Modern Century: From Perry to 1970. NY: Ronald, 1955, 1970, 620 pp. A standard history of modern Japan; long sections on Greater East Asia, the war, and defeat; comprehensive.

159 Bose, Mihir. The Lost Hero: A Biography of Subhas Bose. London: Quartet, 1982, 335 pp. A lively biography of the Indian nationalist rebel leader.

160 Bose, Sisir K., ed. Subhas Chandra Bose, 1897-1945: Netaji collected works. 5 vols. Calcutta: Netji, 1980-1985. Publication of the collected works of Bose edited by his nephew; projected to be 10 vols.

161 Bose, Subhas Chandra. The Indian Struggle, 1920-1942. Bombay: Asia, 1964, 488 pp. Bose died in an air accident at the end of the war; this is a reprint of an earlier history of the nationalist rebel movement.

162 Boulle, Pierre. The Bridge on the River Kwai. Paris: Julliard; NY: Vanguard, 1952, 1954, 224 pp. Original French novel, 1952; trans. by Xan Fielding; the famous novel of the building of the notorious "Death Railroad," the Burma-Thailand railway and a key bridge; made into a popular movie by David Lean in 1960, but not a faithful transcription; arguably the best known movie associated with C-B-I; Boulle died in 1994.

163 -------. My Own River Kwai. NY: Vanguard, 1966, 1967, 214 pp. Trans. by Xan Fielding; Boulle recounted his adventures on a Free French guerrilla mission infiltrating to Hanoi; captured by the Japanese and escaped.

164 -------. The Source of the River Kwai. London: Seeker, 1957, 1967, 214 pp. Another account of his guerrilla mission, capture, escape, and the inspiration for writing the novel about the bridge on the River Kwai.

165 Boyce, Joseph C. New Weapons for Air Warfare: Fire-control Equipment, Proximity Fuzes, and Guided Missiles. Boston: Little, 1947, 310 pp. Foreword by Richard Tolman; an account of the products and accomplishments of the Office of Scientific Research and Development related to advances in air warfare.

166 Boyce, Robert and Robertson, Esmonde M., eds. Paths to War: New Essays on the Origins of the Second World War. NY: St. Martin, 1989, 440 pp. A 50th anniversary publication; a series of 12 essays by experts, many students of Robertson; Japanese writers presented documented details on the Japanese decision to move "South"; it was the IJN which exerted primary influence.

167 Boyington, Gregory. Baa Baa Black Sheep. NY: Putnam; NY: Dell; Blue Ridge, PA: Tab, 1958, 1972, 1989, 384 pp. By Marine Colonel "Pappy" Boyington, one of the early military pilots recruited for the Flying Tigers; those recollections and more, including being a POW.

168 -------. Tonya. Indianapolis: Bobbs, 1960, 315 pp. A novel about American mercenary pilots on the Burma front; "Tonya" was a nymphomaniac.

169 Boyle, John Hunter. China and Japan at War, 1937-1945: The Politics of Collaboration. Stanford: UP, 1972, 439 pp. From a Stanford dissertation; an account of the wartime collaboration between the Chinese puppet government in Nanking under Wang Ching-wei and the Japanese occupation forces; made comparisons with Vichy France collaborating with the Germans.

170 -------. Modern Japan: The American Nexus. Fort Worth: Harcourt, 1993, 426 pp. An up-to-date survey of Japanese-American relations; coverage of Japanese imperialism, the war, and postwar situation; informative on Homer Lea.

171 Boyne, Walter J. Clash of Titans: World War II at Sea. NY: Simon, 1995, 381 pp. A new survey of the naval war; a sweeping overview.

172 -------. Clash of Wings: World War II in the Air. NY: Simon, 1994, 415 pp. A new wide ranging survey of the major air campaigns of the war from a global perspective; informative but no scholarly apparatus and little on ULTRA; the first B-29s went to bases in India, April 1944 for Operation MATTERHORN, to bomb Japanese steel production facilities from China; the plan was good politics but bad strategy and logistics; B-29s were forced to transport their own fuel and bombs over the Hump; first raid, June 1944, but with poor results; the operation was then moved to the Central Pacific theater, to Saipan.

173 Braddon, Russell. The Naked Island. London: Laurie; NY: Doubleday; Atheneum, 1952, 1952, 1956, 1971, 1977, 1982, 286 pp. Re Australian POWs held by the Japanese at Changi; 4 years in a POW camp; made into a play.

174 Brailey, Nigel J. Thailand and the Fall of Singapore: A Frustrated Asian Revolution. Boulder: Westview, 1986, 300 pp. The role of Siam-Thailand during the crucial period, 1940-1942, was particularly important.

175 Braly, William C. The Hard Way Home. Wash: Infantry, 1947, 293 pp. An account of Allied POWs, especially many from Corregidor who were dispersed and ultimately rescued by the OSS in Manchuria in August 1945; about 4300 of the original 20,000 POWs were alive in 1947.

176 Brandt, Conrad. Stalin's Failure in China, 1924-1927. Cambridge: Harvard UP; NY: Norton, 1958, 1966, 241 pp. Re Russian influence at a formative time, the first united front of the KMT and CCP in China; Stalin believed he could control the situation; after failure, he covered up the debacle.

177 Brcak, Nancy and Pavia, John R. "Racism in Japanese and U.S. Wartime Propaganda." Historian, 56 (Summer 1994): 671-84. An illustrated article presenting examples of wartime propaganda on both sides, revealing undercurrents of racism that effected how the war was conducted and perceived on both sides.

178 Brelis, Dean. The Mission. NY: Random, 1958, 180 pp. A novel about OSS operations with the Kachins in Burma in 1943; guerrilla operations against the Japanese.

179 Brement, Marshall. "Khalkhin-Gol." MHQ, 5 (Spring 1993): 80-89. Another of the Russian-Japanese border clashes, this one in August 1939 along the Mongolian-Manchurian border at a river, Khalkhin-Gol; Marshal Georgy Zhukov commanded the Russian forces to a great victory; the time of the Hitler-Stalin Pact; influential in Japanese decision to move "South."

180 Brewer, James F. et al., eds. China Airlift-the Hump: China's Aerial Lifeline, the Beginning of the China-Burma-India Hump Pilots Association. 2 vols. Popular Bluff, MO: Association, 1980-1983, 1224 pp. Folio size profusely illustrated with many color photographs, similar to a thick high-school yearbook; dedicated to Mountbatten; Hump pilots originally flew 44 thousand tons a month, later increased to 71 thousand tons by July 1945; the Association formed in 1946 and met annually, this one in Kansas City.

181 Brice, Martin H. Axis Blockade Runners of World War II. Annapolis: NIP, 1981, 159 pp. Communication and logistics among the Axis powers, especially efforts to exchange critical materials and persons such as Subhas Chandra Bose between Germany and Japan; the Allied blockade was effective and the effort was very costly.

182 -------. The Royal Navy and the Sino-Japanese Incident, 1937-1941. London: Allan, 1973, 167 pp. The various efforts of the Royal Navy in responding to being in the midst of the Sino-Japanese War.

183 Bridge, T.D. "'Work More, Eat Less, Be Prepared to Die.'" AQ&DJ, 123 (April 1993): 166-72. An effort by Clifford Kinvig to report the true story of the building of the Burma-Thailand railway, to correct the British official history, which neglects the episode, and the Boulle novel-Lean film, which distorted it.

184 *The Bridge on the River Kwai.* Movie, Columbia, 1957, 161 min. Directed by David Lean from the novel by Pierre Boulle, starring Alec Guinness, William Holden, and Jack Hawkins; seen as a thoughtful anti-war film; filmed in Ceylon, cost $3 million and earned $17 million, and 7 Academy Awards.

185 Bridges, Brian. "Britain and Japanese Espionage in Pre-War Malaya: The Shinozaki Case." JCONTHIS, 21 (January 1986): 23-35. During the 1930s, Anglo-Japanese relations deteriorated; fear of Japanese espionage by overseas Japanese, over 6000 of whom were in Malaya; Spinozaki, the Japanese press attache in Singapore was arrested, tried, imprisoned, and subsequently released when Singapore fell.

186 Broadlands Archive. Catalogues and Guides to the Archives. Southampton: USH Library, 1991. Loose-leaf notebook, summary listing of the holdings of the Broadlands Papers including the Mountbatten papers, Moutbatten's personal library holdings, and official documents.

187 Brooke, Geoffrey A.G. Singapore's Dunkirk. London: Cooper, 1989, 269 pp. Some in Singapore did not surrender, a little known story; Brooke recounted his experiences.

188 -------. "Singapore 1942: Gallantry amid Disaster." AQ&DJ, 122 (January 1992): 61-65. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the fall of Singapore; Percival had based the defense of Singapore on air and sea power and both were eliminated.

189 Brooker, Paul. The Faces of Fraternalism: Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Imperial Japan. Oxford: Clarendon, 1991, 405 pp. A comparative analysis; described "mechanical solidarity," a conceptual model and a number of common practices and beliefs; not convincing.

190 Brower, Charles F., IV. "The Joint Chiefs of Staff and National Policy: American Strategy and the War with Japan, 1943-1945." Ph.D. diss, Pennsylvania, 1987, 338 pp. Although there were 13 official Allies in the Pacific war and coalition warfare was the case, the American Joint Chiefs of Staff were virtually free to formulate strategy and policies to fight the war; important factors were unconditional surrender, ability of the public to sustain a long war, and the future of China.

191 -------. "Sophisticated Strategist: General George A. Lincoln and the Defeat of Japan, 1944-1945." Diplomatic History, 15 (Summer 1991): 317-37. The U.S. has been accused of naivete in the handling of the end of the war and occupation of Japan; Lincoln, who died in 1975, was on the General Staff of the War Department and was a Rhodes Scholar, among other achievements; Lincoln influenced the process and American initiatives prevailed.

192 Brown, Cecil B. Suez to Singapore. NY: Random, 1942, 556 pp. By CBS war correspondent; accompanied the British forces from the Middle East to the Far East, including Singapore, Java, and Australia.

193 Brown, J. David. Warship Losses of World War Two. London: Arms; NY: Sterling, 1990, 2563pp. By the head of the Royal Navy historical branch; inclusive listing of all surface ship warship losses, all nations, and all causes such as 47 aircraft carriers lost; submarines to be listed elsewhere; chronology of sinkings, August 1939-August 1945.

194 Bruce, George L. The Burma Wars, 1824-1886. London: Hart-Davis, 1973, 188 pp. Presented the background and process of colonization.

195 Bruce, Phillip. Second to None: The Story of the Hong Kong Volunteers. Hong Kong: Oxford UP, 1991, 317 pp. The history of the Royal Hong Kong Regiment, formed in the 1850s, active when the Japanese attacked; defeated and made POWs; to Sham Shui Po camp; 1800 of them to LISBON MARU, a "Hell Ship," sunk by an American submarine; 1000 died and the rest to slave labor; regiment revived after World War II.

196 Brune, Lester H. and Burns, Richard Dean. America and the Indochina Wars, 1945-1990: A Bibliographical Guide. Claremont: Regina, 1992, 304 pp. A comprehensive bibliography with 3550 entries by topics; short and informative introductions of controversial topics.

197 Buchanan, A.R. The United States and World War II. 2 vols. NY: Harper, 1964, 660 pp. A solid historical survey available in paperback.

198 -------, ed. The U.S. and World War II: Military and diplomatic documents. Columbia: USCP, 1972, 312 pp. Excellent reference guide for documents including summit conference papers.

199 Buell, Thomas B. Master of Sea Power: A Biography of Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King. Classics of Naval Literature series. Boston: Little; Annapolis: NIP, 1980, 1995, 638 pp. Introduction by John Lundstrom; the primary naval and Pacific war advocate on the Joint Chiefs of Staff; reputed to be an Anglophobe; participant in the great debate over strategy, Germany-first, and priorities of resources.

200 Buhite, Russell D. Decisions at Yalta: An Appraisal of Summit Diplomacy. Wilmington: Scholarly, 1986, 173 pp. A succinct and revisionist analysis incorporating personalities, pressing issues, and diplomacy; concluded that summit diplomacy was unnecessary.

201 -------. Patrick Hurley and American Foreign Policy. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1973, 356 pp. A political-diplomatic biography; Hurley as Roosevelt trouble-shooter, ultimately to China where he was out of his depth; finally, an abrupt resignation and recriminations, including wild charges later during the McCarthy era and the China Lobby.

202 Bunker, Gerald E. The Peace Conspiracy: Wang Ching-wei and the China War, 1937-1941. Harvard East Asia series. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1972, 327 pp. Wang Ching-wei, 1883-1944, participant in a series of "conspiracies" in collaboration with the Japanese; recruited to establish a unified puppet government in Nanking, but to no avail.

203 Burchett, Wilfred G. Wingate Adventure. Melbourne: Cheshire, 1944, 188 pp. A journalist's description of the Wingate phenomenon.

204 -------. Wingate's Phantom Army. London: Muller, 1944, 1946, 233 pp. Introduction by Michael Calvert; a British war correspondent recounted the story of Orde Wingate's force.

205 *Burmese Harp*. Movie, Nikkatsu, 1956. Directed by Kon Ichikawa and starring Shoji Yasui and Rentaro Mikuni; one of the best movies from C-B-I theater.

206 Burns, Richard D. and Bennett, Edward M., eds. Diplomats in Crisis: U.S.-China-Japanese Relations, 1919-1941. Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio, 1974, 367 pp. Introduction by Norman Graebner; 13 essays by experts on important diplomats associated with Far East developments during the interwar period; generally a study of failure.

207 ------- and Leitenberg, Milton. The Wars in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, 1945-1982: A Bibliographic Guide. War/Peace Bibliographic series. Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio, 1984, 322 pp. A guide arranged by subjects with comprehensive coverage; 6200 annotated entries and a chronology.

208 Bustard, Bruce I. "The World in Flames: World War II Documents from the National Archives." Prologue, 23 (Fall 1991): 315-21. A description of pertinent holdings which are extensive.

209 Butler, J.R.M. "The British Official Military History of the Second World War." MILAFF, 22 (Fall 1958): 149-51. Butler, one of the official historians, described the making of the history; unique among the official histories was the interdepartmental or "inter-service" character of the project.

210 -------, ed. Grand Strategy. History of the Second World War, U.K. Military eries. 6 vols. in 7. London: HMSO, 1956-1976, 4060 pp. The official British military history of the war by the general editor; noted that the individual authors were given full access to government documents; obvious effort to avoid involvement in controversies; a related sub-series was by H. Woodburn Kirby.

211 Butwell, Richard A. U Nu of Burma. Stanford: UP, 1963, 1969, 337 pp. A biography of one of the most important figures in Burma during and after the war; sorts out some of the complexities of the various leading personalities.

212 Bykofsky, Joseph and Larson, Harold. The Transportation Corps: Operations Overseas. USAWWII. Wash: GPO, 1957, 1972, 1990, 688 pp. The Army official history volume on the transportation corps.

213 Byrd, Martha. Chennault: Giving Wings to the Tiger. Tuscaloosa: U Ala. P, 1987, 472 pp. A biography of Chennault, the maverick air force officer who went to China in the 1930s and stayed through the 1950s; influenced the China Lobby.

214 Cady, John F. "The Beginnings of French Imperialism in the Pacific Orient: Bibliographical Article." JMODHIS, 14 (March 1942): 71-87. By the prolific academic historian of Southeast Asia; an early bibliography of French colonialism.

215 -------. A History of Modern Burma. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1958, 695 pp. A history of the period of British colonial rule of Burma and independence.

216 -------. The Roots of French Imperialism in Eastern Asia. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1954, 1967, 334 pp. A history of French expansionism in China and Southeast Asia during the mid- and late-nineteenth century; emphasis on French national pride as motivation rather than economic factors, to keep up with the British.

217 -------. Thailand, Burma, Laos, and Cambodia. The Modern Nations in Historical Perspective series. NY: Prentice-Hall, 1966, 158 pp. A monograph on four Theravada Buddhist countries; the Japanese occupation discredited European prestige and emphasized nationalism.

218 Caffrey, Kate. Out of the Midday Sun: Singapore, 1941-1945: The End of Empire. NY: Stein; London: Deutsch, 1973, 1974, 312 pp. The title from "Mad dogs and Englishmen/Go out in the midday sun" from Sir Noel Coward; recounted the fall of Singapore, a long captivity, and repatriation.

219 Caidin, Martin. The Ragged, Rugged Warriors. NY: Dutton; NY: Bantam, 1966, 1985, 384 pp. By the prolific aviation historian; re the air war in the Asian-Pacific War; from China in the late 1930s to the battle of Midway, June 1942, "flying obsolete planes against the Japanese Zero."

220 Cain, T.J. HMS ELECTRA. London: Muller; Hutchinson, 1959, 1971, 291 pp. By the senior survivor from a British destroyer, rescued survivors from Force Z and sunk in the Java Sea.

221 Caldwell, Oliver. A Secret War: Americans in China, 1944-1945. Carbondale: S. Ill. UP, 1972, 218 pp. By an OSS officer recounting operations in China including

those with Tai Li; Caldwell was born in China and partial to Chiang at first but changed to anti-Chiang in the end.

222 Calkins, L.M. "Sino-Viet Minh Relations, 1948-1952." Ph.D., London, 1990. A dissertation on political relations between the CCP and Viet Minh; until the Korean War, the Chinese provided no assistance, then a change to political and military support.

223 Callahan, Raymond A. Burma, 1942-1945: The Politics and Strategy of the Second World War. London: Davis, 1978, 1979, 190 pp. By a professor at the Univeristy of Delaware who has written extensively on Southeast Asia; re the Burma campaign in all its complexity and its "barren victory"; factors included were Indian forces, Stilwell and the Chinese and Americans, Slim and the successful British Indian army, and Burmese nationalism; elsewhere Callahan has called this "ambiguous victory."

224 -------. Churchill: Retreat from Empire. Wilmington: Scholarly, 1984, 306 pp. About Churchill and his role after 1940; filled voids such as his underestimation of the Japanese and American opposition to empire; victory in war led to the end of empire but the British were best at such loss with dignity.

225 -------. "The Illusion of Security: Singapore, 1919-1942." JCONTHIS, 9 (April 1974): 69-92. An explanation of the debacle of the loss of Singapore; traced origins back to Lloyd George coalition of 1919.

226 -------. Worst Disaster: The Fall of Singapore. Newark: U Del. P, 1977, 293 pp. Recounted the campaign from May 1940 until the surrender in February 1942; instead of villains, Callahan saw dilemmas; errors made on the spot were less important because defeat was inevitable, and the symbolism of the defeat was very important; emphasis on the role of Churchill and illusions he held.

227 Calvert, Michael. Chindits: Long Range Penetration. Ballantine's Illustrated History series. London: Pan; NY: Ballantine, 1973, 1974, 160 pp. A popular history by one of the military leaders of the Burma campaign.

228 -------. Fighting Mad. London: Jarrolds, 1964, 224 pp. A personal narrative of the Burma campaign; Calvert has been dubbed "Mad Mike."

229 -------. "A Hell of a Licking." AQ&DJ, 116 (April 1986): 186-90. Recounted the defeat of the British Indian army in Burma, 1941-1942.

230 -------. Prisoners of Hope. London: Cooper; London: Cape, 1952, 1971, 320 pp. Calvert, an apologist for Wingate, was commander of an Indian infantry brigade, one of the brigades of Wingate's special forces; detailed Chindit life and problems; noted confusion and disagreements among the Allies and some commanders concerning Wingate and special operations.

231 -------. Slim. Ballantine Illustrated History series. NY: Ballantine, 1973, 160 pp. Introduction by A.J. Barker; a popular biography of the commander of the successful Burma campaign of 1944-1945 by a prominent British Army officer.

232 Calvocoressi, Peter, Wint, Guy, and Pritchard, John. Total War: Causes and Courses of the Second World War. Alt. subtitle: The Story of World War II. 2 vols.

NY: Pantheon; NY: Penguin, 1972, 1979, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1315 pp. Some editions are one-volume; divided into sections for the European-Atlantic and the Asian-Pacific Wars; one of the best and most comprehensive histories of the war; began with the Mukden Incident of 1931.

233 Cambon, Kenneth. Guest of Hirohito. Vancouver: PW, 1990, 190 pp. Re the surrender of Hong Kong, December 1941, just after 1600 Canadian troops arrived; brutal treatment of POWs by the Japanese during next 4 years.

234 Campbell, Christopher. Air War Pacific. London: Hamlyn, 1990, 1991, 176 pp. Folio size with color photographs and drawings of all aircraft used in the Pacific war; the struggle for control of the air in the Far East, 1937-1945.

235 -------. The World War II Fact Book, 1939-1945. NY: Black Cat, 1988, 340 pp. A reference compendium with facts and figures.

236 Campbell, N.J.M. Naval Weapons of World War Two. London: Conway; Annapolis: NIP, 1985, 1986, 415 pp. By an eminent expert on gunnery, John Campbell; a comprehensive reference work on naval weapons of the war.

237 Canella, Charles J. "Study in Combined Command: C-B-I." MILREV, 45 (July 1965): 55-71. An example of coalition warfare; control of multinational forces: British, American, Chinese, Indian, and Burmese; poorly designed command structure caused controversy and conflict; there were five Allied headquarters; for logistics, the theater was secondary at best.

238 Cantwell, John D. The Second World War: A Guide to Documents in the Public Record Office. London: HMSO, 1972, 1993, 303 pp. A description of how to find sources, for example, those of the Cabinet Office, Foreign Office, and the three service departments, held at the Public Record Office, Kew, London; an explanation of how and why the older 50-year rule was reduced to the 30-year rule.

239 Carew, Tim. The Fall of Hong Kong. London: Blond, 1960, 1961, 227 pp. Carew, 1921-1980, pseud., John Mohun Carew, presented a detailed account of the 17-day battle which resulted in the fall of Hong Kong in December 1941; recently reinforced, armed forces and civilians suffered over 4000 casualties, 1000 killed and 1000 missing; all others from the 17 resident nationalities were made POWs for the duration; 13 untitled chapters.

240 -------. Hostages to Fortune. London: Hamilton, 1971, 186 pp. An account of the survivors of the fall of Hong Kong, made Japanese POWs at the Chamshuipo camp.

241 -------. The Longest Retreat: The Burma Campaign, 1942. London: Hamilton, 1969, 288 pp. An account of the first Burma campaign.

242 Carey, Arch. The War Years at Shanghai, 1941-1948. NY: Vantage, 1967, 339 pp. From a diary of an operative of Shell-Royal Dutch in China, captured in Shanghai and interned during World War II, returning after the war.

243 Carlson, Evans F. Twin Stars of China: A Behind-the-Scenes Story of China's Valiant Struggle for Existence by a U.S. Marine Who Moved and Lived with the People.

NY: Dodd; Westport: Hyperion, 1940, 1952, 1975, 345 pp. Carlson, 1896-1947, was an influential American in China; recounted the rise of KMT in the late 1920s and the "present war" of the late 1930s; acted as an American observer of the Chinese army and met Chinese Communists whom he claimed were different from Russian Communists; this book was a reaction to Edgar Snow, Red Star over China.

244 Carter, Kit C. and Mueller, Robert. Combat Chronology, 1941-1945. The U.S. Army Air Forces in World War II. Wash: GPO, 1973, 1976, 1980, 1991, 1000 pp. A detailed year-by-year chronology of air operations during World War II; supported the 7-vol. official history.

245 Carton de Wiart, Adrian. Happy Odyssey: The Memoirs of Lt. General Sir Adrian Carton de Wiart. London: Cape, 1950, 287 pp. Foreword by Winston Churchill; the memoirs of British Army General Carton de Wiart, Churchill's personal representative to Chiang Kai-shek.

246 Cary, Otis, ed. From a Ruined Empire: Letters-Japan, China, Korea, 1945-1946. Alt. title: War-Wasted Asia. Tokyo: Kodansha; NY: Hill, 1975, 322 pp. Nine graduates of foreign service language schools presented impressions of a year of service; candid and sympathetic observations.

247 Case, Margaret H. South Asian History, 1750-1950: A Guide to Periodicals, Dissertations, and Newspapers. Princeton: UP, 1968, 575 pp. Foreword by Stephen Hay; an extensive guide to the literature and souce materials on South Asian history; 6000 entries under 144 subheadings.

248 Causey, Beverley D., Jr. "German Policy towards China, 1918-1941." Ph.D. diss, Harvard, 1943. A dissertation on Sino-German relations in the interwar period.

249 Cave Brown, Anthony. The Last Hero: Wild Bill Donovan. NY: Times, 1982, 911 pp. By the prolific, popular British writer on intelligence; a quasi-official biography which had been begun by three others including Conyers Read; Cornelius Ryan was asked but CIA officials objected; the title is how Eisenhower described Donovan, head of OSS who died in 1959; access to the personal papers and diary of Donovan's wife; recounted OSS operations in China, Indochina, Thailand, Dutch East Indies, and Burma.

250 -------. On the Field of Red: The Communist International and the Coming of World War II. NY: Putnam, 1981, 718 pp. A popularized, non-scholarly, non-documented account of the intrigue and subversive operations of the COMINTERN; stridently anti-Communist.

251 Chalou, George C., ed. The Secrets War: The Office of Strategic Services in World War II. Wash: GPO, 1992, 400 pp. The proceedings of a conference on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of OSS, sponsored by the National Archives, at the Archives, 11-12 July 1991; 24 papers, including those of William Colby, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., W.W. Rostow, and Robin Winks; included coverage of the Dixie Mission, Detachment 101, and the OSS in Thailand.

252 Chamales, Tom T. Never So Few. NY: Scribner, 1957, 499 pp. A highly acclaimed novel by and about the American-trained Kachin Raiders in the Burma campaign; guerrilla warfare.

253 Chan, Ming K. China, Britain and Hong Kong, 1895-1945. Hong Kong: Chinese, 1990, 495 pp. A history of relations between the Hong Kong colony, which, incidently goes back to China in 1997, Great Britain, and China; a chapter on Anglo-Japanese relations, 1937-1941.

254 -------. "The Hong Kong Question during the Pacific War, 1941-1945." JI&CH, 2 (October 1973): 56-78. The Sino-Japanese War of the late 1930s affected Hong Kong; there was a dual policy: aid the Chinese and adjust to the Japanese; during the war Japan occupied; at the end there was dispute about the disposition of Hong Kong; it was returned to the British.

255 -------, ed. Precarious Balance: Hong Kong between China and Britain, 1842-1992. NY: Sharpe, 1994, 235 pp. By a professor of the University of Hong Kong; a history of the colony and contemporary plans for the peaceful transfer of sovereignty back to China.

256 Chan, Won-loy. Burma: The Untold Story. Novato: Presidio, 1986, 150 pp. Dedicated to Stilwell; foreword by W. Ray Peers; memoir of "Charlie" Chan, intelligence officer during the Burma campaign; stresses American participation.

257 Chandler, David G., ed. The Oxford Illustrated History of the British Army. London: Oxford UP, 1994, 512 pp. An illustrated history of the British army.

258 Chao, Jonathan T'ien-en. A Bibliography of the History of Christianity in China: A Preliminary Draft. Waltham: China Graduate, 1970. A bibliography of the holdings of the Missionary Research Library now at Union Theological Seminary, NY.

259 Chapman, F. Spencer. The Jungle Is Neutral. NY: Norton, 1949, 1968, 1973, 1977, 1982, 1986, 450 pp. Memoir of a colonel in the British army, an intelligence officer, who participated in a Chinese guerrilla unit among the resistance movement in Japanese occupied Malaya; highly acclaimed narrative.

260 Chapman, John W.M. "The Origins and Development of German and Japanese Military Co-operation, 1936-1945." Ph.D. diss, Oxford, 1967. A dissertation about the Axis and German-Japanese cooperation.

261 -------, ed. The Price of Admiralty: The War Diary of the German Naval Attache in Japan, 1939-1943. 3 vols. Falmer: Saltire, 1982-1986. Much detail of the German-Japanese perspective on naval operations, especially of the British navy, in the Asian-Pacific War.

262 Chassin, Lionel Max. The Communist Conquest of China: A History of the Civil War, 1945-1949. Cambridge: Harvard UP; London: Weidenfeld, 1952, 1965, 1966. Originally in French, a history of the Chinese Civil War.

263 Cheah Boon Kheng. Red Star over Malaya: Resistance and Social Conflict during and after the Japanese Occupation, 1941-1946. Singapore: UP, 1983, 382 pp. From a dissertation, Australian National University; thesis: the Japanese occupation stimulated the resurgence of Malay nationalism; Chinese-Malays vs. natives was another factor.

264 Chen, John H.M. Vietnam: A Comprehensive Bibliography. Metuchen: Scarecrow, 1973, 324 pp. A comprehensive bibliography covering all languages, 2331 entries in alphabetical order.

265 Cheng, Tien-fong. A History of Sino-Russian Relations. Wash: Public; Westport: Greenwood, 1957, 1973, 397 pp. Introduction by John L. Stuart; by a former Minister of Education of China from a series of lectures; much shrill rhetoric, for example, the tragedy that China is "ruled by Bolshevism . . . . Communist ideology being alien to China's political philosophies"; concluded that the Sino-Japanese War was the cause of the fall of KMT; also blamed the U.S.

266 Chennault, Anna. Chennault and the Flying Tigers. NY: Ericsson, 1963, 298 pp. Introduction by Thomas Corcoran; tribute by Joseph Alsop; 28 untitled chapters; recounted Chennault-Stilwell dispute; anti-Stilwell.

267 Chennault, Claire Lee. Way of a Fighter: The Memoirs of Claire L. Chennault. NY: Putnam, 1949, 397 pp. Edited by Robert Hotz; by Chennault, 1890-1958, commander of the Flying Tigers; a shrill, apologist rationale; advocated fighter over bomber strategy; denounced command structure of C-B-I; also denounced MacArthur, Churchill, Roosevelt, and, especially, Stilwell.

268 Chern, Kenneth S. Dilemma in China: America's Policy Debate, 1945. Hamden: Archon, 1980, 277 pp. Sino-American efforts to come to terms with the disposition of postwar China; an attempt to negotiate a settlement; culminated in the George Marshall mission.

269 Chew, Ernest C.T. and Lee, Edwin, eds. A History of Singapore. Singapore: Oxford UP, 1991, 462 pp. Sponsored by the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore; the first of a series of histories; 18 scholars pooled their efforts; a chapter on "the Syonan Years," the Japanese occupation; "Syonan" means "light of the South."

270 Ch'i, Hsi-sheng. Nationalist China at War: Military Defeats and Political Collapse, 1937-1945. Ann Arbor: U Mich. P, 1982, 309 pp. By a professor at the University of North Carolina; analysis of the politics of the KMT; not always balanced.

271 Chilstrom, John S. Mines Away!: The Significance of U.S. Army Air Forces Minelaying in World War II. Maxwell AFB: Air UP, 1993, 62 pp. The history of air mine warfare in the war; important was the minelaying by B-29s in Asian-Pacific waters.

272 Chinnery, Philip D. "Any Time, Any Place": Fifty Years of the USAF Air Commands and Special Operations Forces, 1944-1994. Annapolis: NIP, 1994, 322 pp. Presented a series of secret, dangerous exploits such as the 1st Air Commando Group, Burma.

273 Chowdhry, Carol J.C. "Dusk of Empire: Roosevelt and Asian Colonialism, 1941-1945." Ph.D. diss, Virginia, 1973, 250 pp. A dissertation on FDR and the disposition of colonialism in Asia; a dilemma: Europeans were desperately fighting to perpetuate imperialism and FDR was working for its demise; India was seen as the most crucial test; in the end the U.S. was unable to resolve the dilemma.

274 Chronology of the Second World War. Royal Institute of International Affairs. London: RIIA, 1947, 374 pp. From the famous Chatham House, published quarterly in parts, from September 1938 through October 1945.

275 Chung, Ong Chit. "British Defence Planning in Malaya, 1935-1938: From the Defence of Singapore to the Defence of the Malayan Mainland." International Review of Military History, 70 (n.m. 1988): 161-95. An account of the planning development in preparation for war with Japan.

276 -------. "'Operation MATADOR' and the Outbreak of the War in the Far East: The British Plan to Forestall the Japanese, 1940-1941." Ph.D. diss, London, 1985, 492 pp. Re the attempts of British officials to prepare for war with Japan while they were already overcommitted in Europe and the Mediterranean.

277 Churchill, Winston S. The Second World War. 6 vols. Boston: Houghton; London: Cassell, 1948-1953, 1989, 5087 pp. Introduction by John Keegan; the classic history of the war; awarded Nobel Prize for Literature; various editions including an abridged and 50th anniversary commemoration; in his account of the Singapore debacle Churchill took full responsibility; interestingly, his phrases were used as titles for other works: "Naked Island," "Sinister Twilight," and "Worst Disaster."

278 Clark, Ronald W. The Man Who Broke PURPLE: The Life of Colonel William F. Friedman Who Deciphered the Japanese Code in World War II. Boston: Little, 1977, 280 pp. Re Friedman, 1891-1969, credited with breaking the Japanese codes, called PURPLE; presented details on the codebreaking process.

279 Clarke, Hugh V. A Life for Every Sleeper: Pictorial Record of Burma-Thailand Railway. Sydney: Unwin, 1986, 126 pp. A picture history of the notorious railway and its construction.

280 Clayton, Anthony. The British Empire as a Superpower, 1919-1939. Athens: U Ga. P, 1986, 559 pp. An analysis of the British Empire during the interwar period; a huge territorial area but in many ways an illusion; internal and imperial economic weaknesses; details on conditions and problems in the armed forces.

281 -------. The Wars of French Decolonization. Modern Wars in Perspective. London: Longman, 1994, 242 pp. A volume in a series; a survey of the demise of the French Empire, especially in Indochina and North Africa.

282 -------. Honour the Shrine. London: Cape, 1942, 252 pp. A fictional account of British sabotage operations in Burma.

283 Clifford, Nicholas R. Retreat from China: British Policy in the Far East, 1937-1941. Seattle: U Wash. P, 1967, 232 pp. From a Harvard dissertation under David Owen; the British desired to stay out of Far Eastern entanglements but failed to do so.

284 Cline, Ray S. Washington Command Post: The Operations Division. USAWWII. Wash, GPO, 1951, 429 pp. One of the highly acclaimed official Army histories; this one on the high-level war planning Operations Division of the War Department.

285 Clubb, O. Edmund. "Chiang Kai-shek's Waterloo: The Battle of Hwai-Hwai." PACHISREV, 25 (November 1956): 389-400. By a prominent figure in the postwar debate over the "loss" of China; concluded American Far East experts were responsible; the culmination was this 1948-1949 battle which was lost by the Nationalists.

286 -------. China and Russia: The Great Game. NY: Columbia UP, 1971, 590 pp. An assessment of Sino-Russian diplomatic relations by an expert observer on Asia.

287 -------. Twentieth-Century China. NY: Columbia UP, 1964, 1972, 1978, 570 pp. A useful political history of China from 1911; coverage of C-B-I and personality clashes, Chiang, Stilwell, Chennault, and Hurley; noted Chiang was promised return of Manchuria and Formosa at the Cairo Conference but that was ignored at the Teheran Conference when Stalin was being enticed to enter the Asian-Pacific War.

288 -------. The Witness and I. NY: Columbia UP, 1975. Observations on the China Question.

289 Clymer, Kenton J. "Franklin D. Roosevelt, Louis Johnson, India and Anticolonialism: Another look." PACHISREV, 57 (1988): 261-84. FDR sent Louis Johnson as a personal representative to India and contacts were made with Indian nationalists leaders; Churchill objected.

290 -------. Quest for Freedom: The U.S. and India's Independence. NY: Columbia UP, 1995, 414 pp. A thoroughly researched analysis; FDR hoped to intervene and assist the independence movement in India; an opportunity in 1942 was neglected and the effort lapsed.

291 Coble, Parks M. Facing Japan: Chinese Politics and Japanese Imperialism, 1931-1937. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1991, 504 pp. A brilliant study from the Chinese perspective of events associated with the Sino-Japanese War during the 1930s; factors included KMT, CCP, Japanese aggression, and how each exploited the Japanese question to its own advantage; Chiang placed pacification of the Communists ahead of fighting the Japanese.

292 Coe, Douglas. The Burma Road. NY: Messner, 1946, 192 pp. A history for juveniles; many b&w drawings.

293 Coffey, Thomas M. HAP: The Story of the U.S. Air Force and the Man Who Built It: General Henry H. "Hap" Arnold. NY: Viking, 1982, 416 pp. By a journalist and TV producer; a lengthy popular biography of Arnold, chief of staff of the Army Air Force; 21 untitled chapters.

294 -------. Imperial Tragedy: Japan in World War II: The First Days and the Last. Cleveland: World, 1970, 549 pp. Much detail in narrative form of the opening and the closing days of the war, December 1941 and August 1945; based on extensive interviews and from the Japanese perspective.

295 Coffman, Edward M. "The American 15th Infantry Regiment in China, 1912-1935: A Vignette in Social History." JMILHIS, 58 (January 1994): 57-74. This regiment served as an American presence at Tientsin, China for 26 years.

296 Cohen, Jerome B. "The Japanese War Economy, 1937-1945." Ph.D. diss, Columbia, 1949, 262 pp. Details on the the process of planning industrial expansion of the Japanese economy; use of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey as a major source.

297 -------. Japan's Economy in War and Reconstruction. Minneapolis: U Minn. P, 1949, 545 pp. A comprehensive study of the Japanese economy, 1930-1948; conclusions: that the Japanese decision for war was an economic miscalculation of the first magnitude and that the American blockade and economic strangulation, not the A-bomb, were the decisive factors in the Japanese defeat; much statistical evidence.

298 Cohen, Warren I., ed. America's Response to China: An Interpretative History of Sino-American Relations. America and the World series. NY: Wiley, 1971, 250 pp. In a series of analyses of American relations with important countries; succinct and well-written; extensive bibliographical essay; much lofty rhetoric about protecting China from Europe and Japan; America exhibited "incredible arrogance"; during 1940s Harry Hopkins remained especially sympathetic to Chiang; convinced Roosevelt that Chennault and air power could defeat Japan alone; the results were catastrophic.

299 -------, ed. New Frontiers in American-East Asian Relations: Essays Presented to Dorothy Borg. NY: Columbia UP, 1983, 318 pp. Proceedings from a conference, Woodrow Wilson International Center, Smithsonian Building, 29-30 May 1981; including important insights in essays by Bruce Cumings, Ernest May, and Carol Gluck.

300 Cole, Allan B., ed. Conflict in Indo-China and International Repercussions: A Documentary History, 1945-1955. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1956, 265 pp. A contemporary assessment of the Indochinese question with a review of documents.

301 Cole, Bernard D. Gunboats and Marines: The U.S. Navy in China, 1925-1928. Newark: U Del. P, 1983, 229 pp. From an Auburn dissertation; re an important chapter in Sino-American relations, and, interestingly, between the Navy and the State Department; in the 1920s China was trying to diminish foreign concessions, gunboats, and treaty obligations; the U.S. insisted on maintaining rights and protecting its citizens, taking the colonial expansionist stance; the Navy supported more aggressive policies than the State Department.

302 Collar, Hugh H. Captive in Shanghai: A Story of Internment in World War II. NY: Oxford UP, 1990, 1991, 256 pp. Introduction by Kerrie MacPherson; the recollections of a British businessman who was interned after the Japanese occupation of Shanghai, written immediately after release; Collar, who died in 1985, was a leader of the internees; abridged edition added.

303 Collins, R.J. Lord Wavell, 1883-1941: A Military Biography. London: Hodder, 1947, 488 pp. By the editor of Army Quarterly, covering the military commander up to 1941 in panegyric style.

304 Collis, Maurice. Last and First in Burma, 1941-1948. London: Faber, 1956, 303 pp. A history of Burma in war and peace; use of papers of the British Governor-General Dorman-Smith, a key influence before and after the Japanese occupation.

305 Coltrane, William. "Toughest of All Taskmasters." World War II, 6 (November 1991): 26-32. General Wavell brought in Wingate and the LRPG concept from Palestine and East Africa to use in the Burma campaign.

306 Colvin, John. Not Ordinary Men: The Story of the Battle of Kohima. London: Cooper, 1994, 248 pp. A recent re-assessment of the important battle in the later India-Burma campaign.

307 -------. Volcano under Snow: Vo Nguyen Giap. London: Quartet, 1996, 336 pp. A new biography of the brilliant military commander under Ho Chi Minh during the Vietnam War.

308 Commager, Henry Steele, ed. The Story of the Second World War. Alt. title: The Pocket History of the Second World War. Brasseys Commemorative series. Boston: Little; NY: Pocket; Wash: Brassey, 1943, 1945, 1991, 578 pp. Included a 50th anniversary edition; by the highly respected American historian; a concise synopsis of the war, uncritical.

309 Connell, Brian. Return of the Tiger: An Account of Ivan Lynn's Surprise World War II Raid on Japanese Shipping in Singapore. London: Evans; Toronto: Doubleday, 1960, 207 pp. This has been described as a piratical attack; recounted special forces raids by Australians on Singapore harbor, sinking Japanese shipping; Lynn was "the tiger."

310 Connell, John. Auchinleck: A Biography of Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck. London: Cassell, 1959, 994 pp. By Connell, 1909-1965; pseud: John Henry Robertson; a biography of the army commander linked with India, ultimately Commander-in-Chief of the last British Indian army.

311 -------. Wavell. 2 vols. I. Scholar and Soldier, to June 1941 and II. Supreme Commander, 1941-1943. London: Collins; NY: Harcourt, 1964-1969, 890 pp. The second volume was completed by Michael Roberts; use of Wavell papers; Archibald Percival Wavell, Earl of Wavell, 1883-1950, has been noted as a great British commander of the Far East campaigns; writer of poetry; late December 1941, Wavell was made Supreme Commander, Southeast Asia; commander while guerrilla forces and Chindits were put in operation; Wavell's advance planning is credited for making later victories of Slim possible.

312 Controvich, James T. The Central Pacific Campaign, 1943-1944: A Bibliography. Bibliographies of Battles and Leaders series. Westport: Meckler, 1990, 152 pp. The Asian-Pacific War was divided into three theaters: Central Pacific, Southwest Pacific, and C-B-I; the bibliography covers most of the former, 1128 entries briefly annotated; last four chapters on unit histories; Controvich is the authority on unit histories of U.S. armed forces.

313 -------. The U.S. Air Force and its Antecedents. Maxwell AFB: Historical Research, 1991. A detailed bibliography of air force unit histories, including locations of rare copies.

314 -------. U.S. Army Unit Histories and Supplements: A Reference and Bibliography. Mahattan: MA/AH, 1983, 1987, 1992, 873 pp. Looseleaf volumes with

extensive coverage on army unit histories; several thousand entries including brief histories and campaign credits; updated prior compilations of Charles Dornbusch.

315 Coogan, Anthony. "Northeast China and the Development of the Anti-Japanese United Front, 1931-1936." Ph.D. diss, National Academic, 1991, 383 pp. During the Sino-Japanese War of the 1930s the Chinese Communists created the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army to fight against the Japanese, a little known operation; meantime the League of Nations and the Nationalists did nothing.

316 -------. "The Volunteer Armies of Northeast China." HISTOD, 43 (July 1993): 36-41. After the Mukden incident of 1931 the Japanese occupied much of Manchuria; various volunteer armies fought against them in little known operations.

317 Cook, Haruko Taya and Cook, Theodore. Japan at War: An Oral History. NY: New, 1992, 487 pp. The Japanese rationale for war involved much brutality and the worst kind of atrocities against enenmy forces and civilians; three million Japanese died including many suicides; documented a large number of interviews with Japanese participants.

318 ------- and -------. "A Merchant Seaman's Tale: Experience of War." MHQ, 5 (Winter 1993): 108-11. The losses of the Japanese merchant marine were staggering; oral interviews recounting experiences of merchant seaman attempting to survive.

319 Cook, Theodore, "The Japanese Officer Corps: The Making of a Military Elite, 1872-1945." Ph.D. diss, Princeton, 1987, 449 pp. A detailed sociological study of the Japanese army officer corps; a special bond existed between the emperor and the officer corps; an elite group; compared with postwar officers.

320 -------. The Japanese Army Officer Corps. Forthcoming book. Cook is preparing a book taken from the dissertation in the previous entry.

321 Cooper, Ken W. The Little Men: A Platoon's Epic Fight in the Burma Campaign. London: Hale, 1973, 1992, 186 pp. A unit history of the Border Regiment; many personal narratives and much "blood and guts."

322 Coox, Alvin D. The Anatomy of a Small War: The Soviet-Japanese Struggle for Changkufeng/Khasan, 1938. Contributions in Military History. NY: Greenwood, 1977, 435 pp. Foreword by Edwin Reischauer; by a respected and prolific military historian of the period and region; re the Changkufeng incident between the Japanese and the Russians on the Manchurian border where Russia, China, and Korea converge; Coox sorted out much detail and complexity of the events of July 1938; the Japanese Kwantung Army acted rashly and the Russians "won."

323 ------- and Conroy, Hilary, eds. China and Japan: Search for Balance since World War I. Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio, 1978, 490 pp. A series of 18 essays by 21 scholars; a chronological overview including accounts of the "rape of Nanking," Wang Ching-wei, the Japanese puppet leader, and an overview of the Sino-Japanese War.

324 -------. "Effects of Attrition on National War Effort: The Japanese Army Experience in China, 1937-1938." MILAFF, 32 (October 1968): 57-61. The Japanese

achieved a series of tactical successes in China during the late 1930s, but there was much attrition.

325 -------. "Flawed Perception and its Effect upon Operational Thinking: The Case of the Japanese Army, 1937-1941." INTELLNATSEC, 5 (April 1990): 239-54. Japanese Army leaders overestimated German capabilities against the Russians, downplayed intelligence operations, and prepared for war in China and against the Russians; the navy focused on the Americans and British and did not underrate them.

326 -------. "High Command and Field Army: The Kwantung Army and the Nomonhan Incident." MILAFF, 33 (October 1969): 302-12. Another incident precipitated by the Japanese Kwantung Army exceeding instructions; led to a serious undeclared war with the Russians along the border in April 1939.

327 -------. Japan: The Final Agony. Ballantine's Illustrated History series. NY: Ballantine, 1970, 160 pp. In the extensive series of popular histories in paperback; covered the Japanese as the war was ending, 1944-1945.

328 -------. Nomonhan: Japan against Russia, 1939. 2 vols. Stanford: UP, 1985, 1270 pp. Very extensive and detailed coverage of the important Russo-Japanese border conflict in the spring and summer of 1939; Coox researched thoroughly interviewing many veterans, but the Russian record was not available; Russian General Zhukov was successful and defeated the Japanese; troops, tanks, and aircraft were used as a rehersal for the later war; Coox concluded that after this defeat the Japanese army leadership abandoned the "North" option of war against Russia.

329 -------. The Unfought War: Japan, 1941-1942. Phila: Orient; San Diego: State UP, 1965, 1992, 400 pp. An abbreviated version for 1992; a lecture to San Diego State University taken from many oral interviews of Japanese participants early in the war; focused on Russo-Japanese border conflicts and the Richard Sorge spy case; Stalin learned that the Japanese were preparing to attack Pearl Harbor, so he could safely concentrate on the German threat; conclusion that this meant Leningrad and Moscow were saved in late 1941.

330 -------. Year of the Tiger. Phila: Orient, 1964, 171 pp. During 1937-1938, the Sino-Japanese War accelerated; Coox focused on domestic structures and pressures in Japan: interservice and intraservice rivalries, the failure of civil-military coordination, and insubordination.

331 Corfield, Justin J., ed. A Bibliography of Literature Relating to the Malayan Campaign and the Japanese Period in Malaya, Singapore and Northern Borneo. Bibliography and Literature series. Hull: UP, 1988, 87 pp. Some entries of the total of 1225 are annotated; a compilation of writings on the Japanese occupation in Southeast Asia.

332 Cornelius, Wanda and Short, Thayne R. Ding Hao: America's Air War in China, 1937-1945. Gretna: Pelican, 1980, 512 pp. A loose compilation of exploits of Chennault, the Flying Tigers, the building of the Burma Road, and recollections of a veteran pilot.

333 Cornett, Lloyd, Jr. "The Albert F. Simpson Historical Research Center." AEROHIS, 25 (Fall 1978): 185-90. A description of the facilities and holdings of the historical research center at Maxwell AFB; included many air force unit histories.

334 Corr, Gerard H. The War of the Springing Tigers. London: Osprey, 1975, 207 pp. The story of Bose and the Indian National Army; attempted to link the latter with a mutiny in 1915; the account by Hugh Toye is better.

335 Cosford, J.S. Line of Lost Lives. London: n.p., 1988, 202 pp. A unit history of the Cambridgeshire Regiment, the surrender at Singapore, and POW experiences in Thailand.

336 Costello, John. Days of Infamy: MacArthur, Roosevelt, and Churchill: The Shocking Truth Revealed: How Their Secret Deals and Strategic Blunders Caused Disasters at Pearl Harbor and the Philippines. NY: Pocket, 1994, 460 pp. Dedicated to Roger Pineau; by the British historian who died in 1995; the title points to exaggerated analysis of "one of the most important chapters in modern history"; much detail and comparison between the attack on Pearl Harbor and on the Philippines in December 1941; covered the Pearl Harbor investigations at length; there was no investigation of the Philippine debacle; a strength is the broad, global perspective of the unfolding events; claimed Roosevelt and Churchill were responsible and their guilt had been covered up; errors, confusion, and unsubstantiated claims abound.

337 -------. The Pacific War. NY: Rawson, 1981, 1982, 756 pp. A substantial tome presenting the Asian-Pacific War, claiming to incorporate ULTRA and its consequences; along with John Toland, subscribed to the conspiracy thesis that Roosevelt knew of or even set up the Pearl Harbor attack; presented extensive background of relations and diplomacy in the Far East; analysis of the intelligence process and achievements before Pearl Harbor; exaggerated and unbalanced.

338 Cotter, Michael. Vietnam: A Guide to Reference Sources. Boston: Hall, 1977, 288 pp. About 1400 annotated entries of books and articles about Vietnam.

339 Courtney, G.B. SBS in World War II: The Story of the Original Special Boat Section of the Army Commandos. London: Hale, 1983, 263 pp. This commando group of the British Army began under the Combined Operations Command, Mountbatten, commander, and participated in a number of campaigns including Burma and Malaya.

340 Cowman, Ian. "An Admiralty 'Myth': The Search for an Advanced Far Eastern Fleet Base before the Second World War." JSTRASTU, 8 (September 1985): 316-26. A review of the "Main Fleet to Singapore" strategy after some documents became available to researchers; clearly Admiralty estimates of Japanese capabilities were underestimated and those of British forces overestimated; self-delusion persisted.

341 -------. "Anglo-American Naval Relations in the Pacific, 1937-1941." Ph.D. diss, London, 1989. A analysis of the crucial special relationship in the Pacific before World War II.

342 -------. "Main Fleet to Singapore?: Churchill, the Admiralty, and Force Z." JSTRASTU, 17 (June 1994): 79-93. Singapore was the key to the Far Eastern strategy of the British and when it fell early in 1942, that meant the demise of Britain's eastern

empire; a debate then, and it continued later, for example between Arthur Marder and Stephen Roskill, over the tragic loss of Force Z and the fall of Singapore and who was responsible; the Admiralty hoped the U.S. would cooperate in the defense of Singapore and send a fleet there, but the Americans decided to reinforce the Philippines with B-17s instead, leaving the British to go it alone.

343 Craigie, Robert. Behind the Japanese Mask. London and NY: Hutchinson, 1945, 1946, 172 pp. By Sir Robert Craigie, British ambassador to Japan in the 1930s; his observations on Japanese actions; compare with the observations of Joseph Grew, the American ambassador.

344 Craven, Wesley F. and Cate, James L., eds. The Army Air Forces in World War II. 7 vols. Chicago: UP, 1948-1958, 1983, 5950 pp. The official history of the U.S. Air Force in World War II, a separate and privately printed official history from the Army official history; vol. 5 on the Asian-Pacific War: coverage of the B-29 raids from China and the shift to the Central Pacific and firebomb raids on Japan.

345 Cresswell, Mary Ann and Berger, Carl. U.S. Air Force History: An Annotated Bibliography. Wash: GPO, 1971, 112 pp. Includes official publications and a chapter on World War II.

346 Cribb, Robert B. Gangsters and Revolutionaries: The Jakarta People's Militia and the Indonesian Revolution, 1945-1949. Honolulu: U Haw. P, 1991, 235 pp. By an Australian professor of history; the development and operations of nationalist opposition to Dutch colonialism; originated during the Japanese occupation.

347 Croft, John. "A Company Commander at Imphal 1944." JSAHR, 72 (Spring 1994): 19-34. By a British army officer in the tank corps in India, wounded at Imphal; experiences in the hospital with Chindit veterans.

348 Croizier, Ralph C. "Antecedents of the Burma Road: British Plans for a Burma-China Railway in the Nineteenth Century." Journal of Southeast Asia History, 3 (September 1962): 1-18. One of the great engineering projects of the colonial era never materialized because of natural obstacles, political complications, and sound economic logic.

349 Cross, John P. First In Last Out: An Unconventional British Officer in Indochina, 1945-1946 and 1972-1976. London: Brassey, 1992, 245 pp. By a British officer who served in Indochina at the end of the Pacific war and the Vietnam war; commanded Japanese troops against the Vietminh!

350 -------. Jungle Warfare: Experiences and Encounters. London: Arms, 1989, 222 pp. Presented Japanese and British experiences in jungle warfare; "Hints for the Soldier" was produced to aid Japanese troops.

351 -------. Red Jungle. London: Hale, 1957, 244 pp. Foreword by Earl Mountbatten; Resistance guerrilla activities in Malaya during the Japanese occupation; the Malayan Peoples Anti-Japanese Forces (MPAJF) included British soldiers remaining behind after the fall of Singapore.

352 Crouch, Archie R. et al. Christianity in China: A Scholars' Guide to Resources in the Libraries and Archives of the U.S. NY: Sharpe, 1989, 810 pp. Foreword by John K. Fairbank; a comprehensive, extensive guide to the sources related to Protestant and Catholic missionaries in China; index of names; incorporated activities in China and influences at home, which were important.

353 Crowley, James B. Japan's Quest for Autonomy: National Security and Foreign Policy, 1930-1938. Princeton: UP, 1966, 456 pp. From a Ph.D. dissertation; use of Japanese sources; a review of the incidents, Mukden, withdrawal from the League, and the Sino-Japanese War.

354 -------. "A Reconsideration of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident." JASIASTU, 22 (May 1963): 277-91. A review of this important incident; revisionist conclusion: there was no conspiracy of the Japanese army officers and the Chinese Nationalist government overreacted.

355 Cruickshank, Charles G. SOE in the Far East. London: Oxford UP, 1983, 310 pp. The official history of British clandestine operations in China, India, Burma, Indochina, Malaya, Thailand, and Indonesia; included psychological warfare and freeing POWs.

356 Cumings, Bruce, ed. Child of Conflict: The Korean-American relationship, 1943-1953. Seattle: U Wash. P, 1983, 328 pp. By a revisionist historian from the University of Chicago; conclusion: the Korean War was an American creation.

357 -------. The Origins of the Korean War. 2 vols. Princeton: UP, 1981-1990, 1563 pp. A comprehensive, provocative overview from the "New Left" perspective; incorporated aspects of participation by the two Koreas, the U.S., China, and Russia; conclusions: North Korea was more dependent on China than Russia and U.S. domestic politics and anticommunism were important.

358 Curie, Eve. Journey among Warriors. NY: Doubleday, 1943, 507 pp. By the daughter of the scientists, a French war correspondent in India and China, among other places, 1941-1943; observations on Wavell.

359 Dahm, Bernhard. Sukarno and the Struggle for Indnesian Independence. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1966, 1969, 391 pp. Trans: Mary S. Heidhues; foreword by Harry Benda; a thorough biographical study of Sukarno in German covering up to the end of the Pacific war; presented the Western and Japanese connections.

360 Dalloz, Jacques. The War in Indo-China, 1945-1954. Paris: Seuil; NY: Barnes, 1986, 1987, 1990, 314 pp. A history of the "first Vietnam war" from the French perspective.

361 Daniels, Gordon, ed. Britain and Japan, 1859-1991: Themes and Personalities. NY and London: Routledge, 1991, 1992, 340 pp. Foreword by Sir Hugh Cortazzi; a series of 23 essays commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Japan Society, 1891-1991; focused on personalities; lamented Anglo-Japanese bitterness from the Pacific war.

362 -------, ed. A Guide to the Reports of the United States Strategic Bombing Survey. Royal Historical Society Guides and Handbooks. London: Royal Historical, 1981, 141

pp. Incorporates the 321 detailed reports of the survey, that unique and extensive source about all of the effects and results of Allied bombing; included parts on the European/Atlantic and the Asian/Pacific wars.

363 Darby, Phillip G.C. Three Faces of Imperialism: British and American Approaches to Asia and Africa, 1870-1970. New Haven: Yale UP, 1987, 267 pp. Assessment of British and American approaches to formal and informal imperialism from three perspectives: power politics, moral responsibility, and economic benefit; included a review of the literature.

364 Darwin, John. Britain and Decolonisation: The Retreat from Empire in the Post-War World. Making of the Twentieth Century series. NY: St. Martin, 1988, 391 pp. From the outstanding series on twentieth-century history; a chronological survey of the process of decolonization, how and why Great Britain gave up its empire; noted the process was deliberate even when Labor Governments were in power; Great Britain was not a "weary titan."

365 -------. The End of the British Empire: The Historical Debate. Making Contemporary Britain series. Oxford: Blackwell, 1991, 144 pp. A review of the contemporary debate over the end of empire in Great Britain; there were many causes.

366 Davidson, Phillip B. Vietnam at War: The History, 1946-1975. NY: Oxford UP; Novato, CA: Presidio, 1988, 1991, 850 pp. Historical analysis of the entire course of the war from French skirmishes to the fall of Saigon; the hero is General Giap.

367 Davies, John Paton, Jr. Dragon by the Tail: American, British, Japanese, and Russian Encounters with China and with One Another. NY: Norton, 1972, 448 pp. By a prominent advisor to Stilwell and one of the notorious "China Hands," later accused of contributing to the "sell-out" of China; a fascinating, sophisticated, and informative assessment by an insider; incorporated a kind of calculus of interrelationships: the U.S., Great Britain, Russia, Nationalist China, Communist China, and Japan; recounted much about the relationships.

368 -------. Foreign and Other Affairs. NY: Norton, 1964, 1974, 219 pp. Memoirs of a prominent "China Hand."

369 Davies, Peter N. The Man behind the Bridge: Colonel Toosey and the River Kwai. NY: Humanities; London: Athlone, 1991, 248 pp. Foreword by Prince Philip; an account of the notorious Burma-Thailand railroad construction project and bridge over the river Kwai; to correct the misleading depiction from the novel and movie; Philip Toosey was President of the Far East POW Federation.

370 Davis, W.L. "Bridges of the River Kwai." Aerospace Historian, 20 (March 1973): 7-9. John Sweet, ed.; experiences of members of the Royal Norfolk Regiment, captured at Singapore and required to work on the Burma-Thailand railroad, the "Railway of Death"; there were actually two bridges destroyed by B-24 bombing raids from India.

371 Daws, Gavan. Prisoners of the Japanese: POWs of World War II in the Pacific: The Powerful Untold Story. London: Robson; NY: Morrow, 1994, 1995, 462 pp. By a historian of Australian National University; included interviews with 600 POWs and an extensive questionnaire; recounted the horrifying stories of the 140,000 Allied POWs

under the Japanese such as the Burma-Thailand railroad, hell ships, and medical experiments.

372 Deacon, Richard. Kempei Tai: A History of the Japanese Secret Service. NY: Beaufort; Tokyo: Tuttle, 1982, 1983, 1990, 306 pp. A popular history of the Japanese secret service in the twentieth century.

373 Deakin, F.W. and Storry, G.R. The Case of Richard Sorge. NY: Harper, 1966, 373 pp. An account of the spectacular spy ring in Japan by British historians; Sorge was a German journalist actually spying for Russia; the Russians were assured Japan would not attack them from Siberia.

374 "The Death Railway." After the Battle, 26 (n.m. 1979): 1-20. To avoid vulnerable sea routes, the Japanese decided to build a railroad connecting the Gulf of Siam to the Indian Ocean, Thailand to Burma; this article described the attempt with photographs.

375 Deb Chaudhury, Sudata. "Japanese Imperialism and the Indian Nationalist Movement: A Study of the Political and Psychological Impact of Possible Invasion and Actual Occupation, 1939-1945." Ph.D. diss, Illinois, 1992, 454 pp. A dissertation under Blair Kling; a review of the debate among Congress Party leaders on reaction to possible invasion: for example, Nehru was for support for Britain, Gandhi for passive resistance to the Japanese, and Bose for open assistance to the Japanese.

376 De Groot, Peter. "Myth and Reality in American Policy toward China: Patrick J. Hurley's Mission, 1944-1945." Ph.D. diss, Kent State, 1974, 220 pp. A dissertation under Yeh-Chien Wang; details on the special mission of Hurley to China attempting to reconcile differences between Stilwell and Chiang, and later between KMT and CCP; all failed, Hurley abruptly resigned, and later blamed operatives from the State Department; that became one basis for "McCarthyism."

377 De Jong, L. Het Koninkryk der Nederlanden in de Tweede Wereldoorlog. Leiden: Nijhoff, 1986, 758 pp. From the series, in Dutch, The Kingdom of the Netherlands in the Seond World War, the volume on the Netherlands East Indies; an epic account of the struggle by the Dutch government to return and resume colonial status at the time a powerful nationalist movement was developing, assisted by the Japanese; the Dutch East Indies was actually geographically divided, part under the command of Mountbatten and part under MacArthur, the Dutch Government having to deal with both commands; the result was tragedy and, after many casualties on both sides, ultimate independence.

378 Dennis, Peter. Troubled Days of Peace: Mountbatten and South East Asia Command, 1945-1946. War, Armed Forces and Society series. NY: St. Martin, 1987, 281 pp. By an Australian historian; from a Duke dissertation; described the formidable task of reoccupying Southeast Asia after the abrupt Japanese surrender: millions of Japanese were in occupation, Allied forces and sea transport were lacking; 120,000 POWs to be freed, powerful nationalist movements were action, and political readjustments were pressing; the title phrase is Mountbatten's.

379 Denny, John H. Chindit Indiscretion. London: Johnson, 1956, 256 pp. A personal memoir by a young British officer with Wingate, describing conditions and problems of the Chindit missions.

380 Despatch by the Supreme Commander of the ABDA Area to the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the Operations in the South-West Pacific, 15 January 1942-25 February 1942 and Supplement, March-December 1942. London: HMSO, 1947. The report of operations, and ultimate series of defeats in South and Southeast Asia and the Southwest Pacific by General Wavell, commander of ABDA.

381 De Toledano, Ralph. "Moscow Plotted Pearl Harbor." The Freeman, 2 (June 2, 1952): 567-70. Enlightening on the development of accusatory positions such as the China Lobby; a radical revisionist account of the preliminaries to the Japanese attack in December 1941; Soviet agents such as Richard Sorge, Ozaki Hozumi, and Harry Dexter White and others such as Owen Lattimore all aided by the Institute for Pacific Relations and "motivated by the Devil or by the mixed purposes of a tarnished liberalism" caused diplomacy to fail.

382 -------. Spies, Dupes, and Diplomats. Boston: Little; NY: Duell; NY: Arlington, 1952, 1967, 258 pp. An expose of coverup, falsification, doublethink, doubletalk, and distortion concerning the breakdown of attempts at a negotiated U.S.-Japanese settlement prior to war in 1941; those who ultimately benefitted were Stalin and Mao; 1700 documents were missing in the Pearl Harbor investigations.

383 Detwiler, Donald S. and Shao-kang, Chu. "Two Major Publications from the Republic of China: Review Essay." JMILHIS, 56 (October 1992): 669-84. A review of two multi-volume collections on the history of China in the twentieth century from the Nationalist perspective; thesis: Chiang won the struggle and saved China.

384 ------- and Burdick, Charles B., eds. War in Asia and the Pacific, 1937-1949: Japanese and Chinese Studies and Documents. 15 vols. NY: Garland, 1979-1980. The extensive collection of previously unpublished materials included parts of the Japanese Monograph series, the full set being at the Army Center of Military History.

385 Deverall, Richard L.G. Japan's Soviet Held Prisoners of War. Bombay: n.p., 1951, 33 pp. A pamphlet about Japanese held by the Russians during the war.

386 -------. Stalin's Prize: Japanese Prisoners of War. Baltimore: Uptown, 1951, 22 pp. Similar to the previous entry.

387 Devillers, Philippe. Histoire du Vietnam de 1940 a 1952. Paris: Eds du Seuil, 1952, 473 pp. A history of Vietnam during and after the war by a French scholar.

388 Dharm, Pal. Campaign in Western Asia. London: Longman, 1956, 1957, 592 pp. Bisheshwar Pasad, ed.; part of the official history of the Indian Armed Forces in the war.

389 Dilks, David, ed. Retreat from Power: Studies in Britain's Foreign Policy of the Twentieth Century. 2 vols. NY and London: Macmillan, 1981-1982. A series of 16 essays by experts on various aspects of British foreign policy, e.g., arrangements with the

U.S. in development of nuclear energy and the bomb, use of foreign intelligence in diplomacy, and preparation for war.

390 Dimbleby, David and Reynolds, David. An Ocean Apart: The Relationship between Britain and America in the Twentieth Century. NY: Random, 1988, 1989, 370 pp. A book in support of a BBC/KNET documentary series on the special relationship; included an extensive survey of the published literature on the topic.

391 Dimbleby, Ken. Turns of Fate: The Drama of HMS CORNWALL. London: Kimber, 1984, 232 pp. About CORNWALL, a British cruiser ultimately sunk by Japanese aircraft in April 1942.

392 Dingman, Roger V. "Power in the Pacific: The Evolution of American and Japanese Naval Policies." Ph.D. diss, Harvard, 1969, 300 pp. The dissertation used as the basis for the following entry.

393 -------. Power in the Pacific: The Origins of Naval Arms Limitation, 1914-1922. Chicago: UP, 1976, 318 pp. The runup to the Washington Conference of 1921-1922, the first successful arms limitation effort; a concise review of naval politics in the Pacific; conclusion: political considerations took priority over economic, strategic, and technological ones.

394 Dixon, Joe C., ed. The American Military and the Far East: Proceedings of the Ninth Military History Symposium, USMA, 1-3 October 1980. Wash: GPO, 1980, 1981, 332 pp. A series of published essays from a military history symposium; among the pertinent ones is the essay by Roger Dingman on American policy and strategy in East Asia, 1898-1950.

395 Dobbs, Charles M. "American Marines in North China, 1945-1946." South Atlantic Quarterly, 76 (Summer 1977): 318-31. An aspect of power politics at the end of the war; 50,000 marines were rushed to North China to receive the surrender of 500,000 Japanese and to attempt to prevent a takeover by the Communists; a complex situation.

396 Dobson, Alan P. U.S. Wartime Aid to Britain, 1940-1946. London: Helm; NY: St. Martin, 1986, 252 pp. A scholarly study of Lend-Lease aid to Great Britain which, Dobson contended, was given grudgingly and with strings; amounted to $27 billion; FDR manipulated British policies.

397 Dockrill, Saki, ed. From Pearl Harbor to Hiroshima: The Second World War in Asia and the Pacific, 1941-1945. NY: St. Martin, 1994, 256 pp. Foreword by D.C. Watt; a series of papers from a 50th anniversary commemoration conference sponsored by the Imperial War Museum, December 1991; the latest thinking by the most renowned scholars; essayists included Ian Nish, Ikuhiko Hata, Ronald Spector, Edward Drea, and Louis Allen; topics included the Burma campaign, the Japanese Pan-Asian anti-colonialist ideology, German-Japanese cooperation, and the Chinese contribution to Allied victory.

398 Dod, Karl C. The Corps of Engineers: The War against Japan. USAWWII series. Wash: GPO, 1966, 774 pp. From the Technical Services series of the official Army history; a detailed grand view of a specialized aspect, engineering support including the Burma and Ledo Road projects and bases for B-29s in China.

399 Doerr, Paul W. "The Changkufeng-Lake Khasan Incident of 1938: British Intelligence on Soviet and Japanese Military Performance." INTELLNATSEC, 5 (July 1990): 184-99. Since the early 1930s, the Japanese were expanding in northern China; army hotheads demanded more, in the process precipitating about 200 incidents with the Russians; during the late summer of 1938 a major one occurred at the junction of Russia, Manchuria, and Korea; it was difficult to gain accurate intelligence, for example, the British remained uninformed about the impact of the purges on the Soviet army.

400 Doherty, Thomas P. Projections of War: Hollywood, American Culture, and World War II. NY: Columbia UP; Chichester: Wiley, 1993, 1994, 320 pp. A comprehensive examination of American films and World War II; a year-by-year listing of the most popular films about the war.

401 Domon, Shuhei. Japanese Military Hitory: A Guide to the Literature. Military History Bibliographies series. NY: Garland, 1984, 100 pp. An especially useful reference guide to those unable to read Japanese; included a 50-page historiographical essay and 443 entries of the most important Japanese-language sources.

402 Donahue, Arthur G. Last Flight from Singapore. NY: Macmillan, 1943, 169 pp. A contemporaneous account of the last days before the surrender of Singapore.

403 Donnison, F.S.V., ed. British Military Administration in the Far East, 1943-1946. History of the Second World War series. London: HMSO, 1956, 500 pp. The British official history, emphasizing civil affairs and the Burma campaign; also sections on China, Indochina, Malaya, and Hong Kong.

404 Dorn, Frank. The Sino-Japanese War, 1937-1941: From Marco Polo Bridge to Pearl Harbor. NY: Macmillan, 1974, 477 pp. By an American army officer, aide to Stilwell; a detailed account of Japanese military expansion in China up until American entry in the war.

405 -------. Walkout: With Stilwell in Burma. NY: Crowell, 1971, 266 pp. A memoir of the unsuccessful campaign in 1942 led by Stilwell involving American, British, Indian, Chinese, and other forces against the Japanese in the jungles of Burma; some outrageous claims are made, such as Stilwell was ordered to assassinate Chiang.

406 Dornbusch, Charles E., ed. Australian Military Bibliography. NY: Hope, 1963, 89 pp. Primarily relying on the collection at the New York Public Library; 544 annotated entries on the military history of Australia.

407 -------, comp. Histories of American Army Units: World Wars I and II and the Korean Conflict. Wash: GPO, 1956, 324 pp. Foreword by Albert C. Smith; an older comprehensive compilation of Army unit histories based on the collection at the New York Public Library; subsequently superseded by the work of James Controvich.

408 -------, comp. Histories, Personal Narratives, U.S. Army: A Checklist. NY: Hope, 1967, 399 pp. A supplement to and revision of the previous entry on Army unit histories.

409 ------, comp. Unit Histories of the USAF, including Privately Printed Personal Narratives. NY: Hampton; NY: Arno, 1958, 1980, 252 pp. An extensive compilation of air force unit histories.

410 Douglas, W.A.B. and Greenhous, Brereton. Out of the Shadows: Canada and the Second World War. NY: Oxford UP, 1977, 288 pp. An overview of Canada and Canadian operations in the war; included chapter on the war in the Pacific including the Hong Kong debacle where Canadian forces experienced 300 killed, 500 wounded, and 260 deaths while POWs.

411 Dower, John W. Japan in War and Peace: Selected Essays. NY: New Press, 1993, 378 pp. Dower has emerged as an influential scholar-observer of modern Japanese history and culture and Japanese-American relations; a dozen collected essays which analyze Japanese art, language, cinema, cartoons, culture, economic structure, and the emperorship; stressed continuities in Japanese history and fierce racial antagonism in Japanese-American relations; noted factors of fear, prejudice, and stereotypes.

412 -------. Japanese History and Culture from Ancient to Modern Times: Seven Basic Bibliographies. NY: Markus, 1986, 1994, 360 pp. An impressive and up-to-date bibliography of Japanese history containing over 5000 entries; the pertinent section is "Japan and Crisis in Asia."

413 -------. "Rethinking World War II in Asia." REVAMHIS, 12 (June 1984): 155-69. A review of several new publications on the Asian/Pacific war.

414 -------. War without Mercy: Race and Power in the Pacific War. NY: Pantheon, 1986, 1987, 411 pp. After an extensive analysis of many cultural aspects of Japanese and American societies before and during the war, a conclusion that racial hatreds, atrocities, and fighting in general were more fierce and more violent than in the European war; a general dehumanization on both sides pervaded the war; much sociopsychological jargon and, curiously, little use of oral history.

415 Drachman, Edward R. U.S. Policy toward Vietnam, 1940-1945. NY: Fairleigh Dickinson UP, 1970, 200 pp. An analysis of U.S. policies related to Indochina incorporating such factors associated with Vichy France, China, Britain, the Viet Minh, Vietnamese groups, the OSS, Ho Chi Minh, and the views and intentions of FDR.

416 *Dragon Seed.* Movie. M-G-M, 1944. A popular movie based on a novel by Pearl Buck starring Katharine Hepburn and Walter Huston; depicted guerrilla warfare in China and extreme hardships of the Chinese.

417 Draper, Alfred. Dawns Like Thunder: The Retreat from Burma, 1942. Hamden: Archon, 1987, 299 pp. A number of untitled chapters summarizing experiences of participants of the defeat and withdrawal from Burma, especially the Stilwell, British, Chinese retreat to India.

418 Drea, Edward J. MacArthur's ULTRA: Codebreaking and the War against Japan, 1942-1945. Modern War Studies. Lawrence, KS: UP of Kans., 1992, 1993, 311 pp. By the director of the Center of Military History; a detailed description, history, and analysis of special intelligence operations, called ULTRA, in the Southwest Pacific, including major contributions of the Americans, British, Australians, and Dutch

intelligence agencies making up the Central Bureau; noted that there were no extensive directives about the use and distribution of ULTRA; there was little cooperation or coordination with naval and War Department intelligence; MacArthur refused to let OSS operate in the Southwest Pacific; concluded MacArthur had access to extensive and accurate intelligence information but made little use of it except in the Hollandia campaign.

419 -------. "Missing Intentions: Japanese Intelligence and the Soviet Invasion of Manchuria, 1945." MILAFF, 48 (April 1984): 66-73. The Japanese were well aware that the Russians were preparing to invade Manchuria and made certain preparations; but many Japanese forces had been withdrawn to defend elsewhere; nevertheless, the Japanese were caught completely unprepared and the high command utterly failed.

420 -------. Nomonhan: Japanese-Soviet Tactical Combat, 1939. Fort Leavenworth: Combat Studies, 1981, 114 pp. An army command analysis of the summer campaign of 1939 between the Japanese and Russians along the border of northern China; a massive campaign with extensive use of tanks all under the command of Zhukov; seen as a Russian victory; the Japanese subsequently decided to move "South," but apparently the campaign had little influence on later Japanese army tactics.

421 -------. "Reading Each Other's Mail: Japanese Communications Intelligence, 1920-1941." JMILHIS, 55 (April 1991): 185-205. At the end of the Pacific war, both sides were anxious to prevent disclosure of intelligence information; the Japanese destroyed most of the evidence about what they knew about the Allies; the Japanese saw the U.S. as a potential enemy after World War I, extensively monitored American forces in the Pacific, and broke American military and diplomatic codes.

422 Dreifort, John E. Myopic Grandeur: The Ambivalence of French Foreign Policy toward the Far East, 1919-1945. Kent: Kent State UP; London: Eurospan, 1991, 348 pp. An informative and detailed review of French foreign and imperial policies; factors included relations with China, Japan, Britain, and the U.S., the dilemma of Vichy and pressures from Japan, FDR and his intentions to disestablish French colonialism, and the role of de Gaulle.

423 Dreyer, Edward L. China at War, 1901-1949. Modern Wars in Perspective series. London: Longman, 1995. A recent survey of Chinese military and political history.

424 Driscoll, Joseph. Pacific Victory, 1945. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1944, 297 pp. A contemporaneous assessment of the Asian/Pacific war; critique of the command structure, demanding a unified command; also critical of MacArthur; emphasized army-navy competition, Driscoll clearly partisan for the navy.

425 Dubinskii, A.M. The Far East in the Second World War: An Outline History of International Relations and National Liberation Struggles in East and South-East Asia. Moscow: Nauka, 1972, 457 pp. A long monograph on the Pacific war using Marxist-Leninist rhetoric, for example, the U.S. as imperialist and reactionary and Russia as progressive, liberators, and triumphant; nothing on lend-lease, the German-Russian Pact, or the Japanese-Russian Pact.

426 Dudden, Arthur P. The American Pacific: From the Old China Trade to the Present. NY: Oxford UP, 1992, 336 pp. A history of American involvement in China

and the Pacific from the 1780s when the China trade opened; prominent factors included acquistion of territories, a big navy, Open Door, and increasing antagonism with Japan.

427 Duiker, William J. The Rise of Nationalism in Vietnam, 1900-1941. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1976, 313 pp. A scholarly study of nationalism, anti-colonialism, and the reactions of the French up to the beginning of the Pacific war.

428 -------. Sacred War: Nationalism and Revolution in a Divided Vietnam. NY: McGraw, 1995, 309 pp. Contended Communism in Vietnam was associated domestically in the struggle against colonialism; the Viet Minh filled the vacuum when the Japanese were defeated.

429 -------. U.S. Containment Policy and the Conflict in Indochina. Sanford: UP, 1994, 460 pp. Focused on the mid-1940s through the mid-1960s, beginning with the ambivalence of FDR; the Viet Minh were first nationalists and second, Communists; concluded that no U.S. policy could have reversed the situation.

430 Dull, Paul S. A Battle History of the Imperial Japanese Navy, 1941-1945. Annapolis: NIP; Cambridge: Stevens, 1978, 419 pp. Foreword by Dean Allard; by a Marine Corps captain; a history of IJN during the war.

431 ------- and Umemura, Michael T., eds. The Tokyo Trials: A Functional Index to the Proceedings of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Ann Arbor: U Mich. P, 1957, 100 pp. An useful index to an outstanding and extensive source on the history of the Asian/Pacific war, 50,000 pages of documents collected for the war crimes trials.

432 Dunlop, E.E. The War Diaries of Weary Dunlop: Java and the Burma-Thailand Railway, 1942-1945. Melbourne: Nelson, 1986, 1987, 424 pp. An Australian account of the POW experience, considered to be one of the best in the literature.

433 Dunlop, Richard. Behind Japanese Lines: With the OSS in Burma. NY: McNally, 1979, 448 pp. About OSS Detachment 101 which participated in intelligence, espionage, and guerrilla warfare involving Kachins, Karens, and Nagas in Burma.

434 Dunn, Peter M. The First Vietnam War. London: Hurst; NY: St. Martin, 1985, 408 pp. The British under General Gracey returned to Indochina immediately after the surrender of Japan; complex and controversial factors involving return of the French, the Japanese, the Chinese, the U.S., the Viet Minh, and Vietnamese; an apology for Gracey.

435 -------. "Operation MASTERDOM: The British in Vietnam, 1945-1946." Ph.D. diss, Nevada, 1973. The basis of the previous entry.

436 DuPre, Flint O. Hap Arnold: Architect of American Air Power. NY: Macmillan, 1972, 144 pp. Panegyric biography of Arnold, Army Air Force Chief of Staff.

437 -------. U.S. Air Force Biographical Dictionary. NY: Watts, 1965, 283 pp. An A-Z listing, all Lt. Generals and above, Medal of Honor winners, and aces.

438 Dupuy, R. Ernest. World War II: A Compact History. Military History of the U.S. series. NY: Hawthorne, 1969, 349 pp. From the prolific Dupuy family, producers of an extensive series of military history reference works; a brief history strictly from the perspective of the U.S.; included chronological narrative.

439 Dupuy, Trevor N. Chronological Military History of World War II. NY: Watts, 1965, 1967, 84 pp. A useful reference guide; covers 1937-1945 with equal coverage, European/Atlantic on even-numbered pages and Asian/Pacific on odd.

440 -------. The Military History of World War II. 18 vols. NY: Watts, 1965, 2160 pp. The combination of a number of works, 18 vols. in all, each about 120 pp.; pertinent ones include Asiatic Land Battles, The Naval War, and The Air War.

441 Durnford-Slater, John. Branch Line to Burma. London: Macdonald, 1958, 207 pp. By a British army officer commando leader; an account of some operations in Thailand.

442 -------. Commando: Memoirs of a Fighting Commando in World War II. London: Kimber; Annapolis: NIP, 1953, 1991, 222 pp. The special operations force which evolved into SAS and SBS.

443 Duus, Peter, et al., eds. [The Japanese Empires]. 3 vols. I. The Japanese Colonial Empire, 1895-1945. II. The Japanese Informal Empire, 1895-1937. III. The Japanese Wartime Empire, 1931-1945. Princeton: UP, 1989-1996, 1200 pp. Three volumes containing a series of expert essays, papers from conferences sponsored by the Joint Committee on Japanese Studies; extensive analyses incorporating the latest interpretations of Japanese imperialism including expansion into China, Taiwan, Korea, and Southeast Asia.

444 Dwyer, John B. Scouts and Raiders: The Navy's First Special Warfare Commandos. Westport: Praeger, 1993, 204 pp. A recent study about the U.S. navy's special operations; about commando-type operations such as amphibious scouts, SACO in China, and predecessors of SEALs.

445 -------. Seaborne Deception: The History of U.S. Navy Beach Jumpers. Westport: Praeger, 1992, 192 pp. An account of specialized forces who create the appearance of an amphibious landing when one is occurring elsewhere, "Fleet Tactical Deception Groups."

446 Dyess, William E. The Dyess Story: The Eye-Witness Account of the Death March from Bataan and the Narrative of Experiences in Japanese Prison Camps and of Eventual Escape. NY: Putnam, 1944, 182 pp. About Dyess, 1916-1943, captured at Bataan in the Philippine campaign; an important POW memoir; one of the first exposes of the Bataan Death March, a Japanese atrocity which created a sensation in the U.S.

447 Dykes, Vivian. Establishing the Anglo-American Alliance: The Second World War Diaries of Brigadier Vivian Dykes. Wash: Brassey, 1990, 252 pp. Alex Danchev, ed.; Dykes, 1898-1943, was a British CID bureaucrat, secretary to the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington, killed in an airplane crash; a description of functions and strategic planning at a crucial time for Anglo-American cooperation.

448 Earle, Edward Mead, ed. Makers of Modern Strategy: Military Thought from Machiavelli to Hitler. Princeton: UP; NY: Atheneum, 1941, 1966, 566 pp. Collabaration by Gordon Craig and Felix Gilbert; the acclaimed definitive survey of modern strategy; 21 scholarly analyses by leading experts on important aspects of military and naval strategy, including essays on Mahan, Douhet, and Japanese naval strategy by Alexander Kiralfy; see the updated edition by Peter Paret.

449 Eastman, Lloyd E. The Abortive Revolution: China under Nationalist Rule, 1927-1937. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1974, 415 pp. A scholarly analysis of the formative stage of the KMT and Chiang's Nanking regime.

450 -------. Seeds of Destruction: Nationalist China in War and Revolution, 1937-1949. Stanford: UP, 1984, 320 pp. A continuation of the scholarly analysis of the Nationalist Chinese regime, this being its development and demise; an explanation of factors contributing to the end: the Sino-Japanese War, flaws within the regime, inconsistent support from the U.S., and successes of CCP.

451 Edmonds, Robin. The Big Three: Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin in Peace and War. NY: Norton; London: Hamilton, 1991, 608 pp. An extensive, up-to-date synthesis of the Grand Alliance using sources from all parties; thesis that Stalin gained the most and that Teheran was the most important of the three Big Three conferences because it incorporated Stalin in strategic decisions of the war and for the peace.

452 Edwardes, Michael. Playing the Great Game: A Victorian Cold War. London: Hamilton, 1975, 175 pp. By an expert on the classic Great Game, a combination of exploration, expansionism, espionage, and conflict over ascendancy in Asia between Great Britain and Russia, beginning in the early nineteenth century.

453 Ehrman, James, comp. "Books on World War II Published since 1992." Newsletter, WWTSA, 53 (Spring 1995): 15-65. About 500 entries, no annotation, of books and government documents recently published.

454 Eiler, Keith E. "The Man Who Planned the Victory: An Interview with General Albert Wedemeyer." AMHER, 34 (October 1983): 36-46. Wedemeyer, an Army intellectual, was one of the formulators of American war strategy, eventually replacing Stilwell; he later returned to China and wrote a controversial report about the China question.

455 -------, ed. Wedemeyer on War and Peace. Stanford, CA: Hoover, 1987, 267 pp. Foreword by John Keegan; selected documents from the Wedemeyer papers at the Hoover Institution; included his "Victory Plan" for World War II, written in 1941; served at key locations at crucial times: Berlin before the war, Washington, London, Manila, New Delhi, and ultimately replacing Stilwell in China.

456 Eldridge, Fred. Wrath of Burma: The Uncensored Story of General Stilwell and International Maneuvers in the Far East. NY: Doubleday, 1946, 320 pp. By a Burma campaign veteran, pro-Stilwell, anti-Chiang with a romanticized view of the common Chinese soldier, "patient and long-suffering."

457 Ellis, John. Brute Force: Allied Strategy and Tactics in the Second World War. NY: Viking, 1990, 660 pp. A revisionist overview of Allied strategy and tactics

throughout the war; the Allies won only because of overwhelming industrial capacity and overwhelming superior force; Allied military leadership was incompetent and inefficient; strategic bombing was too costly in plane and personnel losses (at 47.5%!); in the Pacific, there was no need to invade all those islands; the Pacific command structure was "Byzantine," involving a "grotesque dispersion of resources"; equally critical of the Japanese, British, and Russians.

458 -------. From the Barrel of a Gun: A History of Guerrilla, Revolutionary and Counter-Insurgency Warfare, from the Romans to the Present. London: Greenhill, 1995, 285 pp. The title comes from an observation by Mao; a history of guerrilla warfare, updated from Ellis's earlier survey, 1970.

459 -------. World War II: A Statistical Survey: The Essential Facts and Figures for All the Combatants. NY: Facts, 1993, 315 pp. A reference guide with much quantitative detail in 9 sections; includes maps, command structures, orders of battle, losses, and war production figures.

460 Elphick, Peter and Smith, Michael. Odd Man Out: The Story of the Singapore Traitor. London: Hodder, 1993, 280 pp. An expose of a British "mole," Captain Patrick Heenan, who supplied extensive information to the Japanese about Singapore defenses; arrested and court-martialled with a sentence of death.

461 -------. Singapore: The Pregnable Fortress: A Study in Deception, Discord, and Desertion. London: Hodder, 1995, 441 pp. A recent study of the Singapore imbroglio incorporating the latest research and analysis.

462 Elsbree, Willard H. Japan's Role in Southeast Asian Nationalist Movements, 1940-1945. Cambridge: Harvard UP; NY: Russell, 1953, 1970, 187 pp. An aspect of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, to formulate a New Order in Asia; grandiose plans for the Philippines, Indochina, Malaya, Burma, and India, all quite vague; some preparation of nationalist political leaders; only in the end did the Japanese grant them power which left them in strong positions upon return of colonial powers.

463 Emmerson, John K. The Japanese Thread: Thirty Years of Foreign Service. Alt. title: A Life in the U.S. Foreign Service. NY: Holt, 1978, 477 pp. By one of the influential "China Hands," political advisor to SCAP and expert on Japan.

464 "Empire of the Sun." Movie. Amblin Entertainment, 1987, 154 min. A movie from the novel by J.G. Ballard, screenplay by Tom Stoppard, produced by Steven Spielberg, starring Christian Bale; about a young Western boy captured in Shanghai and imprisoned as a POW.

465 English, Howard L. "Great Britain and the Problem of Imperial Defense: The Far East, 1919-1923." Ph.D. diss, Fordham, 1971, 357 pp. A dissertation under Douglas Houston; background about the British imperial authorities discussing future security issues in the Far East and the disposition of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance at Imperial Conferences in the early 1920s.

466 Enser, A.G.S. A Subject Bibliography of the Second World War: Books in English, 1939-1987. 3 vols. Boulder: Westview; Aldershot, Eng.: Gower, 1977-1990, 1116 pp. By a British librarian; an extensive bibliographical listing by subjects in

alphabetical order of books in English published between 1939 and 1987; unnumbered entries and few are annotated.

467 Esherick, Joseph W., ed. Lost Chance in China: The World War II Dispatches of John S. Service. NY: Barnes, 1974, 437 pp. A collection of the dispatches of one of the most prominent of the "Old China Hands," Service; dedicated "To those who chose honesty"; topics included Sino-Soviet relations, Mao and the Communists at Yenan, recommendations for American policy, and the conflict with Hurley.

468 Esposito, Vincent J., ed. A Concise History of World War II. NY: Praeger, 1964, 1967, 458 pp. A series of essays by expert scholars covering the war in the form of encyclopedia articles.

469 -------, ed. The West Point Atlas of American Wars. 2 vols. NY: Praeger, 1959, 1978, 700 pp. Super-folio size; battlefield and strategic maps of the wars of the U.S.; World War II, maps 111-68; includes textual narrative and chronological tables.

470 Esthus, Raymond A. "President Roosevelt's Commitment to Britain to Intervene in a Pacific War." MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL REVIEW, 50 (June 1953): 28-38. Much interest has been exhibited during the postwar period and recently about whether FDR promised Churchill military support if Japan attacked British, Dutch, or other territories in Southeast Asia; concluded that such assurances were given in the last days before Pearl Harbor.

471 Ethell, Jeffrey L. There Once was a War: The Collected Color Photography of World War II. NY: Viking, 1995, 224 pp. Text by Chuck Yeager and Bud Anderson; over 200 rare color photos covering all aspects of the war.

472 -------. Wings of War: Fighting World War II in the Air. Annapolis: NIP, 1994, 160 pp. An illustrated history of the air war in all theaters; 180 color photographs and first-person narratives.

473 Etherington, Norman. Theories of Imperialism: War, Conquest and Capital. London: Helm; NY: Barnes, 1984, 304 pp. An extensive survey and review of various theories of imperialism beginning in the 1890s; a contribution to the ongoing debate and including classic theories such as those of Hobson, Lenin, Schumpeter, and Veblen.

474 Eubank, Keith. Summit at Teheran. NY: Morrow, 1985, 528 pp. A recent analysis of this first of the three Big Three summit conferences; a revisionist assessment: Teheran presented as much more important than previously seen.

475 -------. The Summit Conferences, 1919-1960. Norman: U Okla. P, 1966, 236 pp. A survey of seven summit conferences including Munich, Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam.

476 Evans, David C., ed. The Japanese Navy and World War II: In the Words of Former Japanese Naval Officers. Annapolis: NIP, 1969, 1986, 589 pp. A series of essays by Japanese naval officers, veterans of the war, 17 in the first edition plus 5 more in the second; included accounts of strategy, tactics, operations in various theaters, and important battles.

477 Evans, Sir Geoffrey. The Desert and the Jungle. London: Kimber, 1959, 206 pp. Recollections of Lt. General Sir Geoffrey Evans, commander of an Indian Army division in the Burma campaign.

478 ------- and Brett-James, Antony. Imphal: A Flower of Lofty Heights. London: Macmillan; NY: St. Martin, 1962, 362 pp. The battle, March-July 1944, has been neglected; British and Indian soldiers and British, Indian, and American air forces vs. the Japanese, inflicting on them their greatest land defeat.

479 -------. Slim as Military Commander. Military Commander series. London: Batsford; Princeton: Van Nostrand, 1969, 239 pp. An assessment of Sir William Slim and the Burma campaign he commanded so brilliantly, a 1000 mile advance to Rangoon inflicting defeat on the Japanese.

480 Evans, Paul M. "Fairbank: Intellect and Enterprise in American China Scholarship, 1936-1961." Ph.D. diss, Dalhousie, 1982. The dissertation as the basis for the next entry.

481 -------. John Fairbank and the American Understanding of Modern China. NY: Blackwell, 1988, 382 pp. A biographical account of Fairbank, 1907-1991, one of the most influential scholars on the Far East and especially China; a critic of American policy toward China; a victim of machinations of the "China Lobby" but rehabilitated later.

482 Eyre, Donald C. Foxes have Holes. London: Hale, 1949, 287 pp. A fictional account of Wingate and the Chindits; 8 soldiers on a dangerous mission against the Japanese.

483 Fairbank, John K. China: A New History. Cambridge: Belknap, 1992, 539 pp. Fairbank, 1907-1991, best known American scholar of the Far East; the last work of this significant and influential scholar on China and Sino-American relations; a full history of China; chapter 16 covered 1937-1945.

484 -------. Chinabound: A Fifty-Year Memoir. NY: Harper, 1982, 494 pp. A memoir of the premier scholar-authority on China and Sino-American relations, a Harvard professor since 1936; recounted his experiences in China.

485 -------. Chinese-American Interactions: A Historical Summary. New Brunswick: Rutgers UP, 1975, 90 pp. A series of published lectures on the Western impact on China; discussions of the role of missionaries and merchants, opium and Open Door.

486 -------, Reischauer, Edwin O., and Craig, Albert M. East Asia: The Modern Transformation. Boston: Houghton, 1960, 1965, 1973, 1989, 1042 pp. The standard textbook on the history of the Far East; by the foremost authorities.

487 ------- The Great Chinese Revolution, 1800-1985. NY: Harper, 1986, 407 pp. An authoritative synthesis stressing the Chinese perspective.

488 ------- and Banno, Masataka. Japanese Studies of Modern China: A Bibliographical Guide to Historical and Social-Science Research on the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries. Rutland, VT: Tuttle, 1955, 1971, 1975, 636 pp. A bibliography

of over 1000 books and articles in Japanese about modern China; included topics such as power politics, expansion of Japan and Russia, and railroad construction.

489 ------, ed. The Missionary Enterprise in China and America. Harvard Studies in American-East Asian Relations. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1974, 442 pp. A collection of 12 articles by prominent scholars; included subjects such as American missionary expansion in China and missionaries and theories of imperialism.

490 -------. The United States and China. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1948, 1958, 1971, 1979, 1983, 367 pp. Foreword by Edwin Reischauer; the authoritative survey of Sino-American relations, frequently updated.

491 Falk, Stanley L. "Organization and Military Power: The Japanese High Command in World War II." POLSCIQTR, 76 (December 1961): 503-18. A description of the organizational structure of the Japanese high command, the emperor at the top; increasingly, power centered in the army, a military dictatorship until Tojo was replaced.

492 -------. Seventy Days to Singapore: The Malay Campaign, 1941-1942. NY: Putnam, 1975, 301 pp. Some claim that the fall of Singapore was a spectacular debacle with enormous implications, symbolizing the demise of the European order in Asia, comparable to the fall of Constantinople in 1453; a short analysis emphasizing military aspects.

493 Fall, Bernard B. Hell in a Very Small Place: The Siege of Dien Bien Phu. Great Battles in History series. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1967, 527 pp. Fall, 1926-1967, was a French scholar and noted expert on Vietnam; tells a monumental and grim story of the end of the First Vietnam war.

494 -------. Last Reflections on a War. NY: Doubleday, 1967, 288 pp. A kind of memoir from Fall just before his death; a clear view of the French perspective of the First Vietnam war.

495 -------. Le Viet-Minh: La Republique Democratique du Viet-Nam, 1945-1960. Paris: Colin, 1960, 387 pp. A French history of the Viet Minh and biographical study of Ho Chi Minh from the foremost French authority.

496 -------. Street without Joy. Harrisburg, PA: Stackpole, 1964, 1967, 408 pp. A widely acclaimed history of the First Vietnam war by an outstanding authority.

497 Farmer, Francis R. Shanghai Harvest: A Diary of Three Years in the China War. London: Museum, 1945, 294 pp. A personal memoir of the Sino-Japanese War.

498 Farwell, Bryon. Armies of the Raj: From the Mutiny to Independence, 1858-1947. NY: Norton, 1989, 399 pp. By the prolific British popular historian; descriptions of native armies such as the Gurkhas, Kyper Rifles, and Bengal Lancers; "playing the Great Game," a series of mutinies, and the notorious Amritsar massacre also recounted.

499 Fast, Howard M. The Winston Affair. NY: Crown, 1959, 221 pp. A Caine Mutiny-type court drama, the court-martial of an American officer in the murder of a British sergeant; threat of jeopardizing Anglo-American relations.

500 Fay, Peter Ward. The Forgotten Army: India's Armed Struggle for Independence, 1942-1945. Ann Arbor: U Mich. P; Eastover: Plybridge, 1993, 1994, 1996, 583 pp. A recent synthesis; re the Indian National Army, about 40,000 Indian troops who were recruited mostly from British POWs by the Japanese, trained, and sent to fight with the Japanese in the Burma campaign and the attempt to invade India; commanded by India's "lost Fuhrer," Subhas Chandra Bose.

501 Feis, Herbert. Between War and Peace: Potsdam Conference. Princeton: UP, 1960, 1967, 367 pp. Winner of Pulitzer Prize for History; Feis was a distinguished and prolific author on international diplomacy; detailed analysis of the third of the Big Three conferences.

502 -------. The China Tangle: The American Effort in China from Pearl Harbor to the Marshall Mission. Princeton: UP, 1953, 1972, 455 pp. A brilliant survey of America's China policy during and after the war; Feis was a veteran official and gained access to important government and private papers such as those of Morganthau, Hurley, and Hopkins; covered Stilwell, Wallace, Wedemeyer, Hurley, and Marshall missions and pertinent aspects of Big 3 summit conferences.

503 -------. Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin: The War They Waged and the Peace They Sought. Princeton: UP, 1957, 1967, 703 pp. A solid, informed, thorough analysis of the Big 3.

504 Fellowes-Gordon, Ian. Amiable Assassins: The Story of the Kachin Guerrillas of North Burma. London: Hale, 1957, 159 pp. Personal narrative of the experience of a British officer in operations with the Kachins in 1943-1944.

505 -------. The Magic War: The Battle for North Burma. Alt. title: The Battle for Naw Seng's Kingdom. NY: Scribner; London: Cooper, 1971, 1972, 190 pp. An account of operations in North Burma among native peoples such as Kachins and Chins after the British withdrew.

506 Ferguson, Ted. Desperate Siege: The Battle of Hong Kong. NY: Doubleday, 1980, 262 pp. An indictment of the battle of Hong Kong, mostly defended by a fresh contingent of untrained, unprepared Canadian troops; included many interviews with veterans.

507 Fergusson, Bernard E. Beyond the Chindwin: Being an Account of the Adventures of Number Five Column of the Wingate Expedition into Burma, 1943. London: Collins, 1945, 1951, 256 pp. Sir Bernard Fergusson, later Lord Ballantrae, was a British commander under Wingate; his account as commander of Five Column and its operations.

508 -------. The Trumpet in the Hall, 1930-1958. London: Collins, 1970. The autobiography of Lord Ballantrae, including his experiences in operations with Wingate in Burma; criticism of Wingate to the point that, elsewhere, Michael Carver accused Fergusson of "denying him thrice"!

509 -------. Wavell: Portrait of a Soldier. London: Collins, 1961, 96 pp. A military biography of Wavell; a personal portrait by Fergusson who served under Wavell.

510 -------. The Wild Green Earth. London: Collins, 1946, 288 pp. A dramatic account of Fergusson's personal experiences during the later phases of the Burma campaign; included a poem, "Towards the East," about Imphal; continuation of Beyond the Chindwin.

511 -------. "The Wingate 'Myth': Review Article." JRUSI, 117 (September 1972): 75-76. A review of Tulloch, Wingate, and other related publications; observations about those "who would denegrate Wingate," which Fergusson himself had done; Tulloch accused Mountbatten and Slim of being critical of Wingate; extended praise for Wingate and his accomplishments; noted that the Japanese admitted how disruptive the Chindits had been on their operations.

512 Ferrell, R.H. "Mukden Incident, September 18-19, 1931." JMODHIS, 27 (n.m. 1955): 66-72. A reappraisal of the famous incident which launched what turned into the Sino-Japanese War and was the "first act of World War II."

513 Ferris, John. "Worth of Some Better Enemy?: The British Estimate of the Imperial Japanese Army, 1919-1941, and the Fall of Singapore." CANADIAN JOURNAL OF HISTORY, 28 (August 1993): 223-56. A review of British assessments of Japanese military capabilities; later debacles experienced by the British such as Malaya and Singapore; British forces were actually superior in numbers.

514 Feuer, A.B. General Chennault's Secret Weapon: The B-24 in China. Westport: Praeger, 1992, 264 pp. Foreword by Anna Chennault and William Hopson; based on the diary of Elmer Hayes, details about the use of specially altered heavy bombers, B-24 Liberators, operating against Japanese shipping in the South China Sea; claimed sinking of two and a half million tons of Japanese shipping but others suggested less than one million tons.

515 Fine, Herbert A. "The Liquidation of World War II in Thailand." PACHISREV, 34 (February 1965): 65-82. Thailand was in a precarious position in the run-up to the Pacific war; various agreements with the U.S., British, and Japanese, actual war with the French over territory in Indochina, and finally alliance with Japan and declaration of war against the U.S. and British; at the end the U.S. and Britain disagreed over policies toward Thailand.

516 Finkelstein, David M. Washington's Taiwan Dilemma, 1949-1950: From Abandonment to Salvation. Lanham, MD: George Mason UP, 1993, 392 pp. A period of irresolute Amerian policy; America questioned Chiang's ability; Korean War overshadowed events.

517 Finney, Charles G. The Old China Hands. NY: Doubleday; Westport: Greenwood, 1961, 1963, 1971, 258 pp. Army service in China in the 1920s and 1930s was choice duty for elite units; among these "Old China Hands" were Marshall, Stilwell, and Wedemeyer.

518 Fischer, Edward. The Chancy War: Winning in China, Burma, and India in World War II. NY: Orion, 1991, 250 pp. C-B-I was the most neglected of the war theaters; "if you ask for supplies-a chance you would get them-greater chance you won't"; coverage of Stilwell, Chiang, Flying Tigers, and the Hump in 13 untitled chapters.

519 Fishwick, Marshall W. "A Note on World War II Naval Records." AMHISREV, 55 (October 1949): 82-85. Recounted the making of the opertional histories of Morison, Karig, and Pratt and the series of narratives, 250 of which were completed by 1949.

520 Fleming, Peter. "The Japanese Campaign in China." JRUSI, 84 (May 1939): 360-70. A description of operations and an explanation of the psychology of the Chinese elite.

521 Flood, E.T. "Japan's Relations with Thailand, 1928-1941." Ph.D. diss, University of Washington, 1967. A dissertation about Siam/Thailand and Japanese expansion.

522 "Flying Tigers." Movie, Republic, 1942. A popular movie starring John Wayne; the Flying Tigers fighting the Japanese in China.

523 Foot, M.R.D. S.O.E.: The Special Operations Executive, 1940-1946. London: BBC, 1984, 280 pp. Published by the BBC in conjunction with a documentary; the equivalent of the OSS for Great Britain; the secret service agency which conducted guerrilla operations all over the world; details on organization and activities.

524 Ford, Corey and McBain, Alastair. Cloak and Dagger: The Secret Story of OSS. NY: Grosset, 1946, 216 pp. A tribute to Donovan and the OSS; description of operations including guerrilla warfare with the Kachins, with the Chindits, and in Thailand aiding the Free Thai Resistance Movement.

525 -------. Donovan of OSS. Boston: Little, 1970, 382 pp. Ford, 1902-1969, wrote this biography of Donovan, 1883-1959, the founder and commander of OSS.

526 Ford, Daniel. Flying Tigers: Claire Chennault and the American Volunteer Group. Wash: Smithsonian, 1991, 463 pp. A publication celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Flying Tigers; began as a "neutral" group of 100 volunteer pilots flying P-40s to aid China against the Japanese; much detail and documentation; a fascinating story.

527 Ford, Jack. "The Forlorn Ally: The Netherlands East Indies in 1942." W&S, 11 (May 1993): 105-27. A little-known aspect of the Southeast Asia war; January-March 1942 DEI defense seen as incompetent and cowardly, but, not true; center of ABDA Command with headquarters at Bandung; several fierce, desperate actions against the overwhelming power of the Japanese.

528 Fowle, Barry W., ed. Builders and Fighters: U.S. Army Engineers in World War II. Wash: GPO, 1992, 549 pp. The works of the Army Corps of Engineers including the Ledo Road and the Manhattan Project.

529 Fox, John P. Germany and the Far Eastern Crisis, 1931-1938: A Study in Diplomacy and Ideology. London: Oxford UP, 1982, 454 pp. From a 1972 London Ph.D. dissertation under D.C. Watt; Germany was providing expert and technical army and air force assistance to China but slowly shifted to alliance with Japan, withdrawing from China; all the while, Hitler's racism (the "Yellow Peril") was pervasive.

530 Frank, Benis M. Marine Corps Oral History Collection Catalog. Wash: GPO, 1973, 1975, 1979, 52 pp. A catalog of the holdings of the extensive Marine Corps oral history collection, established in 1965 by the History and Museum Division.

531 Franklin, Alan G.C. and Franklin, Gordon. One Year of Life: The Story of HMS PRINCE OF WALES. London: Blackwood, 1944, 93 pp. Father-son naval officers recounted the history of the famous battleship, battled with BISMARCK, conveyed Churchill to summit, and sunk off Malaya.

532 Franks, Norman L.R. The Air Battle of Imphal. London: Kimber, 1985, 223 pp. By a prolific writer on the air war; coverage of the important air dimension of the battle.

533 Fraser, George M. Quartered Safe Out Here: A Recollection on the War in Burma. London: Harvill, 1992, 1994, 255 pp. Fraser, an enlisted veteran of the Burma campaign and novelist of the "Flashman" series; recounted a personal, intense, dramatic, guerrilla-type warfare in Burma.

534 Friday, Karl F. "Bushido or Bull?: A Medieval Historian's Perspective on the Imperial Army and the Japanese Warrior Tradition." HISTOD, 27 (May 1994): 339-49. An analysis of the Samurai tradition of Japan compared to the actual role of the Imperial Japanese Army during World War II; "bushido" is an ambigious term, "samurai" is applicable only in early centuries; atrocities and brutality such as the "rape of Nanking" and mistreatment of POWs are counter to those traditions; those traditions explain little of Japanese actions.

535 Friedman, Edward and Selden, Mark, eds. America's Asia: Dissenting Essays on Asian-American Relations. NY: Pantheon, 1971, 478 pp. A series of provocative essays from the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars relating American perceptions and stereotypes of Asia, especially China; for example, the Institute for Pacific Relations, Old China Hands, and the McCarthy accusations.

536 Friend, Theodore. The Blue-Eyed Enemy: Japan against the West in Java and Luzon, 1942-1945. Princeton: UP, 1988, 345 pp. A scholarly and well-documented analysis of the period of the Japanese occupation in Java and Luzon; Japan had defeated "the blue-eyed enemy."

537 Fu, Poshek. Passivity, Resistance, and Collaboration: Intellectual Choices in Occupied Shanghai, 1937-1945. Stanford: UP, 1993, 278 pp. From a Stanford dissertation using Chinese and Japanese sources; a unique and impressive analysis of the lives of Chinese intellectuals in the largest Chinese city during the Japanese occupation; three writers chose three different reactions: resistance, passivity, and collaboration; the common theme was survival.

538 Fujiwara, Iwaichi. F. KIKAN: Japanese Army Intelligence Operations in Southeast Asia during World War II. Hong Kong: Heinemann, 1983, 358 pp. Trans. by Akashi Yoji; foreword by Joyce Lebra; a contemporaneous account by a Japanese army major enthusiastic for the liberation of Asia; F. KIKAN was a Japanese-directed intelligence liaison agency based on Pan-Asianism; responsible for creation of nationalist armies such as the Indian National Army; supported nationalist leaders such as Subhas Chandra Bose.

539 Fukui, Shizuo. Fighting Ships of the Imperial Japanese Navy. Yokohama: n.p., 1970, 327 pp. Folio size with detailed photographs, narrative in Japanese.

540 -------, comp. Japanese Naval Vessels at the End of World War II. London: Greenhill; Annapolis: NIP, 1947, 1970, 1991, 1992, 192 pp. Foreword by John Lundstrom; over 400 illustrations of Japanese warships still operable at the end of the war; detailed individual descriptions prepared for reference use of the occupation authorities.

541 Fuller, J.F.C. The Second World War, 1939-1945: A Strategical and Tactical History. NY: Duell; Meredith; DaCapo, 1949, 1968, 1993, 431 pp. By the noted British military historian; theme of various initiatives; biased against Churchill and Roosevelt.

542 Fuller, Richard. SHOKAN: Hirohito's SAMURAI: Leaders of the Japanese Armed Forces, 1926-1945. London: Arms; NY: Sterling, 1992, 319 pp. "Dedicated to the forgotten Allied forces in Burma who never received the official recognition they deserved. . . ."; all from English language sources; a chronological table, description of Japanese armed force organization, some data on losses of warships, and 220 pages of mini-biographies of 820 generals and 258 admirals; data such as of 451 Japanese warships, 332 were lost = 73.6%!

543 Funk, Arthur L., comp. The Second World War: A Select Bibliography of Books in English, 1968-1984. 3 vols. Claremont: Regina; Gainesville: Florida, 1972-1985, 296 pp. A continuation of the Ziegler compilation, for the American Committee for the History of the Second World War; over 3000 entries divided by subject, not annotated, including the spurt of books on ULTRA and intelligence as a result of 30-year-rule disclosures.

544 Furnivall, John S. Colonial Policy and Practice: A Comparative Study of Burma and Netherlands India. London: Cambridge UP, 1948, 1957, 568 pp. By a leading authority on Asian colonialism for the Institute of Pacific Relations; an assessment comparing two areas.

545 -------. Netherlands India: A Study of Plural Economy. Cambridge: UP, 1939, 1944, 524 pp. An older study of a colonial area.

546 Fursdon, Edward. "A Pilgrimage to Kohima and Imphal: 97 and More Remember." AQ&DJ, 124 (July 1994): 295-99. By a British army general; a 50th anniversary commemoration event on 20 May 1994 at St. Paul's Cathedral in London honoring participants of the battles of Kohima and Imphal; also included a pilgrimage to the battle sites sponsored by the Royal British Legion; lamented D-Day celebrations overshadowed these events.

547 Gailey, Harry A. The War in the Pacific: From Pearl Harbor to Tokyo Bay. Novato, CA: Presidio, 1994, 1995, 528 pp. By a professor at San Jose State University; an up-to-date and succinct overview of the war; emphasis on joint operations.

548 Gallagher, Matthew P. The Soviet History of World War II: Myths, Memories, and Realities. NY: Praeger; Westport: Greenwood, 1963, 1976, 221 pp. An attempt at rewriting the history of World War II from the Soviet perspective and correcting Stalinist myths and other propaganda.

549 Gallagher, O.D. Action in the East. NY: Doubleday, 1942, 316 pp. By a war correspondent from South Africa; dedicated to "Mr. Churchill"; re Burma and Malaya, 1941-1942.

550 Gallicchio, Marc S. The Cold War Begins in Asia: American East Asian Policy and the Fall of the Japanese Empire. Contemporary American History series. NY: Columbia UP, 1988, 204 pp. Covers the last 8 months of 1945; thesis: during a period of great upheaval hasty and premature decisions by Truman led to Korean and Vietnam crises.

551 -------. "The Kuriles Controversy: U.S. Diplomacy in the Soviet-Japan Border Dispute, 1941-1956." PACHISREV, 60 (February 1991): 69-101. Russia acquired Sakhalin and the Kuriles at the end of the war; the U.S. was supportive of Sakhalin but questioned Roosevelt's agreement to transfer Kuriles, too; apparently he mistakenly believed Japan had seized them in 1905; the issue is still unresolved and remains to this day as the outstanding dispute between Japan and Russia.

552 Gardner, Charles. "The Triumph that was Burma." MILAFF, 9 (Winter 1945): 283-90. By a veteran who lamented that C-B-I operations had been neglected by historians; an extensive summary of the Burma campaign from a theater perspective; pressures for Stilwell to reopen the land route to China; meanwhile vast Allied transport and fighter force supplied China and Allied forces in Burma, especially the Stilwell-Wingate offensive in North Burma; three Japanese armies and an air force were determined "on to Delhi"; Slim held at Imphal and Kohima; an Allied triumph and all supplied by air.

553 Gardner, Lloyd C. Approaching Vietnam: From World War II through Dien Bien Phu, 1941-1954. NY: Norton, 1988, 440 pp. Dedicated to historians Walter LaFeber and Christopher Thorne; must look back earlier than Johnson and Kennedy presidential administrations for the origins of American involvement; look to "Roosevelt's Dream," a crusade against colonialism; included a kind of debate between Henry Luce-"American Century" and Henry Wallace-"Century of the Common Man."

554 Garlock, Peter David. "The U.S. and the Indian Crisis, 1941-1943: The Limits of Anti-Colonialism." Ph.D. diss, Yale, 1972, 516 pp. A dissertation about American involvement in the process of independence for India; an FDR-inspired anti-colonialism.

555 Garthoff, Raymond L. "Soviet Operations in the War with Japan, August 1945." NIPROC, 92 (May 1966): 50-63. Re the Russian campaign against Manchuria and the Northwest Pacific in the closing weeks of the war; Soviet accounts presented the view of an extensive and decisive campaign.

556 Garver, John W. "Chiang Kai-shek's Quest for Soviet Entry into the Sino-Japanese War." POLSCIQTR, 102 (Summer 1987): 295-316. Access to Chinese sources; during 1930s, Soviet-Chinese relations improved and Chiang hoped for a two-front war against Japan; initially, substantial Soviet military and political assistance.

557 -------. Chinese-Soviet Relations, 1937-1945: The Diplomacy of Chinese Nationalism. NY: Oxford UP, 1988, 309 pp. An important and informative study; China received aid from Russia in the late 1930s but then the Soviets "flirted" with the Axis

powers; revealed active and shrewd diplomatic maneuvers by Chiang and the Chinese government.

558 Garzke, William H., Jr. and Dulin, Robert J., Jr. Battleships. 3 vols. I. U.S. Battleships in World War II. II. Allied battleships in World War II. III. Axis and Neutral Battleships in World War II Annapolis: NIP, 1976-1985, 1995, 1334 pp. An extraordinary reference publication about the ultimate gun-based capital ship, made obsolete by air power during the war; folio size with many detailed illustrations; includes design, development, operational history, and bibliography of every battleship since World War I; PRINCE OF WALES, YAMATO class, and 11 uncompleted American ships included.

559 Geffen, William, ed. Command and Commanders in Modern Warfare: Proceedings of the Second Military History Symposium, USAFA, May 1968. Colorado Springs: USAF Acad, 1971, 351 pp. Publication of a series of papers by expert scholars presented at the symposium held every two years; topics included the strategic bombing campaign, Harris, MacArthur, Mountbatten, and Slim.

560 Gel'fond, Grigorii M. The Soviet Navy in the War with Japan. Moscow: War, 1958, 188 pp. Originally in Russian; a summary of the operations of the Russian far eastern fleet.

561 George, Sidney C. Burma Story. London: Warne, 1948, 255 pp. A fictional account of intrigue and betrayal among British, Burmese, Chinese, and Americans in the Burma campaign.

562 Ghosh, Kalyan K. The Indian National Army: Second Front of the Indian Independence Movement. Meerut: Meenakshi, 1969, 372 pp. From a Ph.D. dissertation; coverage of the creation and operations of INA and the Red Fort court-martials.

563 -------. "A Study of the Indian National Army." Ph.D. diss, New Delhi, 1965, 346 pp. The basis of the previous entry.

564 Giap, Vo Nguyen. Dien Bien Phu. Paris: Julliard, 1962, 1963, 1964, 266 pp. By the brilliant Viet Minh commander and victor of the decisive battle of 1954, ending the First Vietnam war; Giap is still alive and hosted Robert MacNamara who returned in late 1995.

565 -------. Unforgettable Days. Hanoi: Foreign, 1975, 429 pp. The memoirs of the Viet Minh military commander, from the Vietnamese point of view.

566 Gibney, Frank B., ed. SENSO: The Japanese Remember the Pacific War. NY: Sharpe, 1995. By Asashi Shinbun; translated by Beth Cary; an anthology of Japanese recollections about the war.

567 Gibson, Michael R. "Chiang Kai-shek's Central Army, 1924-1938." Ph.D. diss, George Washington, 1985, 634 pp. A dissertation about the Chinese Nationalist army until the late 1930s; formed by Chiang to unify China; it was defeated and destroyed in the early campaigns of the Sino-Japanese War.

568 Gilbert, James L. and Finnegan, John P., eds. U.S. Army Signals Intelligence in World War II: A Documentary History. Wash: GPO, 1993, 249 pp. A 50th anniversary commemoration of World War II series; documents include official narratives and government memoranda; included accounts of the Army Signal Corps, Pearl Harbor, the Central Bureau, the Australian Special Wireless Group, and breaking Japanese codes.

569 Gilbert, Martin. Second World War. London: Weidenfeld; London: Phoenix, 1989, 1995, 865 pp. By the official biographer of Winston Churchill; touted as the one-volume history superseding that of Liddell Hart; incorporated ULTRA and intelligence disclosures; a new edition.

570 -------. Winston S. Churchill. 8 vols. Boston: Houghton, 1962-1988, 8856 pp. A massive official biography including these 8 volumes, plus about 20 companion volumes projected; day-by-day narrative of events with no analysis; vols. 6 and 7 pertinent; informative but boring.

571 Gilchrist, Andrew. Bangkok, Top Secret: Being the Experiences of a British Officer in Siam Country Section of Force 136. London: Hutchinson, 1970, 230 pp. Sir Andrew Gilchrist; a first-hand account of British SOE operations in Thailand which was occupied by the Japanese.

572 -------. Malaya 1941: The Fall of a Fighting Empire. London: Hale, 1992, 185 pp. Memoirs of Gilchrist, a British civil servant and SOE veteran; critical of the ludicrous command structure and the serious neglect of air defense in the debacle.

573 Gilkey, Langdon B. Shantung Compound: The Story of Men and Women under Pressure. NY: Harper, 1966, 253 pp. Recollections of an American teacher, interned by the Japanese in China, 1943-1945.

574 Gillin, Donald, et al. East Asia: A Bibliography for Undergraduate Libraries. NY: Bro-Dart, 1969, 1970, 146 pp. A bibliography with 2114 entries covering China, Japan, and Korea.

575 Gilmore, Scott and Davis, Patrick. A Connecticut Yankee in the 8th Gurkha Rifles: A Burma Memoir. Wash: Brassey, 1995, 288 pp. Memoir of an American who volunteered before Pearl Harbor, served in the Burma campaign, and fought in North Burma with the Gurkhas of the Indian army.

576 Giuglaris, Marcel. Le Japon perd la guerre du Pacifique, de Pearl Harbour a Hiroshima. Paris: Fayard, 1958, 431 pp. A French account of the Pacific war.

577 Giuseppi, Montagu S. Guide to the Contents of the Public Record Office. 3 vols. London: HMSO, 1923, 1963, 1969, 860 pp. The guide to official government sources for Great Britain now all located at Kew near London; provides information on types of records, location, and call numbers; divided by government offices: Admiralty, War Office, Colonial Office, or successor departments.

578 Glantz, David M. August Storm: The Soviet 1945 Strategic Offensive in Manchuria and Soviet Tactical and Operational Combat in Manchuria, 1945. Leavenworth Papers. 2 vols. Ft. Leavenworth: Combat, 1983, 1984, 475 pp. A critical analysis of the 9-day Russian campaign; 1.5 million troops invaded Manchuria and

advanced rapidly, taking parts of Sakhalin and the Kuriles and Korea, in addition to Manchuria; concluded that the planning and execution of the campaign was brilliant.

579 Glees, Anthony. The Secrets of the Service: British Intelligence and Communist Subversion, 1939-1951. NY: Carroll; London: Cape, 1987, 463 pp. Recounted a series of spy cases, most being postwar sensations such as Philby and Blunt.

580 Gluck, Carol and Graubard, Stephen, eds. SHOWA: The Japan of Hirohito. NY: Norton, 1992, 377 pp. From a special issue of Daedalus, 1990; a series of scholarly essays assessing the rule of Hirohito, 1926-1989; reign included the period of militarism, repression, war, defeat, and miraculous recovery.

581 "God Is My Co-pilot." Movie. Warner Bros., 1945. A movie from the book by R.L. Scott about the Flying Tigers; Raymond Massey played Chennault; incorporated much religious fervor.

582 Goedeken, Edward A. and Herubel, Jean-Pierre. "Dissertations in Military History, 1973-1988: A Survey and Analysis." JMILHIS, 56 (October 1992): 651-657. An analysis of the 3523 dissertations on military topics, 1973-1988, included some statistics such as the number from each university: Columbia, 46; Duke, 45; Wisconsin 40, etc.

583 Gold, Hal. Unit 731: Testimony. Tokyo: Yenbooks, 1996, 256 pp. A recent documented account of the notorious Japanese medical and biological warfare organization.

584 Goldstein, Donald M. and Dillon, Katherine V., eds. Fading Victory: The Diary of Admiral Matome Ugaki, 1941-1945. Pittsburgh: UP, 1991, 728 pp. Translated by Masataka Chihaya; foreword by Gordon Prange; an extraordinary source, a synthesis from 15 vols.; diary of Yamamoto's chief of staff and later fleet commander; much detail on war planning, development of the Pearl Harbor attack, and final months of the war; candid assessments of Japanese leaders; anti-Tojo and critical of Nagumo for abrupt end of attacks on Pearl Harbor.

585 Goldstein, Jonathan, et al,, eds. America Views China: American Images of China Then and Now. Cranbury: Lehigh UP, 1991, 310 pp. A broad discussion of the various American perceptions of China such as "Fu Manchu," "yellow peril," Open Door, Red Star, and post-Civil War.

586 Goncharow, Sergei N. et al. Uncertain Partners: Stalin, Mao, and the Korean War. Standord: UP, 1994, 404 pp. Use of Chinese and Russian sources; claims conclusive evidence that North Korea planned and executed the attack on the South with the aid of Stalin and his generals, all reluctantly backed by Mao.

587 Gooch, John, ed. Airpower: Theory and Practice. London: Cass, 1995, 276 pp. From a special issue of Journal of Strategic Studies, March 1995; 9 essays on the making of airpower doctrine and strategy; included Douhet, Mitchell, Trenchard, and conflicts between British and American strategic bombing practices.

588 -------, ed. Decisive Campaigns of the Second World War. London: Cass, 1990, 198 pp. From a special issue of Journal of Strategic Studies, March 1990; 7 essays assessing important campaigns; Louis Allen on Asia and the Pacific, pp. 162-91.

589 Goodenough, Simon. War Maps: World War II from September 1939 to August 1945: Air, Sea and Land, Battle by Battle. NY: St. Martin, 1982, 192 pp. Folio size; over 200 maps with narrative summaries; included were Singapore, Hong Kong, Dutch East Indies, Madagascar, Chindits, Imphal, and China.

590 Goodman, Grant K., ed. Japanese Cultural Policies in Southeast Asia during World War II. NY: St. Martin, 1991, 233 pp. A 50th anniversary survey of Japanese cultural policies and programs during their occupation; the Japanese saw themselves as liberators but they "out-colonialed" the White colonials; concluded GEACPS was inept.

591 Goodwin, Michael J. SHOBUN: A Forgotten War Crime in the Pacific. Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole, 1995, 176 pp. Yet another recent expose of details of atrocities during the Asian/Pacific war.

592 Goodwin, R.B. Hong Kong Escape. London: Barker, 1953, 223 pp. A personal memoir of a New Zealand naval officer, POW in Hong Kong, and escaped in 1944.

593 Goralski, Robert. World War II Almanac, 1931-1945: A Political and Military Record. NY: Putnam, 1981, 496 pp. By an NBC journalist; a chronological account from the Mukden incident to the surrender ceremony.

594 Gordon, Ernest. Through the Valley of the Kwai. NY: Harper, 1962, 257 pp. By a British POW held at the Japanese camp on the Kwai; depicted life of POWs.

595 Gordon, Leonard A. Brothers against the Raj: A Biography of Indian Nationalists Sarat and Subhas Chandra Bose. NY: Columbia UP, 1990, 807 pp. Authoritative and definitive dual-biography of the Bose brothers, prominent leaders of the Indian nationalist movement; controversial figures, now seen as heroes by India.

596 Gough, Richard. SOE, Singapore, 1941-1942. London: Kimber, 1985, 245 pp. An account of British intelligence operations, "Orient Mission," during the fall of Singapore.

597 Graaff, Bob de. "Hot Intelligence in the Tropics: Dutch Intelligence Operations in the NEI during World War II." JCONTHIS, 22 (October 1987): 585-614. A survey of Dutch intelligence operations during the war.

598 Grand Central Art Galleries, New York. Americans Valiant and Glorious. NY: Caleb, 1945, 76 pp. A series of portraits and biographies of the Flying Tigers.

599 Grant, Ian Lyall. Burma: The Turning Point: The Seven Battles of the Tiddim Road. Chichester: Zampi, 1993, 255 pp. A 50th anniversary account by a veteran general in the campaign; an up-to-date, detailed tactical narrative of the "second" Burma war which included Tiddim Road and Imphal; emphasis of the vital role of airpower for security and supply, the Allies having it and the Japanese not.

600 Gray, Edwyn. Operation Pacific: The Royal Navy's War against Japan, 1941-1945. Annapolis: NIP, 1990, 1991, 288 pp. Claimed role of RN in Pacific war has been neglected; included exploits of RN and Commonwealth navies; limited and unbalanced account using secondary sources.

601 Gray, Jack. Rebellions and Revolutions: China from the 1800s to the 1980s. The Short Oxford History of the Modern World. NY: Oxford UP, 1990, 520 pp. A one-volume survey of modern Chinese history divided by periods, the Warlord era, the Chiang regime, and Communist development.

602 Greene, Felix. A Curtain of Ignorance: How the American Public Has Been Misinformed about China. NY: Doubleday, 1964, 359 pp. A popular account during the China Lobby-McCarthy era.

603 Greenfield, Kent Roberts. American Strategy in World War II: A Reconsideration. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins UP, 1962, 1971, 153 pp. Young Lectures, Memphis State University, 1962; by Greenfield, 1893-1967, the general editor of the official Army history series; 8 strategic decisions reviewed; evaluation of coalition warfare, Germany-first priority, Roosevelt as Commander-in-Chief, and strategic bombing.

604 -------, ed. Command Decisions. NY: Harcourt; Wash: GPO, 1959, 1960, 1990, 573 pp. The latest edition a 50th anniversary publication in a series of pamphlets; 16 authors evaluated 20 command decisions of all participants in World War II such as Hitler into Norway, the Japanese to attack the Allies, the U.S. to attack Luzon and not Formosa, and the U.S. to drop A-bombs.

605 -------. The Historian and the Army. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers UP, 1954, 99 pp. Brown and Haley Lectures, 1953; by the Army Chief Historian describing the highly acclaimed Army official history series, ultimately almost 100 volumes including the air force series.

606 Greenwood, Alexander. Field-Marshal Auchinleck. London: Pentland, 1990, 1991, 362 pp. By Auchinleck's aide; a biography of this great army commander.

607 Grenfell, Russell. Main Fleet to Singapore. NY: Macmillan; London: Faber, 1951, 1952, 238 pp. By a captain, RN; emphasis on naval aspects, background, and the debacle; blamed Churchill and critical of Roosevelt.

608 Grew, Joseph C. Ten Years in Japan: A Contemporary Record Drawn from the Diaries. NY: Simon; Westport: Greenwood, 1944, 1972, 1973, 566 pp. The important memoirs of Grew, American ambassador to Japan and later State Department advisor on the Far East; influential diplomat before, during, and after the war.

609 -------. Turbulent Era: A Diplomatic Record of Forty Years, 1904-1945. 2 vols. Boston: Houghton; NY: Books, 1952, 1970, 1586 pp. An extensive memoir, documents, and Grew papers by the influential American diplomat associated with Japan.

610 Griess, Thomas E., ed. Campaign Atlas to the Second World War. West Point Military History series. NY: Avery, 1986, 1989, 180 pp. A reference guide to the campaigns of the war used at West Point.

611 -------, ed. The Second World War. West Point Military History series. 2 vols. West Point: GPO, 1977, 1989, 757 pp. Text used at West Point; the second volume is about the Pacific war.

612 Griffith, Samuel B. Mao Tse-tung on Guerrilla Warfare. NY: Praeger, 1961. About Mao and the formulation of guerrilla warfare techniques; an influential guide for national liberation movements during and after the war.

613 Griffiths, William. "My Darling Children": War from the Lower Deck. London: Cooper, 1992, 165 pp. Foreword by Sir Michael Hordern; anecdotes and personal experiences on the lower deck of the Royal Navy during the war; realistic; the title quote is from Nelson and others appear at the beginning of each of the 13 chapters including the war in the Far East.

614 Groen, Petra M. "Militant Response: The Dutch Use of Military Force and the Decolonization of the DEI, 1945-1950." JICH, 21 (September 1993): 30-44. Recounted events and circumstances leading to the colonial civil war in Indonesia, the Dutch determined to resume colonial status and the rebels equally determined to expel them; from a The Hague Ph.D. dissertation.

615 Grounds, Tom. Some Letters from Burma: The Story of the 25th Dragoons at War. London: Parapress, 1994, 265 pp. Memoirs contributing to a unit history of the Burma campaign.

616 Grove, Eric. "A War Fleet Built for Peace: British Naval Rearmament in the 1930s and the Dilemma of Deterrence vs. Defence." NWCR, 44 (Spring 1991): 82-92. By the prolific naval historian; the interwar Royal Navy was prepared and built for deterrence; by 1937, Admiral Chatfield perceived potential war with Germany, Italy, and Japan, a truly precarious position; decision to continue basing sea strategy on the battleship; main fleet to Singapore proved to be a disaster.

617 Grover, David H. American Merchant Ships on the Yangtze, 1920-1941. Westport: Praeger, 1992, 250 pp. The history of American involvement in China, a naval patrol on the Yangtze River protecting American shipping; in 1937 the PANAY incident, Japanese air forces attacked American gunboats "in error"; comprehensive analysis.

618 -------. "The PANAY Revisited: A Maritime Perspective." AMERICAN NEPTUNE, 50 (Fall 1990): 260-69. The incident of December 1937 was seen as a prelude to World War II; analysis of the maritime implications of this neglected event.

619 Guide to Japanese Monographs and Japanese Studies, 1945-1960. Wash: GPO, 1945, 1965, 290 pp. The headquarters, Far East Command, facilitated an important series of operational monographs researched and written by former Japanese officers, ultimately 185 of them were prepared in Japanese, some being translated into English; collectively, an important contribution to the history of the Pacific war from the perspective of Japan.

620 Gunston, Bill. The Illustrated Dictionary of Fighting Aircraft of World War II. NY: Prentice, 1988, 480 pp. By the prolific aviation historian; a reference manual about warplanes of the war.

621 -------. The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Combat Aircraft of World War II. London: Salamander, 1978, 256 pp. A reference guide to warplanes of the war.

622 -------. An Illustrated Guide to German, Italian and Japanese Fighters of World War II: Major Fighters and Attack Aircraft of the Axis Powers. London: Salamander, 1980, 159 pp. Reference details on Axis fighter aircraft in the war.

623 Guyot, Dorothy Hess. "The Political Impact of the Japanese Occupation of Burma." Ph.D. diss, Yale, 1966, 498 pp. During the 3-year occupation politics in Burma underwent dramatic change; afterward, the British were unable to restore the status quo; a new native political elite arose and gained mass support.

624 Gwyer, J.M.A. and Butler, James. Grand Strategy. Official History of the Second World War. London: HMSO, 1965. Vol. III covered 1941-1942, including ABDA, Singapore, and Burma.

625 Haggie, Paul. Britannia at Bay: The Defence of the British Empire against Japan, 1931-1941. Oxford: UP, 1981, 280 pp. Great Britain had global responsibilities during the interwar period, half of the empire being east of Suez; the matter was a naval problem and the U.S. was reluctant to participate; Chamberlain was willing to appease in Europe; the fall of France and Italian entry precipitated disaster, "imperial overstretch" as Paul Kennedy calls it.

626 -------. "The Royal Navy and the Far Eastern Problem, 1931-1941." Ph.D. diss, Manchester, 1977. The dissertation upon which the previous entry is based.

627 Hailey, Foster. Pacific Battle Line. NY: Macmillan, 1944, 414 pp. An early attack on the tripartite organization of the Asian/Pacific war and the Germany-first strategic decision; MacArthur's Southwest Pacific campaign was merely a sentimental detour, not necessary; many trivialities.

628 Haines, Gregory. Gunboats on the Great River. London: Macdonald, 1976, 192 pp. About 40 European and American gunboats patrolled the Yangtze River in the 1920s and 1930s; the Japanese attacked China and some gunboats.

629 Haislip, Harvey. Escape from Java. NY: Doubleday, 1962, 334 pp. A novel about ABDA naval operations and attempts to escape from Japanese invasions in DEI.

630 Haith, Michael E. "'I'll Go Where I'm Sent': 'Vinegar Joe' Stilwell in the C-B-I." MILREV, 72 (May 1992): 73-83. George Marshall was about to order Stilwell to North Africa but instead sent him to command C-B-I; recounted operations in Burma and China; problems involving the British, Chiang, and Chennault.

631 Hall, D.G.E. Atlas of South-east Asia. London: Macmillan; NY: St. Martin, 1964, 84 pp. By the premier scholar from the University of London on Southeast Asia; atlas as a reference guide.

632 -------. Burma. NY: Hutchinson, 1950, 1960, 198 pp. A scholarly history of Burma.

633 -------, ed. Historians of South-east Asia. London: Oriental Studies, 1961. A historiographical survey of writing about Southeast Asia.

634 -------. A History of South-east Asia. 1955, 1964, 1968, 1981, 1056 pp. The older definitive history of Southeast Asia.

635 Hall, John Whitney. Japan from Prehistory to Modern Times. NY: Delacorte; Ann Arbor: U Mich. P, 1968, 1970, 1991, 408 pp. An excellent textbook on Japanese history.

636 -------. Japanese History: A Guide to Japanese Reference and Research Materials. Ann Arbor: U Mich. P; Westport: Greenwood, 1954, 1973, 176 pp. A reference guide with 1551 entries, including bibliographies, reference works, and historical sources.

637 Hall, Timothy. The Fall of Singapore. North Ryde, Australia: Methuen, 1983, 223 pp. A general account of the disaster.

638 Halley, David. With Wingate in Burma: Being the Story of the Adventures of Sergeant Tony Aubrey of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment during the 1943 Wingate Expedition into Burma. London: Hodge, 1944, 1945, 1946, 192 pp. A contemporaneous personal account of the Wingate expedition.

639 Halstead, John P. and Porcari, Serafino. Modern European Imperialism: A Bibliography of Books and Articles, 1815-1972. 2 vols. Boston: Hall, 1974, 1041 pp. A bibliography of European imperialism with long sections on British and French empires.

640 Hamill, Ian. "The Strategic Illusion: The Singapore Strategy and the Defence of Australia and New Zealand, 1919-1942." Ph.D. diss, Leeds, 1975. A scholarly study of the Singapore strategy and Main Fleet to Singapore concept as related to the defense of Australia and New Zealand; Curtin-Churchill controversy.

641 -------. The Strategic Illusion: The Singapore Strategy and the Defence of Australia and New Zealand, 1919-1942. Singapore: UP, 1981, 398 pp. The product of the previous dissertation.

642 Hamilton, John. War at Sea, 1939-1945. Poole, England: Blandford, 1986, 272 pp. Introductions by Admirals Lord Lewin and Arleigh Burke; large folio size, most paintings in color; 176 paintings and 43 maps illustrating the war at sea.

643 Hamilton-Merritt, Jane. Tragic Mountains: The Hmong, the Americans and the Secret Wars of Laos, 1942-1992. Bloomington: Indiana UP, 1993, 608 pp. Re the Hmong people of Laos in the northeast mountains of Indochina; loyal first to the French and then to the Americans; Laos was the first domino to fall and Hmong were exterminated by the Communists; a tragic story told by journalist turned scholar; conducted 1100 interviews in the preparation.

644 Hammer, Ellen J. The Struggle for Indochina, 1940-1955: Viet Nam and the French Experience. Stanford: UP, 1955, 1966, 1967, 382 pp. Preface by Rupert Emerson; a history of Indochina from the fall of France to the French withdrawal using published sources; factors included FDR's anticipation of a trusteeship, French colonial administration, Vietnamese nationalism which was aided by the Japanese occupation, and the first Vietnam war.

645 -------. Vietnam Yesterday and Today. NY: Holt, 1966, 282 pp. A survey for the general reader.

646 Hamond, Robert. A Fearful Freedom: The Story of One Man's Survival behind the Lines in Japanese Occupied Malaya, 1942-1945. London: Cooper; Hamden: Archon, 1984, 1985, 181 pp. A British soldier, Jim Wright, evaded the Japanese in Malaya, is picked up by the Chinese Communists and held until 1945; personal memoir of underground and guerrilla operations.

647 -------. The Flame of Freedom: Corporal R.A.S. Pagani's Escape from the Railway of Death. Hamden, CT: Shoe String, 1988, 183 pp. The story of a dramatic escape from the Burma-Thailand railroad, walking 200 miles, joining a guerrilla band, and recaptured by the Japanese.

648 Hampshire, A. Cecil. The Secret Navies. London: Kimber, 1978, 272 pp. Descriptions of a variety of "irregular" naval formations including the Special Boat Squadrons, assault units, airmen rescue units, and others.

649 -------. Undercover Sailors: Secret Operations of World War II. London: Kimber, 1981, 208 pp. A sequel to the previous entry; presented specifics of secret naval operations such as frogmen and beach reconnaissance in Burma.

650 Handbook on Japanese Military Forces: U.S. War Department. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State UP, 1944, 1995, 415 pp. Introduction by David Isby; originally prepared as a information manual for American officers in the Pacific theater.

651 Handel, Michael I., ed. Intelligence and Military Operations. London: Cass, 1990, 464 pp. A series of papers, case studies on intelligence and military operations; included Edward Drea on MacArthur's use of intelligence and Alvin Coox on the Japanese army.

652 -------, ed. Intelligence and Strategy in the Second World War. 2 vols. Portland: Cass, 1993, 320 pp. A international group of prominent scholars presented case studies, successes and failures of intelligence.

653 -------, ed. Strategic and Operational Deception in the Second World War. London: Cass; NY: Barnes, 1987, 356 pp. Published papers from an international conference, U.S. Army War College, 1986; included a case study of American use of deception in the Pacific war.

654 Hanks, Robert J. "Ghost Ship of the Pacific Fleet." AMHISILL, 21 (October 1986): 18-48. An American destroyer, USS STEWART, was abandoned in a drydock, DEI, when the ABDA command absconded; the Japanese restored it as patrol vessel "102."

655 Hansell, Haywood S., Jr. The Strategic Air War against Germany and Japan: A Memoir. USAF Warrior Studies. Wash: GPO, 1986, 319 pp. Foreword by Ira Eaker; folio size; a memoir by an air force general presenting the official view of strategic bombardment.

656 -------. Strategic Air War against Japan. Maxwell: Airpower, 1980, 1983, 159 pp. Foreword by Ira Eaker; dedicated to "Hap" Arnold; folio size; details on formulation of the strategic bombing concept and rationale for its use on the Japanese, including the decision to drop A-bombs.

657 Hanzhang, Tao. Sun tzu's Art of War: The Modern Chinese Interpretation. London: David, 1987, 128 pp. Translated by Yuan Shibing; Sun Tzu wrote The Art of War about 500 BC, presenting a comprehensive analysis; how it was adapted by the modern Chinese.

658 Harclerode, Peter. Go to It!: The Illustrated History of the 6th Airborne Division. London: Bloomsbury, 1991, 192 pp. A photo-essay of the elite 6th Airborne Division, paratroopers, and its operations in Southeast Asia, among other places.

659 -------. Para!: Fifty Years of the Parachute Regiment. London: Arms, 1992, 416 pp. Touted as the first full-length history.

660 Hardie, Robert. The Burma-Siam Railway: The Secret Diary of Dr. Robert Hardie, 1942-1945. London: Collins, 1983, 1984, 196 pp. Foreword by Alan Borg; published by the Imperial War Museum, London; a diary of the personal experiences of Hardie, 1904-1973, a British POW forced to work on the Burma-Thailand railway for 3 years.

661 Haron, N. "The Malay Regiment, 1933-1955: A Political and Social Study of a Colonial Military Establishment in Malaya." Ph.D. diss, Essex, 1988. A dissertation on the British colonial military in Malaya before, during, and after the war.

662 Harries, Mirion and Harries, Susie. Soldiers of the Sun: The Rise and Fall of the Imperial Japanese Army. NY: Random, 1991, 1992, 582 pp. A popular history of 70 years of the Japanese army based on Western sources; factors: copied the Prussian model, internal disputes, operations against China and Russia, atrocities at Nanking and elsewhere; brutality against POWs, and defeat in war.

663 ------- and -------. The War Artists: British Official War Art of the Twentieth Century. London: Joseph, 1983, 323 pp. A study of British war art commissioned by the Imperial War Museum and the Tate Gallery; a serious, scholarly, and extensive assessment of 12,000 works; the official objective was propaganda but the conclusion was that art had been served better than propaganda.

664 Harrington, Daniel F. "A Careless Hope: American Air Power and Japan, 1941." PACHISREV, 48 (n.m. 1979): 217-38. An analysis of the changing air strategy by the Americans, and the British as well, during 1941; the Japanese advance into Indochina caused alarm; Marshall decided to reinforce the Philippines with an impressive contingent of B-17s based on the concept of deterrence; earlier war planners had concluded the Philippines was indefensible; it was all "a terrible miscalculation."

665 Harris, John. Jade Wind. Alt. title: The Mercenaries. NY: Doubleday, 1969, 283 pp. A fictional account of American pilots in China in the 1920s training Chinese pilots; involvement in a civil war.

666 Harris, Sheldon H. Factories of Death: Japanese Biological Warfare, 1932-1945, and the American Cover-Up. NY: Routledge, 1993, 320 pp. A detailed account of the research conducted by the Japanese army on biological warfare; included experiments on POWs; Japanese scientists not prosecuted; they provided information to American officials.

667 Harris, William R. Intelligence and National Security: A Bibliography with Selected Annotations. 2 vols. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1968, 930 pp. Loose-leaf format typed only on one side; opens with a 100-page descriptive essay and divided by 27 topics for the 10,000 entries.

668 Harrison, James P. The Long March to Power: A History of the Chinese Communist Party, 1921-1972. Praeger Library of Chinese Affairs. NY: Praeger, 1972, 664 pp. A history of the Chinese Communist Party, first cooperated with KMT, development of the CCP army, the Long March, war with Japan, establishment at Yenan, and ultimate victory over the Nationalists.

669 Harrison, Thomas H. World Within: A Borneo Story. London: Cresset, 1959, 349 pp. An account of 81 SOE operations among "secret" units of British, Australian, and Dutch forces infiltrating during the last of the Japanese occupation; a neglected and little-known topic.

670 Hart-Davis, Duff. Peter Fleming: A Biography. NY: Oxford UP; London: Cape, 1974, 1980, 1987, 419 pp. Fleming, a prominent journalist and war correspondent and brother of Ian Fleming, became intelligence officer in the Burma campaign; the emphasis was strategic deception to fool the Japanese about the Allied order of battle.

671 Harvey, A.D. Collision of Empires: Britain in Three World Wars, 1793-1945. London: Phoenix, 1992, 1994, 784 pp. An imperial history of the last two centuries; little on navy and critical of British air power.

672 Harvey, Godfrey E. British Rule in Burma, 1824-1942. London: Faber; NY: AMS, 1946, 1974, 100 pp. A short history of Burma under British rule.

673 Haslam, Jonathan. The Soviet Union and the Threat from the East, 1933-1941: Moscow, Tokyo, and the Prelude to the Pacific War. Pittsburgh: UP, 1992, 215 pp. A history of the international relationships between the Russians and the Japanese; the Japanese rejected a Russian proposal for a nonaggression pact in the 1930s, concluding one in 1941.

674 Hastings, D.J. The Royal Indian Navy, 1612-1950. London: McFarland, 1944, 1988, 371 pp. An introduction and summary of this colonial naval force and national navy after independence.

675 Hathaway, Robert M. Ambiguous Partnership: Britain and America, 1944-1947. Contemporary American History series. NY: Columbia UP, 1981, 420 pp. An important systhesis about changing relationships as the Cold War develops; issues include colonial, economic, Israel, and nuclear.

676 Hattori, Takushiro. [In Japanese]: The Complete History of the Greater East Asia War. 8 vols. Tokyo: Shobo, 1953, 1955, 1600 pp. Daitoa senso zen-shi; sponsored by

the headquarters, 500th Military Intelligence; the closest to an official army history of the war; recently abridged to 2 vols.; on microfilm.

677 Haugland, Vern. The AAF against Japan. NY: Harper, 1948, 532 pp. By a journalist; a history of the U.S. Army Air Force in the Pacific war; chronological, anecdotal, and focusing on personalities.

678 Haulman, Daniel. The High Road to Tokyo Bay: The AAF in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater. USAAFWWII. Wash: GPO, 1993, 34 pp. A 50th anniversary publication in pamphlet form; a summary history of the air force in the Pacific war.

679 Hauner, Milan L. India in Axis Strategy: Germany, Japan, and Indian Nationalists in the Second World War. Stuttgart: Klett, 1981, 750 pp. From the German Historical Institute of London; focused on German initiatives in the relationship such as Germany hosting nationalist leader Bose and transporting him to the theater to lead the Indian National Army.

680 -------. "The Place of India in the Strategic and Political Considerations of the Axis Powers, 1939-1942." Ph.D. diss, Cambridge, 1972. The dissertation which was the basis for the previous entry.

681 Hawley, Dennis. The Death of Wingate and Subsequent Events. Brauton: Merlin, 1994, 368 pp. A recent account of the Chindit operations and the consequences of Wingate's death.

682 Hay, Stephen N. and Case, Margaret H., eds. Southeast Asian History: A Bibliographic Guide. NY: Praeger, 1962, 145 pp. A reference guide for background; 700 entries, most being annotated, on books, articles, and theses broken down, country by country.

683 Hayashi, Sāburo and Coox, Alvin D. Kogun: The Japanese Army in the Pacific War. Quantico, VA: Marine; Westport: Greenwood, 1951, 1959, 1978, 263 pp. KOGUN is the name of the Imperial Japanese Army; Hayashi, a Japanese army colonel; a comprehensive history of campaigns in English; biographical digests of 91 army leaders.

684 Hayes, Grace P. The History of the JCS in World War II: The War against Japan. Wash: GPO; Annapolis: NIP, 1953-1954, 1971, 1982, 990 pp. In original edition, 2 vols.; Hayes was an official in the historical section of JCS; recounted the strategic planning process, Orange plans, Rainbow 5, ABDA, summit conferences, command structure, and Anglo-American cooperation.

685 Hayes, John. Face the Music: A Sailor's Story. Ely: Pentland, 1991, 239 pp. Foreword by Lord Peter Carrington; by Sir John "Jock" Hayes, an admiral, RN; memoir of his naval career which included Signals Officer, HMS REPULSE, sunk in December 1941 off Malaya.

686 Hayes, Otis, Jr. Home from Siberia: The Secret Odysseys of Interned American Airmen in World War II. College Station: Texas A&M UP, 1990, 1994, 246 pp. American air force and navy flyers stranded and interned in Russian territory for the duration; 37 crews, 291 men, including a crew from the Halsey-Doolittle raid; most "escaped" via Iran.

687 Head, William P. Yenan: Colonel William Peterkin and the American Military Mission to Chinese Communists, 1944-1945. Chapel Hill: Documentary, 1987, 221 pp. A monograph on the controversial Dixie Mission which ultimately collapsed; included is a helpful bibliographical survey.

688 Heathcote, T.A. The Military in British India: The Development of British Land Forces in South Asia, 1600-1947. Manchester History of the British Army series. Manchester: UP; NY: St. Martin, 1995, 320 pp. By a Sandhurst professor; comprehensive survey presenting British and Indian perspectives.

689 Heehs, Peter. "India's Divided Loyalties?: The World at War." HISTOD, 45 (July 1995): 16-23. Re "the other Indian army," the one against the Raj; 25,000 Indian POWs from the Malaya-Singapore campaign were persuaded to join; fought against the Allies and surrendered, May 1945; series of court-martials at Red Fort but reaction against them caused abandonment; INA veterans became heroes in India.

690 -------. "Terrorism in India during the Freedom Struggle." HISTN, 55 (Spring 1993): 469-82. Traced the origins of revolutionary terrorism in Bengal in the first decade of the century; followed political developments related to Bose and the Indian National Army.

691 Heggoy, Alf A. and Haar, John M. The Military in Imperial History: The French Connection: A Bibliography. Military History Bibliographies series. NY: Garland, 1984, 324 pp. A bibliographical survey of French imperialism from earliest times to the present; included French Foreign Legion and operations in Indochina.

692 Heiferman, Ronald. Flying Tigers: Chennault in China. Ballantine Illustrated History. NY: Ballantine, 1971, 160 pp. In the early 1930s, China rebuilt its air forces and American experts replaced Germans; Chennault to China and coordinated the process, remaining to establish the Flying Tigers to fight Japanese air power.

693 Heimdahl, William C. and Marolda, Edward J., comps. Guide to U.S. Naval Administrative Histories of World War II. Wash: GPO, 1976, 238 pp. A compilation of unpublished histories, about 300 bound volumes originally initiated by Robert G. Albion, located in the Department of the Navy Library; included various bureaus, amphibious, and fleet squadron commands in the Asian/Pacific war.

694 Helfers, M.C. "The U.S. Army's History of World War II." MILAFF, 19 (Spring 1955): 32-36. A description of the almost 100 vol. USAHWWII, an outstanding example of official history.

695 Heller, Jonathan, ed. War and Conflict: Selected Images from the National Archives, 1765-1970. Wash: GPO, 1990, 365 pp. A description of the Still Picture Branch of the National Archives; a sample, 1522 photos of the 6 million held, including many pictures and posters from the war.

696 Hennessy, Peter. Never Again: Britain, 1945-1951. London: Cape, 1992, 544 pp. A historical survey of the aftermath of the war, including withdrawal from empire: India, Burma, etc.

697 Herring, George C. America's Longest War: The U.S. and Vietnam, 1950-1975. NY and Chichester, England: Wiley, 1979, 1986, 298 pp. By a professor at the University of Kentucky; one of the best one-volume surveys of the war from the American perspective.

698 -------. "The Truman Administration and the Restoration of French Sovereignty in Indochina." DIPHIS, 1 (Spring 1977): 97-117. During the summer of 1945 the final decision to permit the French to return to Indochina was made, an abandonment of the Trusteeship concept enunciated by FDR; concluded the decision had already been made before Truman took office mainly due to British pressure.

699 Hersey, John. The Call: An American Missionary in China. NY: Knopf; NY: Penguin, 1985, 1986, 779 pp. A historical novel about missionaries in China, 1907-1950; by Hersey, 1914-1993, the famous novelist of World War II, a Pulitzer Prize winner, born in China.

700 Herzog, James H. Closing the Open Door: American-Japanese Diplomatic Negotiations, 1936-1941. Annapolis: NIP, 1973, 306 pp. The diplomatic process of deteriorating relations.

701 -------. "Influence of the U.S. Navy in the Embargo of Oil to Japan, 1940-1941." PACHISREV, 35 (August 1966): 317-28. Japan had no direct supply of oil and steel and built up oil reserves from the U.S. in the late 1930s; as relations deteriorated, threat of oil embargo loomed; some American advisors such as Secretary of the Navy Knox favored, and some opposed; the embargo was executed and Japan went to war.

702 Herzstein, Robert E. Henry R. Luce: A Political Portrait of the Man Who Created the American Century. NY: Scribner, 1994, 540 pp. By a professor at the University of South Carolina; Luce, born in China and a leader of the China Lobby, was an influential journalist and foreign policy activist; his vision of the postwar world was the spread of Christianity and capitalism; not a biography; more on conflict, Luce vs. FDR.

703 Hess, Gary R. America Encounters India, 1941-1947. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins UP, 1971, 222 pp. Some Americans supported the Indian Freedom Movement and that became problematical; affected C-B-I operations; ultimately Churchill pressured FDR to back off.

704 -------. "The First American Commitment in Indochina: The acceptance of the Bao Dai solution, 1950." DIPHIS, 2 (n.m. 1978): 331-50. In February 1950, the U.S. recognized the Bao Dai regime and committed support to the French to defeat the Viet Minh; economic and military aid soon followed.

705 -------. "Franklin Roosevelt and Indochina." JAMHIS, 59 (September 1972): 353-68. Early in the war Roosevelt endorsed a vague Trustee arrangement for former colonies, especially the French; at Teheran, Russia agreed; but British, French, and Dutch pressured for change; ultimately only former League Mandates became Trusts.

706 -------. The U.S.'s Emergence as a Southeast Asian Power, 1940-1950. NY: Columbia UP, 1987, 459 pp. The U.S. was surprised at the ease with which the Japanese conquered European colonies in the Far East; began aiding Asian nationalists movements

but must pass anti-Communist test; Viet Minh failed; influenced disposition in Philippines, Thailand, and Malaya.

707 Hessen, Robert and Reed, Dale, eds. General Claire Lee Chennault: A Guide to His Papers in the Hoover Institution Archives. Stanford: UP, 1983, 1985, 41 pp. A reference guide to Chennault's papers.

708 Hickey, Michael. The Unforgettable Army: Slim's 14th Army in Burma. London: Spellmount, 1994, 318 pp. Re the Burma campaign, 1942-1945; British 14th Army to drive out Japanese; Wingate operations: "Wingate walked to the borderline of lunacy"; recounts "sacking" of Slim.

709 Hicks, George. The Comfort Women: Japan's Brutal Regime of Enforced Prostitution in the Second World War. NY: Norton, 1995, 303 pp. Detailed documentation of how 140,000 Asian women were forced into prostitution, another recent expose of Japanese brutality.

710 Higham, Robin, et al., eds. Flying Combat Aircraft of the USAAF AND USAF. 3 vols. Manhattan, KS: Sunflower, 1978-1981, 440 pp. Folio size, extensive detail on about 60 types of aircraft used during the war, including B-17, B-25, and B-26.

711 Higham, Robin, ed. A Guide to the Sources of British Military History. London: Routledge; Berkeley: U Cal. P, 1971, 651 pp. Sponsored by the Conference on British Studies; by the military bibliographer extraordinaire; one of the earliest and standard guides to the literature; a series of historiographical essays by noted experts evaluating and integrating 1300 entries.

712 ------- and Mrozek, Donald J., eds. A Guide to the Sources of U.S. Military History. Also see Supplements. Hamden, CT: Shoe String Press, 1975, 1981, 1986, 1993, 1996, 2306 pp. The standard historiographical guide to American military history, the original and soon-to-be 4 Supplements; a series of essays by prominent experts such as Robert Coakley on the U.S. Army in World War II, Robert Futrell on the air force, Dean Allard on the navy; no index.

713 -------. "The History of the Second World War: British Official History Series." LIBRARY QUARTERLY, 34 (July 1964): 240-48. A description of the British official history of the war, projected 85 vols.; the approach was different from that of the U.S.

714 ------- and Kipp, Jacob, eds. Military History Bibliographies series. NY: Garland, various. Higham and Kipp were series editors of an extensive series of bibliographies of military history, many of which are cited herein.

715 -------, ed. Official Histories: Essays and Bibliographies from Around the World. Manhattan: Kansas State UP, 1970, 656 pp. The history of official histories; a series of essays on how many countries have produced official histories of wars; a critique of official histories.

716 Hill, John. China Dragons: A Rifle Company at War, Burma, 1944-1945. NY: Sterling; London: Blandford, 1992, 192 pp. Foreword by Duke of Edinburgh; a personal memoir of the Royal Berkshire Regiment.

717 Hilsman, Roger. American Guerrilla: My War behind Japanese Lines. Wash: Brassey, 1990, 1991, 325 pp. A memoir of Hilsman, later State Department operative and retired professor at Columbia University; jungle warfare in the Philippines and OSS operations in Burma; Merrill's Marauders; POW rescue mission in Manchuria.

718 Hinsley, F.H. British Intelligence in the Second World War: Its Influence on Strategy and Operations. 4 vols. in 5 books. London: Cambridge UP, 1979-1990, 3631 pp. Sir Harry Hinsley of Cambridge University, himself an intelligence operative, and others have written the official history of British intelligence for the war, primarily the story of Bletchley Park, an estate about 60 miles northwest of London where 10,000 intelligence operatives successfully broke German and other enemy codes in a series of extraordinary accomplishments under the category of ULTRA, none of which was revealed to the public until the mid-1970s; this multivolume history covered the Atlantic/European war and is enlightening on all of the processes associated with ULTRA; an incredible story which explained much about similar operations and successes in the Asian/Pacific war.

719 -------. British Intelligence in the Second World War: Popular Edition. London: HMSO, 1993, 642 pp. An abridged edition of the multivolume official history of the previous entry.

720 ------- and Stripp, Alan, eds. Code Breakers: The Inside Story of Bletchley Park. NY: Oxford UP, 1993, 342 pp. A series of 27 personal accounts of the operations conducted at Bletchley Park, the British ULTRA intelligence center during the war; much detail on the actual operations.

721 -------. Command of the Sea: The Naval Side of British History from 1918 to the End of the Second World War. London: Christophers, 1950, 104 pp. Foreword by Lord Fraser of North Cape; an assessment of naval side of British history in the twentieth century.

722 -------. "The Enigma of ULTRA." HISTOD, 43 (September 1993): 15-20. An article from the introduction to Code Breakers.

723 Hinton, Harold C. China Relations with Vietnam and Burma. NY: Pacific, 1958, 64 pp. A short but exhaustive study of modern relationships, including Communism, Viet Minh, KMT, and Burmese.

724 Hitchcock, Walter T., ed. The Intelligence Revolution: A Historical Perspective: Proceedings of the Thirteenth Military History Symposium, October 1988. Wash: GPO, 1991, 376 pp. The Military History Symposium meets every other year; several papers-articles of interest on intelligence developments and the Pacific war.

725 Hobbs, Cecil C. Southeast Asia: A Bibliography of Writings, 1942-1978. Carbondale: Southern Illinois UP, 1980, 53 pp. Notebook format; bibliography of monographs, books, articles, and reports.

726 Hogan, David W., Jr. "The Evolution of the Concept of the U.S. Army's Rangers, 1942-1983." Ph.D. diss, Duke, 1986, 593 pp. Dissertation under Alex Roland; on the origins and development of army special forces.

727 -------. India-Burma. Wash: GPO, 1992, 26 pp. A brochure in an Army history series; included the battle of Myitkyina, 1944.

728 -------. "MacArthur, Stilwell, and Special Operations in the War against Japan." Parameters, 25 (Spring 1995): 104-15. Part of the above dissertation; a comparison on the use and organization of special operations by MacArthur and Stilwell, "the Aristocrat and the Doughboy"; Stilwell was directly involved and invited all assistance including the OSS while MacArthur was the opposite.

729 -------. Raiders or Elite Infantry?: The Changing Role of the U.S. Army Rangers from Dieppe to Grenada. Contributions in Military Studies. Westport: Greenwood, 1992, 294 pp. The history of the employment of specialized infantry units such as Merrill's Marauders and liberation of POW camps by the U.S. Army.

730 -------. U.S. Army Special Operations in World War II. Wash: GPO, 1992, 167 pp. A 50th anniversary commemorative publication; re the U.S. Army Rangers and elite forces such as guerrilla operations, Merrill's Marauders, and OSS operations.

731 Holbrook, Heber A. USS HOUSTON: The Last Flagship of the Asiatic Fleet. Dixon, CA: Pacific, 1981, 107 pp. History of the American cruiser lost in the earliest battles during the demise of ABDA.

732 Holmes, Richard and Kemp, Anthony. The Bitter End: The Fall of Singapore, 1941-1942. Chichester: Bird, 1982, 212 pp. An account of the Singapore campaign.

733 -------, ed. The World Atlas of Warfare: Military Innovations that Changed the Course of History. NY: Penguin, 1988, 304 pp. By prominent experts, including Eric Grove on the Asian/Pacific war and John Sweetman on strategic bombing.

734 Holmes, W.J. Double-Edged Secrets: U.S. Naval Intelligence Operations in the Pacific during World War II. Annapolis: NIP, 1979, 240 pp. By a navy captain and intelligence veteran; an overview of naval intelligence operations in the Pacific war; ULTRA and MAGIC.

735 Hopkins, Harold. Nice to Have You Aboard: A Personal Account of War in the Pacific, 1943-1945, by a British Officer Attached to the U.S. Pacific Fleet. London: Allen, 1964, 217 pp. By a captain, RN; a memoir of service in the USN during the Pacific war.

736 Hopkirk, Peter. The Great Game: On Secret Service in High Asia. Alt. subtitle: The Struggle for Empire in Central Asia. NY: Kodansha; London: Murray, 1990, 576 pp. As Japan was increasingly threatening India, 1940-1941, British officials were unprepared because for a century the threat had been perceived to come from the northwest, from Russia, and before that, Napoleon, not the southeast; compared to a "Victorian Cold War": mutual fear, suspicion, espionage, and worst-case analysis.

737 Horan, H.E. "Sinking the HAGURO." NIPROC, 86 (January 1960): 38-44. Quite late in the Pacific war, May 1945, 2 British destroyers met and sank the Japanese cruiser, HAGURO, in the Indian Ocean operating out of Singapore.

738 Horn, Maurice. "Introducing Terry and the Pirates": Terry and the Pirates: China Journey. NY: Gelman-Nostalgia, 1977. The comic strip by Milton Caniff began in 1934 as the Chinese air force was being rebuilt and ended in 1973 when the enemy was the Communists.

739 -------, ed. The World Encyclopedia of Comics. NY: Chelsea, 1976, 790 pp. Among the entries on the history of comics is "Terry and the Pirates" by Milton Caniff, appearing, 1934-1973, increasingly based on the adventures of the Flying Tigers in China fighting the Japanese, and later the Communists.

740 Horner, David M. "Australia and Allied Strategy in the Pacific, 1941-1945." DEFENCE FORCE JOURNAL, 31 (November 1981): 45-54. By the prolific and prestigious military historian of Australia; there was no section or volume on strategy in the official Australian history of the war; noted that Australian contribution to the war effort in Europe and Asia was great but it had little or no influence on strategy, especially in the debacle over Singapore and defense of empire and in the Southwest Pacific campaign.

741 Horner, Layton. "Japanese Military Administration in Malaya and the Philippines." Ph.D. diss, Arizona, 1973, 320 pp. An analysis of the Japanese occupation; broad coverage; concluded the Japanese occupation of Southeast Asia was chaos and a failure.

742 Hough, Richard A. Death of a Battleship. Alt. title: The Hunting of Force Z. NY: Macmillan; London: Collins, 1963, 216 pp. An account of the sinking of PRINCE OF WALES and REPULSE by the prolific and popular British naval writer and biographer.

743 -------. Mountbatten: Hero of our Time. NY: Random, 1980, 1981, 317 pp. A biography of Mountbatten; no access to official papers.

744 House, Jonathan M. Military Intelligence, 1870-1991: A Research Guide. Research Guides in Military Studies. Westport: Greenwood, 1993, 180 pp. An up-to-date annotated bibliography with 882 entries; included a narrative overview.

745 Howard, James H. Roar of the Tiger. NY: Orion, 1991, 320 pp. A memoir of a veteran aviator about the Flying Tigers; the title from the caption of the Chennault portrait at the Air Force War College.

746 Howard, Michael E. British Intelligence in the Second World War: V. Strategy and Deception. London: HMSO, 1990, 285 pp. Sir Michael Howard, recently at Yale and formerly at Oxford, wrote this final volume of the official history of British intelligence in 1980 but publication was delayed by the Government; recounted brilliant intelligence deception and double-agent achievements; nothing like this and the Hinsley series has been forthcoming from the American side.

747 Howarth, Stephen. The Fighting Ships of the Rising Sun: The Drama of the Imperial Japanese Navy, 1895-1945. Alt. title: The Morning Glory. NY: Atheneum, 1983, 412 pp. A history of the third greatest navy, the zenith in 1937 and the end in 1945; dramatic narrative but little of a technical nature.

748 Howe, Christopher. The Origins of Japanese Trade Supremacy: Development and Technology in Asia from 1540 to the Pacific War. Chicago: UP, 1996, 416 pp. A recent historical appraisal of Japanese technological developments from earliest times; analysis of the rise of a modern economic power.

749 Hoyt, Edwin P. Japan's War: The Great Pacific Conflict, 1853-1952. London: DaCapo; NY: McGraw, 1986, 1989, 560 pp. An extended, superficial, and overly dramatic account of a century of Japanese expansionism by the prolific popular writer.

750 -------. The Lonely Ships: The Life and Death of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet. NY: McKay, 1976, 350 pp. The origin of the Asiatic Fleet was Yangtze patrol and the end was the first months of 1942.

751 -------. The Rise of the Chinese Republic: From the Last Emperor to Deng Xiaoping. NY: McGraw, 1989, 367 pp. A popular, journalistic account of the political history of modern China.

752 Hsiung, James C. and Levine, Steven I., eds. China's Bitter Victory: The War with Japan, 1937-1945. NY: Sharpe, 1992, 358 pp. A series of scholarly essays on the Sino-Japanese War; incorporated U.S., British, and Chinese relations and operations such as Burma; a brilliant and extensive analysis.

753 Hsu, Immanuel C.Y. The Rise of Modern China. NY: Oxford UP, 1970, 1975, 1983, 1990, 1995, 1104 pp. Dedicated to John Fairbank; a classic and frequently updated survey of modern Chinese history; included "Further Reading" at the end of each chapter.

754 Htin Aung, U. The Stricken Peacock: Anglo-Burmese Relations, 1752-1948. Hague: Nijhoff, 1965, 142 pp. An unbalanced, anti-British survey of Anglo-Burmese relations.

755 Hu, Shizhang. "Stanley K. Hornbeck and American Policy toward China, 1928-1937." Ph.D. diss, Washington State, 1992, 287 pp. A dissertation under Edward Bennett; Hornbeck was a Harvard professor, then a chief advisor on Far Eastern policy; accused as pro-Japanese.

756 -------. Stanley K. Hornbeck and the Open Door Policy, 1919-1937. Westport: Greenwood, 1995, 288 pp. Hornbeck was a significant influence on the China policy of the U.S.; an aspect was the economic embargo of Japan in the late 1930s.

757 Hubler, Richard G. Man in the Sky. NY: Duell, 1956, 407 pp. A novel about the Flying Tigers and RAF combat pilots.

758 Hucker, Charles O. China: A Critical Bibliography. Tucson: U Ariz. P, 1962, 135 pp. Assembled by the Oriential Studies staff of the University of Arizona; 2285 annotated entries of the best books and articles on China.

759 -------. Chinese History: A Bibliographic Review. Wash: AHA, 1958, 42 pp. From the Service for History Teachers series by the American Historical Association; a pamphlet guide to the literature.

760 Hudson, Geoffrey F. The Far East in World Politics: A Study in Recent History. NY: Octagon, 1937, 1939, 1945, 1976, 283 pp. A frequently updated survey of the modern history of the Far East beginning with forcible opening of China and Japan by Western powers; stressed diplomatic and economic factors.

761 Humble, Richard. Japanese High Seas Fleet. Ballantine Illustrated History series. NY: Ballantine, 1973, 1974, 160 pp. A popular account of the history of the Japanese navy in the twentieth century.

762 Humphreys, Leonard A. The Way of the Heavenly Sword: The Japanese Army in the 1920s. Stanford: UP; Cambridge: UP; Rockville: Kramer, 1995, 360 pp. The first book-length account in English of the transformation of the Meiji military system into an Army dominated military state; a crucial period of modern Japanese history.

763 Hung, Chang-Tai. War and Popular Culture: Resistance in Modern China, 1937-1945. Berkeley: U Cal. P, 1994, 447 pp. A survey of popular culture in China in the twentieth century and the impact of the Sino-Japanese War.

764 Hunt, Gordon. One More River. London: Collins, 1965, 254 pp. By a civil defense operative who was able to escape; a semi-fictional account of the Japanese advance into Burma in 1942; fictitious names, exaggerated adventures, and authentic situation.

765 Hunter, Charles N. Galahad. San Antonio, TX: Naylor, 1963, 248 pp. Memoir of Hunter, successor to Frank Merrill of the 5307th Composite Unit or Merrill's Marauders; Operation GALAHAD, 1943-1944, penetrated the Burmese jungles to Myitkyina; recounted strained Anglo-American relations, a deteriorating situation, and criticism of Stilwell.

766 Hurley, Alfred F. and Ehrhart, Robert C., eds. Air Power and Warfare: Proceedings of the 8th Military History Symposium, USAFA, 1978. Wash: GPO, 1979, 473 pp. Papers-articles from the symposium held every two years; included the rise and fall of the Japanese air forces and the wartime leadership of "Hap" Arnold.

767 Hurstfield, Julian G. America and the French Nation, 1939-1945. Chapel Hill: UNCP, 1986, 319 pp. An extensive scholarly survey of Franco-American relations before and during the war; recounted much conflict and intrigue; mostly about Europe and Vichy.

768 Huston, James A. Out of the Blue: U.S. Army Airborne Operations in World War II. West Lafayette: Purdue UP, 1972, 338 pp. A history of the development and strategic use of airborne forces; details of forces, equipment, and use, including gliders; recounted some Burma campaign operations and the recapture of Corregidor.

769 -------. The Sinews of War: Army Logistics, 1775-1953. Army Historical series. Wash: GPO, 1966, 812 pp. A history of army logistics including supply, transportation, evacuation, hospitalization, and Lend-Lease.

770 Hyatt, A.M.J. "Official History in Canada." MILAFF, 30 (Summer 1966): 91-99. A survey of the official Canadian histories including that of World War II and the separate armed forces.

771 Hyde, H. Montgomery. British Air Policy between the Wars, 1918-1939. London: Heinemann, 1976, 559 pp. Foreword by Sir John Slessor; a history of the interwar air force buildup all over the world; much controversy, debate, and interservice rivalries recounted.

772 Hynes, Samuel. Flights of Passage: Reflections of a World War II Aviator. Annapolis: NIP, 1988, 277 pp. By a young bomber pilot who flew 100 missions against Japan.

773 Icenhower, Joseph B. The PANAY Incident, December 12, 1937: The Sinking of an American Gunboat Worsens U.S.-Japanese Relations. NY: Watts, 1971, 81 pp. Japanese air forces sank PANAY on the Yangtze River, precipitating a serious incident.

774 Ienaga, Saburo. Japan's Last War: World War II and the Japanese. Alt. title: The Pacific War. Oxford: Blackwell; NY: Pantheon, 1968, 1978, 333 pp. Trans. by Frank Baldwin; by a distinguished Japanese historian who aimed to inform the Japanese people of "the naked realities of the Pacific war"; began with Mukden and concluded with the surrender, "the Fifteen-Years' War"; concluded that the war was devastating for the Asian people.

775 Ike, Nobutaka, ed. Japan's Decision for War: Records of the 1941 Policy Conference. Stanford: UP, 1967, 336 pp. Trans. of official accounts of a series of 60 conferences of high Japanese authorities in Tokyo, 1940-1941, culminating in the decision for war; most enlightening on the making of the "Southern" thrust alternative.

776 Ikle, Frank W. German-Japanese Relations, 1936-1940. NY: Bookman, 1956, 243 pp. From a California dissertation; a diplomatic history of the critical years of war preparations; each acted independently, there being little or no coordination.

777 Ind, Allison. Allied Intelligence Bureau: Our Secret Weapon in the War against Japan. Alt. title: Spy Ring Pacific. NY: McKay, 1958, 309 pp. AIB was a combined intelligence agency incorporating American, British, Australian, and Dutch intelligence operatives and activities such as clandestine attacks on Singapore harbor.

778 Ingpen, Robert R. and Wilkinson, Philip. Encyclopedia of Events that Changed the World: Eighty Turning Points in History. NY: Viking, 1991, 256 pp. A selective and overly dramatized presentation of "great events" in history; included Gandhi, the Long March in China, and Pearl Harbor.

779 Ingram, Edward. The Beginning of the Great Game in Asia, 1828-1834. NY: Oxford UP, 1979, 377 pp. One of the best accounts of the background and development of the "Great Game."

780 Ion, A. Hamish. The Cross and the Rising Sun. 2 vols. Waterloo: Laurier UP, 1990-1993, 644 pp. A history of British and Canadian Protestant missionary activities in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.

781 ------- and Hunt, Barry D., eds. War and Diplomacy across the Pacific, 1919-1952. Proceedings of the 10th Military History Symposium, Kingston, Ontario, March 1983. Waterloo: Laurier UP, 1988, 192 pp. A collection of papers-articles from the symposium held every two years; essays included American foreign policy and strategy

in the Pacific, British attitudes toward the Japanese, and German naval operations in the Pacific.

782 Iriye, Akira. Across the Pacific: An Inner History of American-East Asian Relations. NY: Harcourt; Chicago: Imprint, 1967, 1992, 441 pp. Introduction by John K. Fairbank; by the distinguished Harvard professor and former president of the American Historical Association; an analysis of American relations in the Far East.

783 -------. After Imperialism: The Search for a New Order in the Far East, 1921-1931. Cambridge: Harvard UP; NY: Atheneum, 1965, 1973, 375 pp. An analysis of the crucial decade between the Washington Conference and Mukden Incident.

784 ------- and Cohen, Warren, eds. American, Chinese, and Japanese Perspectives on Wartime Asia, 1931-1949. Wilmington: Scholarly, 1990, 327 pp. A series of international scholars assessed two decades of history in the Far East; topics included Sino-Japanese relations, Open Door, American global strategy, FDR, and Southeast Asia.

785 -------. China and Japan in the Global Setting. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1993, 156 pp. Reischauer Lectures, Harvard, 1989, to whom it is dedicated; a review of Sino-Japanese relations in the twentieth century oriented around three issues: power, culture, and economics.

786 -------. The Origins of the Second World War in Asia and the Pacific. Origins of Modern Wars series. NY: Longman, 1987, 213 pp. Focused on international relations between 1931-1941; the alienation of Japan, its aggression in China, and Allied appeasement.

787 -------. Power and Culture: The Japanese-American War, 1941-1945. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1981, 313 pp. Dedicated to John K. Fairbank; a strictly binational framework; each fought fiercely against the other and refused to deal with each other, e.g., the Japanese approached Russia about negotiations for peace.

788 Irokawa, Daikichi. The Age of Hirohito: In Search of Modern Japan. NY: Free Press, 1995. A recent "life and times" assessment of the Japanese emperor during the war; a highly complex figure.

789 Irving, R.E.M. The First Indochina War: French and American Policy, 1945-1954. London: Helm, 1975, 169 pp. Franco-American relations concerning Indochina; French efforts at decolonization were "too little, too late."

790 Isaacs, Harold R. The Tragedy of the Chinese Revolution. Stanford: UP, 1938, 1951, 1961, 392 pp. By the articulate American radical; a vivid, partisan assessment of the Chinese revolution at the time of the late 1930s.

791 Israel, Jerry. "Mao's Mr. America: Edgar Snow's Images of China." PACHISREV, 47 (February 1978): 107-22. Edgar Snow was a powerful influence on American perceptions of China in the 1930s and 1940s, challenging the Open Door image; praised Mao and denounced Chiang and Hurley, "the unfortunate Colonel Blimp in our China tragedy."

792 Israel, John. "The Yenan Way and Its Power." AHR, 79 (June 1974): 744-50. A collective review of several books on the topic.

793 Ito, Masanori and Pineau, Roger. The End of the Imperial Japanese Navy. NY: Norton; London: Weidenfeld; Westport: Greenwood, 1956, 1962, 1984, 240 pp. Trans. by Andrew Kuroda; by a veteran Japanese military correspondent; a popular account reviewing the rise (40 years) and fall (3 years) of IJN.

794 Jablonsky, David. Churchill, the Great Game and Total War. London: Cass, 1991, 248 pp. Foreword by Sir Casper Weinberger; total war was a twentieth-century phenomenon but the leader, Churchill, was a carryover of the Victorian era when intelligence, espionage, and war in Asia were a Great Game.

795 Jackson, W.G.F. and Bramall, Lord Dwin. The Chiefs: The Story of the U.K. Chiefs of Staff. London: Brassey, 1992, 530 pp. A comprehensive account of the top military leaders of Great Britain over 70 years, including Alanbrook and Mountbatten.

796 Jacobs, Albert. "The Loss of REPULSE and PRINCE OF WALES, December 10, 1941: A Participant's Account." Warship International, 23 (n.m. 1986): 12-28. By the gunnery officer of REPULSE, sunk by aircraft torpedoes in 8 min.; rescued by a destroyer.

797 James, D. Clayton. A Time for Giants: Politics of the American High Command in World War II. NY: Watts, 1987, 333 pp. Mini-biographies of 18 American generals and admirals in the war: includes Marshall, MacArthur, Stilwell, Leahy, King, Nimitz, Arnold; Stilwell was assigned the toughest job of all.

798 -------. The Years of MacArthur. 3 vols. Boston: Houghton, 1970-1985, 2585 pp. By a professor at Virginia Military Institute; the definitive biography of MacArthur, much praised for its comprehensiveness, balance, and scholarship; the 2nd vol. covered the period of the war.

799 James, Harold. Across the Threshold of Battle: Behind Japanese Lines with Wingate's Chindits, Burma, 1943. Lewes, England: Guild, 1993, 250 pp. Dedicated to Michael Calvert; a 50 anniversary commemoration and memoir; recounted operations of one of the columns and of the return to Burma 50 years later.

800 James, Lawrence. Imperial Rearguard: Wars of Empire, 1919-1985. London: Brassey, 1987, 1988, 253 pp. Coverage of the end of the Raj in India, Southeast Asia, and also Ireland and the Falkland Islands; the former areas were factors in the Pacific war.

801 -------. Mutiny: In the British and Commonwealth Forces, 1797-1956. London: Buchan, 1987, 302 pp. A low-key survey of mutinies in British armed forces; a chapter on incidents associated with India.

802 -------. The Rise and Fall of the British Empire. London: Little, 1994, 704 pp. An extensive survey beginning with the sixteenth century; 300 years of rise, 80 of fall.

803 Jeffreys-Jones, Rhodri and Lownie, Andrew, eds. North American Spies: New Revisionist Essays. Edinburgh: UP, 1992, 266 pp. A series of 10 essays on aspects of U.S. intelligence in the twentieth century; included a critical assessment of the OSS and

the Burma Road; concluded Donovan was too ambitious, its exploits were exaggerated, and there was excessive British-American bickering.

804 Jentschura, Hansgeorg et al. Warships of the Imperial Japanese Navy, 1869-1945. London: Arms; Annapolis: NIP, 1970, 1977, 284 pp. Extensive detail including 300 illustrations and schematics of all types of Japanese warships; a German publication.

805 Jespersen, Thomas C. "The American Century in China: Henry Luce and the Creation of American Perceptions of China, 1931-1949." Ph.D. diss, Rutgers, 1991, 337 pp. A dissertation under Lloyd Gardner; the process of creation of the American myth about China; American Protestant missionaries initiated the myth and Henry Luce promoted it, shaping popular American perceptions.

806 Jessup, John E., Jr. and Ketz, Louise B., eds. Encyclopedia of the American Military Studies of the History, Tradition, Policies, Institutions, and Roles of the Armed Forces in War and Peace. 3 vols. NY: Scrbner, 1994, 2358 pp. A voluminous reference work including 71 essays by experts such as Robin Higham and Richard Sommers; Ernest Fisher on World War II, pp. I., 939-84.

807 ------- and Coakley, Robert W., eds. Guide to the Study and Use of Military History. Wash: GPO, 1979, 522 pp. A series of scholarly essays by experts such as Jay Luvaas, Theodore Ropp, and Charles MacDonald; description of the various official histories.

808 Jian, Chen. China's Road to the Korean War: The Making of the Sino-American Confrontation. The U.S. and Pacific Asia. NY: Columbia UP, 1994, 352 pp. An account of the background, rationale, and operations leading to the intervention of the Chinese in the Korean War.

809 Jin, Jek Kian, ed. December 8, 1941: The Fall of Singapore. Singapore: SHM, 1994, 50 pp. 50th anniversary publication; collection of archival materials; innovative integration of text, images, and sound; included Noel Coward's "Mad Dogs and Englishmen."

810 Johnsen, William T. "Forging the Foundations of the Grand Alliance: Anglo-American Military Collaboration, 1938-1941." Ph.D. diss, Duke, 1986, 414 pp. A dissertation under I.B. Holley; by the time of Pearl Harbor there had already been extensive and elaborate military cooperation and coordination; that became the basis for subsequent economic, diplomatic, and political cooperation.

811 Johnson, Chalmers A. An Instance of Treason: Ozaki Hotsumi and the Sorge Spy Ring. Stanford: UP, 1964, 1965, 1990, 324 pp. Re the spy ring of Hotsumi, a Japanese journalist, and Richard Sorge, ostensibly a German journalist, first in Shanghai and later in Japan; much important information to the Russians about Japanese intentions, "North" or "South" thrusts; both were arrested and executed.

812 -------. MITI and the Japanese Miracle: The Growth of Industrial Policy, 1925-1975. Stanford: UP, 1982, 409 pp. An explanation and description of the unique industrial-management-governmental-foreign trade structural bureaucracy in Japan which survived the Depression, sustained the war effort, and survived the war.

813 -------. Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power: The Emergence of Revolutionary China, 1937-1945. Stanford: UP, 1962, 268 pp. The story of the rise of a powerful peasantry cultivated by Mao and the CCP beginning in the 1930s, the expansion and growth furthered as a result of Japanese aggression.

814 Johnson, Ellis A. and Katcher, David A. Mines against Japan. Silver Spring: Naval, 1973, 313 pp. An account of mine warfare activities and operations in the Pacific war; responsible for sinking many Japanese merchant and warships.

815 Johnston, George H. The Far Face of the Moon. NY: Morrow, 1964, 316 pp. By the Australian war novelist; a novel of the pilots involved in Hump transportation.

816 Johnston, Jack. Patrol of the Dead. London: Barker, 1955, 239 pp. A fictional account of Chindits and jungle warfare in Burma.

817 Johnstone, William C. The U.S. and Japan's New Order. NY: Oxford UP, 1941, 415 pp. A contemporaneous survey of American-Japanese relations concerning American treaty rights and a variety of interests in China.

818 Jones, Alum. "Internal Security in British Malaya, 1895-1942." Ph.D. diss, Yale, 1970, 271 pp. A dissertation about British colonial rule in Malaya; emphasis on administration; fatally hurt when Singapore surrendered in February 1942

819 Jones, F.C. The Far East: A Concise History. NY: Pergamon, 1966, 191 pp. A shorter version of the next entry.

820 ------- et al. The Far East, 1942-1946. NY: Oxford UP, 1955, 603 pp. Sponsored by the Royal Institute of International Affairs at Chatham House or Toynbee series; a broad, clear, authoritative survey; recounted the collapse of the White Man's empire and imposition of an even harsher Asian imperialism.

821 -------. Japan's New Order in East Asia: Its Rise and Fall, 1937-1945. London: Oxford UP, 1954, 1974, 510 pp. A scholarly monograph from a Harvard dissertation.

822 -------. Manchuria since 1931. NY: Oxford UP, 1949, 263 pp. A monograph relating the history of Manchuria since the Japanese takeover until the end of the Chinese Civil War.

823 Jones, Ken D. and McClure, Arthur F. Hollywood at War: The American Motion Picture and World War II. NY: Barnes, 1973, 320 pp. An extensive listing of World War II movies including information on production, casts, dates, and illustrations.

824 Jordan, Donald A. Chinese Boycotts vs. Japanese Bombs: The Failure of China's "Revolutionary Diplomacy," 1931-1932. Ann Arbor: U Mich. P, 1991, 346 pp. An anti-imperialist boycott was attempted by the Chinese against Japan; much violence was involved, then Japan attacked Shanghai in 1932.

825 Jordan, Gerald, ed. British Military History: A Supplement to Robin Higham's 'Guide to the Sources.' Military History Bibliographies series. NY: Garland, 1988, 600 pp. Brings Higham's Guide up-to-date, coverage since the late 1960s; 6400 entries and a series of historiographical essays by expert scholars.

826 Jorre, John de St. "The Imperial War Museum." MHQ, 3 (Spring 1991): 8-16. The original museum was at Crystal Palace, moved in 1936 to South London; an extensive collection on warfare in the twentieth century.

827 Joslen, H.F., comp. Orders of Battle, 1939-1945: United Kingdom and Colonial Formations and Units in the Second World War. 2 vols. London: HMSO, 1960, 1968, 640 pp. An important reference describing British and Colonial units involved in the war, including those of India, Burma, and Malaya.

828 Ka, Chih-ming. Japanese Colonialism in Taiwan: Land Tenure, Development, and Dependency in Colonial Taiwan, 1895-1945. Boulder: Westview, 1995, 224 pp. A recent assessment of Japanese expansion in the 20th century on the island of Taiwan.

829 Kadel, Robert James, ed. "Where I Came In . . ." in China, Burma, India. Paducah: Turner, 1986, 384 pp. Folio size, yearbook format, many colored and b/w pictures; dedicated to Mountbatten; a kind of reunion celebration, reminiscences, dedicatory, tribute publication associated with those who served in C-B-I, "that low priority, forgotten hell hole of World War II"; tributes to Mountbatten, Stilwell, Chennault, Wingate, and Hump flyers.

830 Kahin, George M. Intervention: How America Became Involved in Vietnam. NY: Knopf, 1979, 1986, 562 pp. A review of increasing American participation, first in support of France and its resumption of colonial status, and then, opposition to the spread of Communism.

831 -------. Nationalism and Revolution in Indonesia. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1952, 502 pp. Sponsored by the Institute of Pacific Relations; a Dutch colony occupied by the Japanese followed by advances in nationalistic activities; Dutch prestige was shattered and massive opposition developed against return of the Dutch.

832 Kahler, John K. "The Genesis of the American Involvement in Indochina, 1940-1954." Ph.D. diss, Chicago, 1964, 163 pp. A dissertation on developments in Indochina, before, during, and after the Japanese occupation; re the American role.

833 Kahn, E.J., Jr. The China Hands: America's Foreign Service Officers and What Befell Them. NY: Viking; NY: Penguin, 1972, 1975, 1976, 349 pp. A survey of 13 "Old China Hands," e.g., Clubb, Davies, Service, Emmerson, and Vincent, their efforts to influence China policy, and the McCarthy-type reactions against them; a vindication of them.

834 Kanahele, George S. "The Japanese Occupation of Indonesia: Prelude to Independence." Ph.D. diss, Cornell, 1967, 343 pp. A dissertation on the growth and development of nationalism in Java and other islands; role of the Japanese as catalysts.

835 Karig, Walter, et al. Battle Report. 6 vols. NY: Rinehart, 1944-1952, 3015 pp. By a naval captain and others; a popular, non-technical history of naval operations in World War II and the Korean war; more tactical and anecdotal; not documented.

836 -------. Vietnam: A History. NY: Viking; NY: Penguin, 1983, 1991, 765 pp. Won Pulitzer Prize; a history of Vietnam to support a PBS TV documentary.

837 Kase, Toshikazu, ed. Journey to the MISSOURI. Alt. title: The Eclipse of the Rising Sun. New Haven: Yale UP; London: Oxford UP, 1950, 1951, 296 pp. Foreword by David N. Rowe; by a former official in the Japanese Foreign Office written for a Western audience; recounted Japanese intervention from 1931 to the end in 1945; an honest, accurate account.

838 Katz, Mark N. "The Origins of the Vietnam War, 1945-1948." Review of Politics, 42 (January 1980): 131-51. A review of the situation during the middle and late 1940s from each perspective: Japan, China, Russia, U.S., France, and the Viet Minh; originally the issue was nationalism, then Communism; all parties were flexible, 1945-1948, then positions hardened.

839 Keegan, John, ed. Churchill's Generals. NY: Weidenfeld; London: Warner, 1991, 1992, 373 pp. By the prolific British military historian; a series of scholarly essays on individual commanders under Churchill such as Wavell, Alanbrooke, Wingate, Slim, and Percival.

840 -------. Dien Bien Phu. Ballantine Illustrated History. NY: Ballantine, 1974, 160 pp. A popular illustrated account of the decisive battle ending French operations in Vietnam.

841 -------, ed. Encyclopedia of World War II. London: Hamlyn; NY: Gallery, 1977, 1990, 256 pp. An encyclopedia on the war including battles, weapons, and personalities.

842 -------, ed. Routledge Who's Who in World War II. London: Routledge, 1995, 192 pp. A reference guide with a broad scope.

843 -------. The Second World War. NY: Viking; London: Hutchinson, 1989, 608 pp. A useful synthesis of the war stressing strategy; presented chronologically in 6 main sections: West, East, and Pacific to 1943 and each after 1943; some minor errors.

844 -------, ed. The Times Atlas of the Second World War. NY: Harper, 1989, 254 pp. An informative guide-atlas to the war.

845 -------. Who's Who in the Second World War. NY: Oxford UP, 1995, 208 pp. A series of mini-biographies of significant personalities.

846 ------- and Bradley, Catherine, eds. Who Was Who in World War II. NY: Crowell, 1978, 1995, 224 pp. A series of mini-biographies on significant personalities such as Mountbatten.

847 Kelly, George A. Lost Soldiers: The French Army and Empire in Crisis, 1947-1962. Cambridge: MIT, 1965, 404 pp. The story of efforts to stop decolonization, defeat, and the psychological impact on the French army in Indochina and Algeria.

848 Kelly, Terence. Battle of Palembang. London: Hale, 1985, 205 pp. The story of the defeat of the Dutch by the Japanese in the first months of 1942.

849 Kennedy, Jesse C. "American Foreign Policy in China, 1937-1950: An Analysis of Why It Failed." Ph.D. diss, Chicago, 1963, 514 pp. A dissertation analyzing Sino-American policy during and after the war.

850 Kennedy, Joseph. British Civilians and the Japanese War in Malaya and Singapore, 1941-1945. London: Macmillan, 1987, 179 pp. The story of the disposition of British civilians in the area at the time of the Japanese invasion and occupation.

851 -------. "The Ending of a Myth: The Fall of Singapore, 1942." HISTN, 33 (Winter 1991): 3-8. Churchill promised an investigation of the worst disaster and largest capitulation in British history, but none was conducted; the official history merely recounted events.

852 -------. When Singapore Fell: Evacuations and Escapes, 1941-1942. NY: St. Martin; London: Macmillan, 1989, 187 pp. The stories of the remarkable number of persons who were successful in escaping from Singapore in 1941-1942.

853 Kennedy, Malcolm D. The Estrangement of Great Britain and Japan, 1917-1935. Berkeley: U Cal. P, 1969, 363 pp. A diplomatic survey of Anglo-Japanese relations after World War I and until the end of attempts at naval limitation; the story of deteriorating relationships.

854 -------. A History of Communism in East Asia. NY: Praeger, 1957, 565 pp. An early and lengthy history of Communism in the region.

855 Kennedy, Paul M., ed. Grand Strategies in War and Peace. New Haven: Yale UP, 1991, 1992, 238 pp. Kennedy, a professor at Yale and author of Rise and Fall of Great Powers, edited this series of historical essays on grand strategy which he defined as the integration of overall political, economic, and military aims to preserve long term interests; the pertinent one on World War II and the Allied coalition is by Eliot Cohen (pp. 43-70).

856 -------. Pacific Onslaught: 7 December 1941--7 February 1943. NY: Ballantine, 1972, 160 pp. Part of a series of very early historical writing by Kennedy; a popular history of aspsects of the Pacific war; the Japanese were triumphant during this period.

857 -------. Pacific Victory. NY: Ballantine, 1973, 160 pp. A continuation of Pacific Onslaught, profusely illustrated popular history, this on the last two years and allied victory.

858 -------. The Rise and Fall of British Naval Mastery. NY: Scribner; London: Lane, 1976, 1982, 1986, 405 pp. The best, most recent history of the Royal Navy including operations and strategy in the war.

859 Kennett, Lee B. A History of Strategic Bombing. NY: Scribner, 1982, 1983, 232 pp. By a professor at the University of Georgia; an analytical account of the development of big bombers and their use in strategic bombing in Europe and in Asia.

860 -------. "Strategic Bombardment in Retrospect." APHIS, 40 (Winter 1993): 50-55. A review of how and why the powers did or did not develop heavy bombers; the

exaggerated claims of air power enthusiasts; how major alterations were made in tactics and types of bombardment, including American B-29s on Japan.

861 Kenworthy, Aubrey S. The Tiger of Malaya: The Story of General Tomoyuki Yamashita and "Death March" General Masaharu Homma. NY: Exposition, 1953, 112 pp. Kenworthy was an American lieutenant in charge of the guard of these two noted and successful Japanese generals during their arrest, trial, and execution.

862 Kerr, E. Bartlett. Surrender and Survival: The Experience of American POWs in the Pacific, 1941-1945. NY: Morrow, 1985, 356 pp. By the son of a POW who died; extensive details on the harsh treatment and atrocities by the Japanese, the prison camp system, "Hell Ships," and an excellent bibliography.

863 Kikuoka, Michael T. The Changkufeng Incident: A Study in Soviet-Japanese Conflict, 1938. Lanham: UP of Am., 1988, 197 pp. An extensive account of the military incident on the Chinese, Korean, Russian border, July and August 1938, about 40,000 troops each and the fighting was intense; the Japanese withdrew; the account by Coox is better and more up-to-date.

864 Kimball, Jeffrey P., ed. To Reason Why: The Debate about the Causes of U.S. Involvement in the Vietnam War. Phila: Temple UP, 1990, 355 pp. A series of 38 selections from speeches, press releases, monographs, and novels about U.S. involvement in Vietnam; included Henry Kissinger, The Pentagon Papers, "falling dominoes" warnings, and frequent comparisons to Munich.

865 Kimball, Warren F., ed. America Unbound: World War II and the Making of a Superpower. London: Macmillan, 1992, 188 pp. By the prominent FDR scholar from Rutgers University; papers from a conference on the shaping of modern America at Rutgers; re the formative period of American rise to great power status.

866 -------. The Most Unsordid Act: Lend-Lease, 1939-1941. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins UP, 1969, 291 pp. An account of the Lend-Lease process; eventually China was the recipient of much.

867 King, David. The Brave and the Damned. NY: Paperback, 1966, 285 pp. A novel about Merrill's Marauders.

868 King, Ernest J. and Whitehill, Walter M. Fleet Admiral King: A Naval Record. NY: Norton, 1952, 689 pp. King, 1878-1956, was the American naval member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, brilliant and highly opinionated; described as a "semi-autobiography"; more about how the naval war was administered than about operations and strategy; a constant proponent for high prioritiy status for the Pacific war, and, within that, the Central Pacific campaign.

869 Kinvig, Clifford. The River Kwai Railway: The Story of the Burma-Siam Railroad. Oxford: Brassey; NY: Macmillan, 1992, 266 pp. A 50th anniversary commemoration publication; a third of a million men, POWs and Asian natives, were ruthlessly exploited to open this land access to Burma from Thailand; intensively researched and highly detailed; recounted almost 700 air attacks on the bridges and rail line; 13,000 Allied POWs died.

870 Kirby, S. Woodburn. Singapore: The Chain of Disaster. London: Cassell; NY: Macmillan, 1971, 285 pp. Foreword by Earl Mountbatten; by the official British historian; a narrative of the defense plans initiated in the 1920s, the failure to provide landward defenses, the Malaya and Singapore campaigns, and the spectacular Japanese victory.

871 ------ et al. The War against Japan. 5 vols. London: HMSO, 1957-69, 2735 pp. The section of the British official history of World War II on the Pacific war; detailed and elaborate on the various campaigns but little analysis; critical of the Chinese, Stilwell, and Wingate.

872 Kirby, William C. Germany and Republican China. Stanford: UP, 1984, 374 pp. Sino-German ties were strong and important, 1928-1941; military and air force advisers and economic relations; late 1930s, Germany more closely allied with the Japanese.

873 Kirkpatrick, Charles E. An Unknown Future and a Doubtful Present: Writing the Victory Plan of 1941. Wash: GPO, 1990, 168 pp. A 50th anniversary commemoration publication; Albert C. Wedemeyer, 1897-1989, was chief war planner under General Marhsall; formulated the 14-page Victory Plan of 1941 which influenced Army operations for the war; Wedemeyer was later sent to China.

874 Kissick, Luther C., Jr. Guerrilla One: The 74th Fighter Squadron behind Enemy Lines in China, 1942-1945. Manhattan, KS: Sunflower UP, 1983, 123 pp. Introduction by Bruce Holloway; folio size with many b/w photos; the story of fighter pilots including Chennault; over 5000 air missions and 23,000 sorties; much pro-Chiang and pro-China rhetoric.

875 Kitchen, Martin. British Policy towards the Soviet Union during the Second World War. London: Macmillan; NY: St. Martin, 1986, 319 pp. A complicated relationship; Russia attacked Poland and Finland early in the war; the British sent aid to Finland.

876 -------. A World in Flames: A Short History of the Second World War in Europe and Asia, 1939-1945. London: Longman, 1990, 386 pp. A readable, lucid, introductory survey; more coverage of Europe than Asia, but does begin with 1931 incidents.

877 Kitts, Charles R. The United States Odyssey in China, 1784-1990. NY: UP of America, 1991, 302 pp. Re 200 years of Sino-American relations; Americans had an exaggerated, glorified image of China from the eighteenth century; trade and missionary activities, Open Door, World War II aid, but China is "lost."

878 Klein, David H. "Anglo-American Diplomacy and the Pacific War: The Politics of Confrontation." Ph.D. diss, Pennsylvania, 1977, 425 pp. A study of the misuse of power to avert war; failure to prevent war; noted several opportunities to defuse the crises with Japan.

879 Klein, Holger, ed. The Second World War in Fiction: A Collection of Critical Essays. London: Macmillan, 1978, 1984, 258 pp. A series of 6 essays by experts on war fiction of Britain, France, Germany, the U.S., Russia, and Japan.

880 Kobler, John. Luce: His Time, Life and Fortune. NY: Doubleday, 1968, 305 pp. A popular biography of Luce, the powerful propagandist.

881 Koburger, Charles W., Jr. The Cyrano Fleet: France and its Navy, 1940-1942. NY: Praeger, 1989, 160 pp. A history of the Vichy navy in English by an American Coast Guard officer; an attempt to distance the navy from fascism and collaboration.

882 -------. Franco-American Naval Relations, 1940-1945. Westport: Praeger, 1994, 192 pp. Foreword by Henri Labrousse; Franco-American naval relations in France, the Mediterranean, and its colonies; elaborate plans to send the French fleet to the Pacific war but the war ended before it was executed.

883 -------. The French Navy in Indochina: Riverine and Coastal Forces, 1945-1954. Westport: Praeger, 1991, 157 pp. A monograph about the French river assault groups operating against the Viet Minh; the French navy was generally successful during these operations.

884 Koegh, E.G. Malaya, 1941-1942. Melbourne: Printmaster, 1962, 183 pp. A narrative account of the Malaya campaign and the British defeat.

885 Koen, Ross Y. The China Lobby in American Politics. NY: Macmillan; NY: Octagon, 1960, 1974, 301 pp. Sponsored by the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars; introduction by Richard Kagan; a note that 4000 copies of the 5000 printed were destroyed by the China Lobby; recounted the organization, financial backing, and activities of the China Lobby; its goal was to overthrow Communism in Asia; claimed its links included the U.S. Navy, the CIA, KMT, and international drug cartels.

886 Koenig, William J. Over the Hump: Airlift to China. Ballantine Illustrated History. NY: Ballantine, 1972, 160 pp. Introduction by S.L. Mayer; the famous airlift to supply China; it kept China in the war and tied up many Japanese forces.

887 Koginos, Manny T. The PANAY Incident: Prelude to War. Lafayette, IN: Purdue UP, 1967, 163 pp. A popular account of the notorious incident of 1937; much on the background, little on the Japanese aspects.

888 Kranzler, David. Japanese, Nazis, and Jews: The Jewish Refugee Community in Shanghai, 1938-1945. NY: Yeshiva UP, 1976, 644 pp. Foreword by Abraham Duker; 17,000 Jews, refugees from Nazi Germany, to the International Settlement at Shanghai, in a ghetto; Japanese exploited them, hoping to gain their wealth to support GEACPS.

889 Krebs, Gerhard. Japans Deutschlandpolitik, 1935-1941. 2 vols. Hamburg, Germany: MOAG, 1984. An extensive summary of German-Japanese relations at the time of the making of the Axis alliance.

890 Kroese, A. The Dutch Navy at War. London: Allen, 1945, 131 pp. Though Holland was occupied by the Germans, the Dutch navy still participated in ABDA and suffered the naval defeats of early 1942.

891 Kubek, Anthony, ed. The Amerasia Papers: A Clue to the Catastrophe in China. Wash: GPO, 1970, 1934 pp. Introduction by the author; 315 documents related to the

U.S. Senate investigation into the Amerasia Papers case and American China policy during and after the war.

892 -------. How the Far East was Lost: American Policy and the Creation of Communist China, 1941-1949. Chicago: Regnery; NY: Twin, 1963, 1972, 495 pp. China Lobby position; a critical and denunciatory assessment of American China policies, based on the McCarthy accusations, e.g., Communists in the State Department; only MacArthur saved Japan; anti-FDR.

893 -------. The Red China Papers: What Americans Deserve to Know about U.S.-Chinese Relations. New Rochelle: Arlington, 1975, 255 pp. Dedicated to Chiang Kai-shek and 50 years of fighting for freedom.

894 Kublin, Michael B. "The Role of China in American Military Strategy from Pearl Harbor to the Fall of 1944." Ph.D. diss, New York University, 1981, 313 pp. A dissertation under Albert Romasco; Sino-American relations, the Stilwell mission, the Burma campaign, the Stilwell-Chennault controversy, the Wallace mission, and analysis of the later accusations about "loss of China."

895 Kuei, Ch'ung-chi. The Kuomintang-Communist Struggle, 1922-1949. The Hague: Nijhoff, 1970, 139 pp. Strictly the KMT view by a KMT official.

896 Kutakov, Leonid N. Japanese Foreign Policy on the Eve of the Pacific War: A Soviet View. Tallahasee, FL: Diplomatic, 1972, 254 pp. Foreword by George A. Lensen; a rationale for the tortuous Russian course of neutrality in the Pacific war; reflected Russian suspiciousness of the Western Allies.

897 Kyi, Aung San Suu. Aung San. Leaders of Asia series. St. Lucia: U Queensland P, 1984, 42 pp. A short biography of Aung San, 1915-1947, the Burmese nationalist leader, assassinated in 1947; by the daughter who recently received the Nobel Prize in Literature.

898 Lacouture, Jean. De Gaulle. 2 vols. NY: Norton, 1990-1991, 1328 pp. Trans. by Alan Sheridan; the original French semi-official biography of de Gaulle was 3 vols.; by a diplomatic journalist; de Gaulle's personal papers remain closed; a comprehensive and balanced biography.

899 Ladd, J.D. Commandos and Rangers of World War II. NY: St. Martin, 1978, 288 pp. Foreword by Earl Mountbatten; recounted a variety of special units, types of operations, and actual case studies such as Burma.

900 -------. The Royal Marines, 1919-1980: An Authorized History. London: Jane, 1980, 482 pp. Foreword by HRH Prince Philip; an ancient British service force; recounted the evolution of "sea soldiers" in the twentieth century.

901 LaFeber, Walter. "Roosevelt, Churchill, and Indochina, 1942-1945." AHR, 80 (December 1975): 1277-95. FDR envisioned a trusteeship arrangement to take over colonies; France was singled out as least worthy to resume its colonial status and FDR disliked de Gaulle; but FDR changed his position before he died; Churchill and de Gaulle assisted in undermining that position.

902 La Forte, Robert S. and Marcello, Ronald E., eds. Building the Death Railway: The Ordeal of American POWs in Burma, 1942-1945. Wilmington: Scholarly, 1992, 1993, 323 pp. Oral history approach but deficient in supportive research; about American POWs and the Burma-Thailand railroad; examples are those captured from USS Houston; interviewed 22 American survivors; documented gross mistreatment and brutality.

903 ------- and -------, eds. With Only the Will to Live: Accounts of Americans in Japanese Prison Camps, 1941-1945. Wilmington: Scholarly, 1994, 320 pp. A series of 52 individual case studies from oral interviews with over 150 POW survivors; recounted notorious treatment of American POWs by the Japanese.

904 Lambert, John W., comp. Sortie: A Bibliography of American Combat Aviation Unit Histories of World War II. St. Paul: Phalanx, 1993, 45 pp. A listing of unit histories of aviation forces, including air force and navy, also Flying Tigers; up-to-date listing; Controvich is more detailed.

905 Lancaster, Donald. The Emancipation of French Indo-China. London: Oxford UP, 1961, 457 pp. Sponsored by the Royal Institute of International Affairs; presented background on French colonialism, Japanese occupation, and the first war, 1945-1955.

906 Lane, Arthur. When You Go Home. Stockport, England: Lane, 1993, 352 pp. A privately published memoir written for the families of those British POWs from Singapore and Malaya who were forced to work on the Burma-Thailand railway; detailed POW experience.

907 Lane, Jack C. America's Military Past: A Guide to Information Sources. American Government and History Information series. Detroit: Gale, 1980, 292 pp. An extensive guide to sources about American military history; 1743 annotated entries including 30 pages devoted to World War II.

908 Langer, William L. Our Vichy Gamble. NY: Knopf; NY: Norton, 1947, 1966, 412 pp. By the prestigious American historian of modern Europe; a semi-official assessment of Franco-American relations during the war.

909 ------- and Gleason, S. Everett. The World Crisis and American Foreign Policy. 2 vols. NY: Harper, 1952, 1953, 963 pp. Sponsored by the Council on Foreign Relations; an authoritative review of American foreign policy, 1937-1941, in the runup to the war.

910 Larrabee, Eric. Commander in Chief: Franklin Delano Roosevelt, His Lieutenants, and their War. NY: Harper, 1987, 733 pp. The war leader and his military chiefs, including King, Marshall, Arnold, Stilwell, and MacArthur.

911 Latourette, Kenneth S. The American Record in the Far East, 1945-1951. NY: Macmillan, 1952, 208 pp. By a professor of missions and oriental history at Yale; a review of American policy at the end of the war; concluded American actions were consistent and appropriate and, in no way, could the Communist takeover in China have been avoided.

912 Lattimore, Owen. China Memoirs: Chiang Kai-shek and the War against Japan. Tokyo: UP, 1990, 263 pp. Fujiko Isono, comp.; autobiography of Lattimore, 1900-1989,

the original "China Hand," FDR's personal representative to Chiang; enlightening on his contacts with Yenan, CCP, and the Institute for Pacific Relations.

913 -------. Solution in Asia. Boston: Little; Wash: Infantry, 1944, 1945, 138 pp. A contemporaneous discussion of the situation, especially the Sino-Japanese War and postwar world.

914 -------. "Stalemate in China." FORAFF, 19 (April 1941): 621-32. A contemporaneous assessment of the Sino-Japanese War.

915 Lau, Albert. The Malayan Union Controversy, 1942-1948. South-East Asian Historical Monographs. NY: Oxford UP, 1991, 324 pp. From a London dissertation; a review of British constitutional policy toward Malaya and Singapore; World War II caused complications; a Malayan Union was decreed in 1946 but that failed; ultimately a federation was established.

916 Lauer, Thomas L. "German Attempts at Mediation of the Sino-Japanese War, 1937-1938." Ph.D. diss, Stanford, 1973, 196 pp. In the 1930s, Germany maintained strong ties with Japan and China and attempted to mediate but soon abandoned China.

917 Lauren, Paul G., ed. The China Hands Legacy: Ethics and Diplomacy. Boulder: Westview, 1987, 207 pp. A series of essays by scholars and China Hands; in 1950, Joseph McCarthy claimed he had a list of 200 State Department "fellow travelers" who were responsible for the "loss" of China, furthering the China Lobby and a purge of State Department officials.

918 Law, Derek G. The Royal Navy in World War II: An Annotated Bibliography. London: Greenhill; Novato, CA: Presidio, 1988, 305 pp. A useful guide to the literature divided by topics containing 1883 briefly annotated entries published in English up to 1988.

919 Lawrence, Alan. Mao Zedong: Bibliography. Bibliographies of World Leaders. Westport: Greenwood, 1991, 229 pp. A guide to the literature on Mao with over a thousand bibliographical references.

920 Lawton, Marion R. Some Survived: An Epic Account of Japanese Captivity during World War II. Chapel Hill: Algonquin, 1984, 314 pp. Introduction by John Toland; a survey of the experiences of some American POWs, mostly from the Philippines who were subsequently transferred to Japan on a series of "Hell Ships," many of which were sunk by American forces; noted poor Army training for not providing preparation for such experiences.

921 Lea, Homer. The Valor of Ignorance. NY: Harper, 1909, 1942, 298 pp. Introduced by Claire Booth Luce; re Lea, 1876-1912, a fascinating American adventurer in China; this work recounted an American-Japanese war in which the West Coast was bombarded; seen as one in a series of prescient accounts of a great Pacific war.

922 Leary, William M. Perilous Missions: Civil Air Transport and CIA Covert Operations in Asia. University, AL: U Ala. P, 1984, 291 pp. The story of Chennault's airline in the Far East, including operations in China and Indochina, later serving as a front for the CIA.

923 Leasor, James. Singapore: The Battle that Changed the World. NY: Doubleday, 1968, 333 pp. An excellent synthesis of the circumstances before and during the battle; emphasis on personalities; nothing new.

924 Lebra, Joyce C. Japanese-Trained Armies in Southeast Asia: Independence and Volunteer Forces in World War II. NY: Columbia UP, 1977, 230 pp. More recently, Joyce Lebra-Chapman; accounts of several national armies trained by the Japanese: Burma, Malaya, Philippines, and Indonesia; historic influence on process of decolonization despite excessive exploitation by the Japanese.

925 -------, ed. Japan's Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere in World War II: Selected Readings and Documents. NY: Oxford UP, 1975, 234 pp. A series of essays and documents presenting details on Japanese expansionism before and during the war; interestingly, the Japanese wrote much about it in the making but little after the fact.

926 -------. Jungle Alliance: Japan and the Indian National Army. Singapore: Asia Pacific, 1971, 269 pp. A detailed account from the Japanese perspective; the goal was "Asia for the Asians"; the Japanese Burma campaign aimed at India in 1944 was partly to facilitate S.C. Bose and the INA in taking over India; however, the campaign was "ill conceived; it was a fiasco in execution" (p. xii).

927 Lee, Bradford A. Britain and the Sino-Japanese War, 1937-1939: A Study in the Dilemmas of British Decline. London: Oxford UP; Stanford: UP, 1973, 328 pp. As British obligations and threats increased in Europe, a strong urge to avoid war with Japan and, also, not to alienate the U.S.; what to do about strategic defense of India, Australia, and New Zealand.

928 Lee, Bruce. Marching Orders: The Untold Story of World War Two. NY: Crown; London: Cooper, 1995, 622 pp. A new assessement of the war; focused on decision-making: health of FDR deteriorating and more reliance on Marshall, King, and others, plus MAGIC summary reports were very influential; interservice rivalry was a factor; peculiar organization of presentation and some curious conclusions by Lee.

929 Lee, Chong-sik. Revolutionary Struggle in Manchuria: Chinese Communism and Soviet Interest, 1922-1945. Berkeley: U Cal. P, 1983, 375 pp. Re the rise, fall, and rise again of Chinese Communism in Manchuria; concluded that the anti-Japanese theme was most important.

930 Lee, Sir David. Eastward: A History of the Royal Air Force in the Far East, 1945-72. London: HMSO, 1984, 302 pp. Foreword by Air Marshal Sir John Grandy; for the Ministry of Defence Air Historical Branch; background and continuation of operations and preparation for peace at the end and after the war; Mountbatten continued as supreme commander; much of re-occupation force was British and Commonwealth

931 Lee, Geok Boi. Syonan: Singapore under the Japanese, 1942-1945. Singapore: Heritage, 1992, 131 pp. Folio size extensively illustrated; 50th anniversary publication, an era was ended and a "short but extremely painful" one ensued; oriented around 175 oral interviews.

932 Lee, Loyd E., ed. Handbook of the Literature and Research of World War II. 2 vols. Westport: Greenwood, forthcoming, estim. 1996. An extensive bibliographical and

research guide to sources about World War II presented in a series of essays by expert scholars; vol. I. on European theater; vol. II: World War II in Asia and the Pacific and the Post-war World.

933 -------. The War Years: A Global History of the Second World War. Boston: Unwin, 1989, 496 pp. By a professor at SUNY, New Paltz; a comprehensive overview of the war as a whole; the global perspective.

934 ------, ed. World War Two: Crucible of the Contemporary World: Commentary and Readings. NY: Sharpe, 1991, 448 pp. An anthology incorporating military, diplomatic, political, social, and cultural aspects of the war; contributors included Weinberg, Iriye, Wohlstetter, and Freedman.

935 Lee, Steven H. Outposts of Empire: Korea, Vietnam and the Origins of the Cold War in Asia, 1949-1954. Liverpool: UP, 1995, 1996, 295 pp. A recent survey of the role of Asia, especially Korea and Indochina. in the making of the Cold War; decolonization was a factor.

936 Leffler, Melvyn P. The Specter of Communism: The U.S. and the Origins of the Cold War, 1917-1953. NY: Hill, 1995, 144 pp. By demonstrating the interaction of geopolitics, economics, culture, ideology, and personality, this professor at the University of Virginia presents a synthesis of American fear of the spread of Communism, beginning at the end of World War I.

937 Legge, John D. Indonesia. Modern Nations in Historical Perspective series. NY: Prentice, 1964, 1977, 216 pp. A handy and succinct history of Indonesia; recounted European imperialism, Japanese occupation, and the rise of nationalism.

938 -------. Sukarno; A Political Biography. London: Penguin, 1972, 431 pp. A biography of the Indonesian nationalist leader and first president of Indonesia.

939 Leighton, Richard M. and Coakley, Robert W. Global Logistics and Strategy. 2 vols. USAWWII. Wash: GPO, 1955-1968, 1716 pp. The 69th published volume in the outstanding Army official history; details on the interrelated aspects of ground war logistics and strategy for the war.

940 Leitenberg, Milton and Burns, Richard Dean, comps. The Vietnam Conflict: Its Geographical Dimensions, Political Traumas, and Military Developments. Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio, 1973, 189 pp. An extensive reference guide with 2367 bibliographical entries, not annotated; included books and articles in French and English.

941 Le Masson, Henry. Navies of the Second World War: The French Navy. 2 vols. NY: Doubleday; London: Macdonald, 1969, 350 pp. Small, pocket-size format; historical introduction and details on individual warships.

942 Lensen, George A. The Strange Neutrality: Soviet-Japanese Relations during the Second World War, 1941-1945. Tallahassee, FL: Diplomatic, 1972, 344 pp. An important analysis of Russo-Japanese relations; the decision to move "South" and avoid war with Russia despite the Axis alliance; other issues: Russian aid to China, relations with the U.S., and Russian entry into the Asian/Pacific war.

943 Lenton, Henry T. and Colledge, J.J. British and Dominion Warships of World War II. NY: Doubleday; London: Allan, 1964, 1968, 637 pp. A detailed presentation by ship-types of the Royal Navy and Dominion navies during the war.

944 -------. Navies of the Second World War: Royal Netherlands Navy. NY: Doubleday, 1967, 1968, 160 pp. A detailed presentation on the Dutch warship fleet, home and DEI; much of the latter was lost in the early months of 1942.

945 Leonov, Viktor N. Blood on the Shores: Soviet Naval Commandos in World War II. Annapolis: NIP, 1994, 224 pp. Trans. and introduction by James Gehardt; the author was a commando and "Hero of the Soviet Union"; a legendary force which fought behind German and, later, Japanese lines; difficult to read and comprehend.

946 Leung, Edwin Pak-wah, ed. Historical Dictionary of Revolutionary China, 1839-1976. Westport: Greenwood, 1992, 584 pp. A reference guide including a chronology and bibliography; 70 contributors; pertinent entries included Patrick Hurley, Chennault, Chiang, and the Marshall mission.

947 Leutze, James R. Bargaining for Supremacy: Anglo-American Naval Collaboration, 1937-1941. Chapel Hill: UNCP, 1977, 328 pp. A brilliant analysis based on intensive research about the complicated and delicate Anglo-American relationships before and during the war; motives were different, sometimes there was cooperation, other times competition; intricate and secret planning and setting priorities.

948 -------. "If Britain Should Fall: Roosevelt and Churchill and British-American Naval Relations, 1938-1940." Ph.D. diss, Duke, 1970, 480 pp. A dissertation under Richard Watson; the basis for the previous entry.

949 -------. A Different Kind of Victory: A Biography of Thomas C. Hart. Annapolis: NIP, 1981, 373 pp. A sympathetic biography of the commander of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet during the early months of the war; a career of over 50 years in USN; details on the Hart-MacArthur antagonism during late 1941-early 1942.

950 Levine, Alan J. "British, American and Soviet Political Aims and Military Strategies, 1941-1945: A Study in the Beginnings of the 'Cold War.'" Ph.D. diss, New York University, 1977, 821 pp. A dissertation under W.L. Blackwell; re the complex and changing relationships of the Big Three.

951 -------. The Pacific War: Japan vs. the Allies. Westport: Praeger, 1995. A new survey of the war rigorously balanced and reviewing controversies such as Pearl Harbor, submarine campaigns, air attacks on Japan, and use of the A-bombs.

952 Lewin, Ronald. The Chief: Field Marshal Lord Wavell: Commander-in-Chief and Viceroy, 1939-1947. NY: Farrar, 1980, 282 pp. A military biography of Wavell, commander in the Far East, by the distinguished British historian-biographer.

953 -------. Slim, the Standard Bearer: Biography of Field Marshal the Viscount Slim. Hamden: Shoe String, 1976, 1990, 365 pp. Slim, 1891-1970; an official biography with access to personal papers; greatest achievement was defeat of Japanese in Burma.

954 -------. ULTRA Goes to War: The Secret Story. London: Hutchinson, 1978, 1988, 398 pp. Dedicated to the Poles who began the process; an early and authoritative account of the ULTRA story.

955 -------. "World War II: A Tangled Web." JRUSI, 127 (December 1982): 16-25. A lecture to the Institute, June 1982; an overview of the war; noted C-B-I was "the greatest theater of illusion" and recounted a number of examples; the greatest was "bone headed Patrick Hurley" (p. 19).

956 Lewis, Lionel S. The Cold War and Academic Governance: The Lattimore Case at Johns Hopkins. Albany: SUNY UP, 1993, 330 pp. Lattimore, an "Old China Hand" and tenured professor at Johns Hopkins; Senators McCarran and McCarthy harassed and put pressure on the university; but to no avail and Lattimore remained.

957 Lewis, Robert D. "The Chindits Operations in Burma." MILREV, 68 (June 1988): 34-43. Chindits were 20,000 specially trained infantry led by Wingate; plagued by Wingate's death, weather, and health problems.

958 Li, Lincoln. The Japanese Army in North China, 1937-1941: Problems of Political and Economic Control. East Asian Historical Monographs. NY: Oxford UP, 1975, 278 pp. Extensive research in Japanese and Chinese sources; an analysis of Japanese army operations in northern China; geography, remoteness, and Chinese resistance created problems.

959 Liang, Chin-tung. General Stilwell in China, 1942-1944: The Full Story. Asia in the Modern World. NY: St. Johns UP, 1971, 1972, 1973, 339 pp. Foreword by Paul Sih; by KMT government official with access to papers of Chiang; degenerates into polemic; blamed Stilwell, and especially Marshall and "Communists" in State Department for Mao's ultimate victory.

960 -------. The Sinister Face of the Mukden Incident. Asia in the Modern World. NY: St. Johns UP, 1969, 199 pp. A review of the incident of 1931 which launched the Sino-Japanese War from the Chinese perspective; blamed scheming Japanese officers.

961 Liddell Hart, Basil H. History of the Second World War. NY: Putnam; London: Cassell, 1970, 1971, 768 pp. Foreword by Lady Liddell Hart; the final work of Liddell Hart, the eminent British military analyst and historian; emphasis on British and European aspects but still best on tactics; claimed British and Americans were overly cautious; critic of strategic bombing and use of A-bomb.

962 Lincove, David A. and Treadway, Gary R., eds. The Anglo-American Relationship: An Annotated Bibliography of Scholarship, 1945-1985. Westport: Greenwood, 1988, 432 pp. Covered last 200 years with 1953 annotated entries; included section on the Asian/Pacific war.

963 Linde, Gerd. Burma 1943 und 1944: Die Expeditionen Orde C. Wingate. Freiburg: Rombach, 1972, 207 pp. A review of the Chindits by a German scholar.

964 Lindsay, Oliver. At the Going Down of the Sun: Hong Kong and South-East Asia, 1941-1945. London: Hamilton, 1981, 267 pp. An account of Hong Kong under Japanese domination; included Canadian POWs.

965 -------. The Lasting Honour: The Fall of Hong Kong. London: Hamilton, 1978, 240 pp. A detailed account of the fall of Hong Kong; a hopeless defense.

966 Lindsley, Lorna. War Is People. Boston: Houghton, 1943, 283 pp. An early account of Wingate in operations in Palestine before going to Burma.

967 Lipscomb, Elizabeth J., et al. The Several Worlds of Pearl S. Buck: Essays Presented at a Centennial Symposium, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, March 26-28, 1992. Westport: Greenwood, 1994, 178 pp. Buck, 1892-1973, wrote extensively on China and was very influential in America.

968 Liu, Frederick Fu. A Military History of Modern China, 1924-1949. Princeton: UP, 1956, 324 pp. By a KMT officer; Chiang and other generals were trained at the Whampoa military academy; KMT-CCP split, German influence, Sino-Japanese War, role of Russia, Stilwell and Wedemeyer, and final defeat and exile to Formosa.

969 Lloyd, Kathleen M. "World War II Holdings of the Operational Archives, Naval Historical Center: An Insider's View." WWTSA News, 49 (Spring 1993): 26-33. By a staff member describing the holdings: action reports, war diaries, logs, plans, Morison staff papers, and other items.

970 Lloyd, T.O. The British Empire, 1558-1983. Short Oxford History of the Modern World. NY: Oxford UP, 1984, 446 pp. By a Toronto professor; a recent, highly praised, critical and scholarly survey; avoided the term "imperialism"; provided background for the rise and fall of the British empire.

971 Lockhart, Robert H. Bruce. The Marines Were There: The Story of the Royal Marines in the Second World War. London: Putnam, 1950, 229 pp. A regimental history by Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart; anecdotal; involved in Burma campaign, commando operations, and aboard RN ships.

972 Lohbeck, Don. Patrick J. Hurley. Chicago: Regnery, 1956, 523 pp. A biased biography of Hurley, a powerful Oklahoma politician and Secretary of War; details on mission to China; Hurley was a true patriot and Stilwell had been manipulated by the "Davies-Service clique" and other pro-Communists.

973 Lomax, Eric. The Railway Man: A POW's Searing Account of War Brutality and Forgiveness. NY: Norton, 1995, 276 pp. Memoir of a British signals officer at Singapore, captured, and sent to Burma-Thailand railway construction crew.

974 Long, Gavin. "Plan for an Official History of Australia's Part in the War." MILAFF, 8 (Summer 1944): 95-100. A summary of the making of the Australian official history by the official historian.

975 -------. The Six Year's War: A Concise History of Australia in the 1939-1945 War. Australia in the War of 1939-1945. Canberra: AWM, 1973, 534 pp. Long, who died in 1968, was Australian official historian of the war; this condensation from the 22-vol. official history.

976 Long, Ronald B. "The Role of American Diplomats in the Fall of China, 1941-1949." Ph.D. diss, St. Johns, 1961, 242 pp. A scholarly survey of the controversial question about the "loss of China" and the "Old China Hands."

977 Long-Hsuen, Hsu and Ming-Kai, Chang, comps. History of the Sino-Japanese War, 1937-1945. Taipei: Chung Wu, 1971, 1972, 1985, 660 pp. Trans. from Chinese by Wen Ha-Hsiung; revised by Kao Ching-Chen; a condensation from an original 100-vol. history of the war from the Nationalist perspective; began with the Mukden Incident of 1931, 23 campaigns, 1117 battles, and 9 million casualties; conclusion: the Soviets and Communists caused the war.

978 Lott, Arnold S. Most Dangerous Sea: A History of Mine Warfare and an Account of U.S. Navy Mine Warfare Operations in World War II and Korea. Annapolis: NIP, 1959, 335 pp. Mine warfare was used extensively in the Pacific, especially in the Sea of Japan where many Japanese merchant ships were sunk.

979 Louis, William Roger. British Strategy in the Far East, 1919-1939. Oxford: UP, 1971, 284 pp. From the prestigious professor of the University of Texas; a survey of such factors as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the Washington Conference, the Mukden Incident, imperial defense, and the Sino-Japanese War.

980 -------. Imperialism at Bay, 1941-1945: The U.S. and the Decolonization of the British Empire. NY: Oxford UP, 1977, 1978, 1986, 611 pp. FDR envisioned a world where all colonies would be placed in trusteeship, confirmed by the Atlantic Charter, further discussion at the summit conferences, and various alterations as the war ended.

981 Loureiro, Pedro. "U.S. Naval Intelligence Operations in China, 1931-1941." Ph.D. candidate, Southern California, forthcoming. A doctoral candidate with a fellowship at the Naval Historical Center researching American naval intelligence in China in the decade before the war.

982 Love, Robert W., Jr. "Grand Strategists of Global War: A Dual Biography of Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King and Admiral Charles M. Cooke." Ph.D. diss, California-Davis, 1975. A dissertation reviewing the role of King and Cooke in the making of global strategy for the war.

983 Lowe, Peter. Britain in the Far East: A Survey from 1819 to the Present. NY: Longman, 1981, 264 pp. By a professor at the University of Manchester; a history of British imperialism in the Far East, the opening of China and Japan to the end of empire.

984 -------. "Great Britain and the Coming of the Pacific War, 1939-1941." Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, 5th ser., 24, 1974: 43-62. The story of the formulation of British policy toward the developing Pacific crisis; simultaneous threats from Germany, Italy, and Japan; the theme: "Waiting for FDR."

985 -------. Great Britain and the Origins of the Pacific War: A Study of British Policy in East Asia, 1937-1941. NY: Oxford UP, 1977, 327 pp. The attempt of the British to cope with an overwhelming situation of triple threats; must appease the Japanese: close the Burma Road and accommodate Japanese expansion.

986 Lu, David J. From Marco Polo Bridge to Pearl Harbor: Japan's Entry into World War II. Wash: Public Affairs, 1961, 274 pp. Foreword by Herbert Feis; an establishment view; the Japanese were determined to hold on in China; American oil sanctions affected naval interests and persuaded them to turn "South."

987 Luce, Henry R. The American Century. NY: Farrar, 1941, 89 pp. Luce, 1898-1967, is credited with enunciating this influential concept, first in Life magazine.

988 Lund, Paul and Ludlam, Harry. Out Sweeps: The Story of the Minesweepers in World War II. London: Foulsham, 1978, 192 pp. Re minesweeping in the RN; initially fishing trawlers were adapted; details on advances and ever increasing complications to successfully sweep exotic underwater devices.

989 Lunt, James. "A Failure of Intelligence: Malaya 1941." AQ&DJ, 122 (January 1992): 41-44. By a general of the British army; recounted defeats, December 1941-February 1942, loss of Force Z and loss of Malaya and Singapore; later this and Burma were recovered; the key was control of the air.

990 -------. "A Hell of a Licking: The Retreat from Burma, 1941-1942. London: Collins, 1986, 1989, 318 pp. The title was a statement by Stilwell; a humiliating defeat for British imperialism; Japanese air power was decisive.

991 -------. "Lord Louis." AQ&DJ, 109 (n.m. 1979): 389-91. A eulogy to Mountbatten before the Royal Institute.

992 Lupke, Hubertus. Japans Russlandpolitik von 1939 bis 1941. Frankfurt: Metzner, 1962, 197 pp. A German-language account of Russian-Japanese relations; initially war was anticipated but slowly a shift to the nonaggression pact of April 1941 when the Japanese decided to turn "South."

993 Lutz, Jessie G. Chinese Politics and Christian Missions: The Anti-Christian Movements of 1920-1928. Church and the World series. Notre Dame: Cross Roads, 1988, 410 pp. The background on the rise of Chinese nationalism and the foreign presence; the KMT and CCP political parties became increasingly identified with the anti-Christian movements.

994 McAleavy, Henry. "China under the War-Lords." HISTOD, 12 (April and May 1962): 227-33, 303-11. In 1912 when the Manchu Emperor abdicated, a period of War-Lord domination followed until the late 1920s; relations with Japan, the U.S., Russia, and Britain, the rise of political parties, Chinese participation in World War I, and the rule of Chiang all influenced developments.

995 McAlister, John T., Jr. Vietnam: The Origins of Revolution. NY: Doubleday, 1969, 1971, 396 pp. From a Yale dissertation; a history of Indochina, 1885-1946, emphasizing French domination and the Japanese intervention.

996 McBeth, B.S. British Oil Policy, 1919-1939. London: Cass, 1985, 188 pp. The British were dependent on foreign sources of oil; the story of the diplomatic, political, and economic implications up to the beginning of the war.

997 McBeth, George. The Katana: A Novel. NY: Simon, 1981, 239 pp. Historical fiction based on the diaries of John Beeby, a member of the staff of Mountbatten in the Far East; recounted an earlier assassination attempt in 1944 by a Japanese double-agent; a lackluster tale of intrigue and espionage culminating in actual assassination.

998 McBrayer, James D., Jr. Escape!: Memoir of a World War II Marine Who Broke Out of a Japanese POW Camp and Linked Up with Chinese Communist Guerrillas. Jefferson: McFarland, 1995, 224 pp. The exciting experiences of an American Marine captured by the Japnese; escaped and operated with guerrillas.

999 McClintock, Michael. Instruments of Statecraft: U.S. Guerrilla Warfare, Counterinsurgency, and Counter-Terrorism, 1940-1990. NY: Random, 1992, 623 pp. Chronological coverage of special warfare operations from its origins in the COI, later OSS; from Great Britain, SOE and SIS; in Asia, OSS participated in Detachment 101, guerrilla operations in the Philippines and elsewhere.

1000 MacCloskey, Monro. Rearming the French in World War II. NY: Rosen, 1972, 189 pp. By an air force general; concentrated on North Africa but same process applied for Southeast Asia later.

1001 McClure, Glenn E. Fire and Fall Back: The World War II "C-B-I" Story of "Casey" Vincent. NY: Barnes, 1975, 256 pp. Foreword by Milton Caniff; "Col. Vince Casey" from Caniff's "Terry and the Pirates" comic strip; Vincent, 1915-1955, was a commander under Chennault; Vincent AFB in Arizona was named for him.

1002 McCormick, Ken and Hamilton, D. Perry, eds. Images of War: The Artist's Vision of World War II. NY: Orion, 1990, 468 pp. Foreword by John Hersey; large folio size with all color pictures; 200 artists from 12 nations present artistic images of all aspects of the war.

1003 MacDonald, Callum. "Westward the Course of Empire: Review Article." INTHISREV, 16 (May 1994): 317-28. Review of several books on the Pacific war; Americans were increasingly optimistic about China, a kind of paternalism, yet were excluding Orientals from immigrating; the "Yellow Peril; also a study of Owen Lattimore who was blamed for the "loss of China": the FBI file on him was almost 40,000 pages.

1004 MacDonald, Elizabeth P. Undercover Girl. NY: Macmillan, 1947, 316 pp. A fictional account of OSS operations in the China theater.

1005 McDonald, Lawrence H. "OSS Records at the National Archives." NCHSWW News, 39 (Spring 1988): 14-49. From the National Archives accessions from the CIA such as the papers from the Dixie Mission, Detachment 101, and the death of Capt. John Birch.

1006 Macdonald, Peter G. Giap: The Victor in Vietnam. NY: Norton; Warner, 1993, 1994, 368 pp. A biography of Nguyen Giap, b. 1912, with emphasis on his command during the "first" Vietnam war.

1007 McDougall, William H. By Eastern Windows: The Story of a Battle of Souls and Minds in the Prison Camps of Sumatra. NY: Scribner, 1949, 1951, 356 pp. By a war correspondent captured and imprisoned in Sumatra.

1008 McGee, George A., Jr. The History of the 2nd Battalion, Merrill's Marauders: Northern Burma Campaign of 1944. Braunfels, TX: McGee, 1987, 262 pp. Folio, soft back; a unit history of one of the battalions of Merrill's Marauders.

1009 McGlothlen, Ronald. Controlling the Waves: Dean Acheson and U.S. Foreign Policy in Asia. NY: Norton, 1993, 320 pp. Acheson gained increasing influence in the State Department toward the end and after the war; he was cautious in the approach to China; topical coverage of various areas: Korea, Taiwan, Indochina, and Indonesia.

1010 MacHorton, Ian and Maule, Henry. The Hundred Days of Lt. MacHorton. NY: McKay, 1962, 224 pp. A young lieutenant in the Chindits, wounded, and rejoined operations in Burma.

1011 -------. Fighting Admiral: A Life of Admiral of the Fleet Sir James Somerville. London: Evans, 1961, 270 pp. A naval biography of Somerville, commander in the Mediterranean and later, naval commander under Mountbatten; famous Mountbatten-Somerville feud.

1012 McIntyre, W. David. The Rise and Fall of the Singapore Naval Base, 1919-1942. Hamden: Archon, 1979, 302 pp. An account of the planning, strategic concepts, building, delays, and humiliating defeat of the famous naval base for the Far East fleet of Great Britain; the fall exemplified an imbalance between commitments and resources.

1013 -------. "The Strategic Significance of Singapore, 1917-1942: The naval base and the Commonwealth." JOURNAL OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN HISTORY, 10 (March 1969): 69-94. After the Anglo-Japanese Alliance lapsed, the British needed a base for Dreadnoughts and oil reserve storage in the Far East; a number of complications developed such as lack of funds, lack of commitment from the Dominions and from the U.S., excessive commitments in Europe and the Mediterranean, and the absence of air power.

1014 MacIsaac, David. Strategic Bombing in World War II: The Story of the U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey. NY: Garland, 1976, 242 pp. USSBS was a unique and extensive investigation of the effectiveness of the strategic bombing campaign, the survey conducted by a team of 1500 experts after the European/Atlantic and the Asian/Pacific wars; this monograph made comparisons of sea, land, and air warfare and the success of each; USSBS consisted of 319 reports which have been published and are available to scholars, an extraordinary source.

1015 -------. "The U.S. Strategic Bombing Survey, 1944-1947." Ph.D. diss, Duke, 1970, 270 pp. A dissertation under Theodore Ropp, the basis of the previous entry.

1016 McKelvie, Roy. The War in Burma. London: Methuen, 1948, 314 pp. An account of the campaign by a British public relations officer.

1017 McKenna, Richard. The Left-Handed Monkey Wrench: Stories and Essays. Annapolis: NIP, 1984, 1986, 335 pp. McKenna, who died in 1964, presented this collection of 10 stories about life of enlisted men of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet in the 1930s; not fiction and enlightening about life on the China Station.

1018 -------. The Sand Pebbles: A Novel. NY: Harper; Annapolis: NIP, 1963, 1984, 619 pp. A long novel about life in the USN on a gunboat on the China Station in the 1920s, made into a movie.

1019 MacKenzie, S.P. "The Treatment of Prisoners of War in World War II." JMODHIS, 66 (September 1994): 487-520. A recent statistical survey of the POW situation; 35 million persons spent time in enemy hands during the war; treatment was based on the Geneva Convention; about 5 million died; for POWs in Japanese hands, 25% of British and 41% of Americans died.

1020 McKernan, Michael. Here Is Their Spirit: A History of the Australian War Memorial, 1917-1990. St. Lucia: Queensland UP, 1991, 403 pp. An interesting description and informative history of this extraordinary institution, a combination chapel, memorial, archive, museum, and library for Australian military history; envisioned by the great official Australian historian, C.E.W. Bean.

1021 McKie, Ronald C.H. The Heroes. Australian Classic series. Sydney: Angus; NY: Harcourt, 1960, 1967, 1973, 1977, 1982, 316 pp. An account of two dramatic attacks, in 1943 and in 1944, on Singapore by British and Australian commandos; they were kept secret until 1946; "this is their epitaph."

1022 -------. Proud Echo. Sydney: Angus; Indianapolis: Bobbs, 1953, 158 pp. An account of the ABDA command and the naval battles early in 1942; focused on HMAS PERTH and USS HOUSTON.

1023 MacKinnon, Stephen R. and Friesen, Oris. China Reporting: An Oral History of American Journalism in the 1930s and 1940s. Berkeley: U Cal. P, 1987, 260 pp. From a unique and fascinating conference about "Old China Hands," about 60 participants, Scottsdale, AZ, November 1982; among the personalities present or dealt with were Edgar Snow, Agnes Smedley, Joseph Alsop, Tillman Durdin, and the special case of Henry Luce; several others, not journalists but important contributors, were either present or considered; there were many American journalists in China during these decades and some were made scapegoats for the "loss of China" during the McCarran-McCarthy machinations of the 1950s.

1024 McLane, Charles B. Soviet Policy and the Chinese Communists, 1931-1946. Studies of the Russian Institute. NY: Columbia UP, 1958, 1972, 318 pp. A diplomatic history of Russian-Chinese Communist relations based on Russian sources; after 1931, the Russians made no further efforts to intervene in the internal affairs of CCP; in the 1940s Stalin was skeptical of them as true Communists, calling them "margarine Communists."

1025 -------. Soviet Strategies in Southeast Asia: An exploration of Eastern Policy under Lenin and Stalin. Princeton: UP, 1966, 581 pp. A review of Russian efforts to intervene in China, Indochina, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

1026 McLean, Donald B., ed. Japanese Tanks, Tactics and Antitank Weapons. Wickenburg: Normount, 1973, 253 pp. Details of Japanese armored warfare.

1027 McLintock, J. Dewar. The Manipur Road: A Story of the Mandalay Campaign. Westport: Associated, 1959, 158 pp. A short history of the Burma campaign.

1028 McMahon, Robert J. "Anglo-American Diplomacy and the Reoccupation of the Netherlands East Indies." DIPHIS, 2 (Winter 1978): 1-23. By a State Department official; an outstanding example of the American dilemma at the end of the war; the British rushed to recover DEI for the Dutch but encountered a strong nationalist movement which proclaimed independence; how should and would America react?

1029 -------. Colonization and Cold War: The U.S. and the Struggle for Indonesian Independence, 1945-1949. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1981, 338 pp. A book based on the previous entry.

1030 McNamara, Robert S. and Van De Mark, Brian. In Retrospect: The Tragedy and Lessons of Vietnam. NY: Random, 1995, 414 pp. McNamara, 80 years old, recalled the terrible mistake made by the U.S. in intervening; a sensational confession since he was most instrumental in the intervention; a controversial book.

1031 Maddox, Robert James. The United States and World War II. Boulder: Westview, 1991, 1992, 371 pp. By the distinguished diplomatic historian from Penn State; a recent survey history of the war from the American perspective; background after World War I and an epilogue.

1032 Madej, W. Victor, ed. Japanese Armed Forces Order of Battle, 1937-1945. 2 vols. Allentown: Game, 1981. An extensive and detailed listing of the organization of Japanese armed forces.

1033 Madsen, Richard. China and the American Dream: A Moral Inquiry. Berkeley: UCalP; Chichester: Wiley, 1995, 284 pp. A survey of the extraordinary relationship, especially the incredible image of China, virtually an illusion, developed in America.

1034 Maga, Timothy P. "Vision and Victory: Franklin Roosevelt and the Pacific War Council, 1942-1944." PRESSTUQTR, 21 (Spring 1991): 351-63. To fulfill the need for coalition warfare in the Pacific war, the Pacific War Council of 9 member states was established, but little noted in execution.

1035 The MAGIC Documents: Summaries and Transcripts of the Top Secret Diplomatic Communications of Japan, 1938-1945 and Index. 15 reels. Wash: UP of America, 1979, 1982, 123 pp. Paul Kesans, ed.; introduction by Laurence Safford and William Freidman; 35 mm microfilm on 15 reels of MAGIC messages, introduction and index; an extraordinary source on the Pacific war.

1036 Mains, Tony. The Retreat from Burma: An Intelligence Officer's Personal Story. London: Foulsham, 1973, 151 pp. Foreword by Shfj Manekshaw; by a British staff officer; a day-to-day narrative of the British withdrawal; a 1000-mile retreat, the longest in the history of the British army.

1037 Malik, Iftikhar H. U.S.-South Asian Relations, 1940-1947: American Attitudes towards the Pakistan Movement. NY: St. Martin; London: Macmillan, 1991, 333 pp. By an Oxford professor; a curious, pro-Pakistan separation stance as if that were the only alternative from the beginning; little on American interests and actions in the Indian question, if there was any to speak of; little on the colonial, anti-colonial issue; unsatisfactory as history.

1038 "Man of This Century: The Life and Times of Lord Mountbatten." Movie. Twentieth-Century Leaders Documentary series, 6 parts. London: START Video. A 6-hour documentary on Mountbatten in which he tells his own story; included accounts of C-B-I experiences.

1039 Mandel, Richard. "The Struggle for East Asia's Rimlands: Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and U.S. Far East Policy, 1921-1945." Ph.D. diss, Cornell, 1990, 483 pp. Noted that the Joint Chiefs of Staff increasingly made political and foreign policy type decisions in the Pacific war because the U.S. played the dominant role; motivations were to end Japanese hegemony and prevent Russian hegemony; all of this influenced the making of the Cold War in Asia.

1040 Mant, Gilbert. The Singapore Surrender: The Greatest Disaster in British Military History. Kenthurst, Australia: Kangaroo; Lancaster: Gazelle, 1942, 1944, 1992, 229 pp. Foreword by Gordon Bennett; a contemporaneous narrative of the 70-day campaign culminating in the surrender of Malaya and Singapore followed by 4 years as POW status; coverage of the Gordon Bennett controversy.

1041 Marder, Arthur J., et al. Old Friends, New Enemies: The Royal Navy and Imperial Japanese Navy. 2 vols. London: Oxford UP, 1981-1990, 1183 pp. By the authoritative historian of the British navy; use of Japanese sources; Marder died in 1980 and the book was completed by his students; much detail on the changing relationships between the navies of Britain and Japan, from the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to open warfare during the Pacific war.

1042 Marks, Frederick W., III. "The Origin of FDR's Promise to Support Britain Militarily in the Far East: A New Look." PACHISREV, 53 (November 1984): 447-62. Before Pearl Harbor, FDR had already promised the British that the U.S. would cooperate if the Japanese attacked Thailand, Dutch, and British colonies.

1043 Marr, David G., comp. Vietnam. World Bibliographical series. Oxford: Clio, 1992, 471 pp. An extensive annotated bibliography on Vietnam; 1038 entries under 32 headings.

1044 -------. Vietnam 1945: The Quest for Power. Berkeley: U Cal P, 1995. A historical analysis of the most significant year in the history of Vietnam.

1045 Marshall, Jonathan. To Have and Have Not: Southeast Asian Raw Materials and the Origins of the Pacific War. Berkeley: U Cal P; Chichester: Wiley, 1995, 296 pp. Thesis: the origins of the war primarily concerned Japanese access to needed raw materials controlled by colonial powers in Southeast Asia.

1046 Marsot, Alain-Gerard. "The Crucial Year: Indochina, 1946." JCONHIS, 19 (April 1984): 337-54. During 1946 negotiations relating to a peaceful settlement of the decolonization process for French Indochina were conducted; a series of weak French governments created delays and the situation deteriorated into war.

1047 Martin, Bernd. Japan and Germany in the Modern World. Providence: Berghahn, 1995, 256 pp. By a Freiburg professor; reviewed the history of Japanese-German relations; noted similar national developments.

1048 Martin, James V., Jr. "Thai-American Relations in World War II." JASIANSTU, 22 (August 1963): 451-67. Very complex relationships; factors included Thai nationalism, anti-colonialism, territorial expansion, and postwar rapproachement.

1049 Martin, John G. It Began at Imphal: The Combat Cargo Story. Manhattan, KS: Sunflower UP, 1988, 112 pp. An innovative Combat Cargo system was created in 1943 for airlift for the C-B-I campaigns, "the forgotten war"; involved Hump missions, extracting Stilwell from Burma, and supplying Chindits and Merrill's Marauders; became the basis for later supply missions such as the Berlin Airlift and Korean war.

1050 Martin, Ralph G. Henry and Clare: An Intimate Portrait of the Luces. NY: Putnam, 1991, 463 pp. By a writer about several notorious personalities; a popular, superficial joint biography of the Luces, mostly gossip; 34 untitled chapters; re personal items, affairs, marriage problems, and the favorite generals of Clare Booth Luce: Willoughby and Patton.

1051 Masland, John W. "Japanese-German Naval Collaboration in World War II." NIPROC, 75 (February 1949): 178-87. An account of cooperative operations such as German U-boats to the Pacific and exchange of vital materials.

1052 Maslowski, Peter. Armed with Cameras: The American Military Photographers of World War II. NY: Free, 1993, 424 pp. A survey of a neglected but important force; a series of vignettes about 17 combat photographers.

1053 Mason, Herbert A., et al. Operation THURSDAY: Birth of the Air Commandos. USAAFWWII. Wash: GPO, 1994, 49 pp. 50th anniversary publication; about unconventional use of air forces to support British ground forces in Burma, 1944.

1054 Mason, John T., Jr. "An Interview with John T. Mason, Jr., Director of Oral History." NIPROC, 99 (July 1973): 42-47. A description of the Naval Institute Office of Oral History, established in 1969.

1055 -------, ed. The Pacific War Remembered: An Oral History Collection. Annapolis: NIP, 1986, 392 pp. A collection of 32 wartime remembrances from the Naval Institute Oral History Collection.

1056 Masters, John. The Road Past Mandalay: A Personal Narrative. NY: Harper; London: Joseph, 1961, 341 pp. By a British officer; a memoir of the Burma campaign, especially Chindit operations; recounted stark conditions and much illness.

1057 Matanle, Ivor. World War II. 50th Anniversary Commemorative Edition. NY: Military, 1989, 400 pp. Foreword by John D. Eisenhower and Manfred Rommel; very large folio format with 1350 illustrations; divided by campaigns.

1058 Matloff, Maurice and Snell, Edwin M. Strategic Planning for Coalition Warfare, 1941-1944. USAWWII. 2 vols. Wash: GPO, 1953-1959, 1127 pp. The story of combined strategic planning for the war; the decision for "Germany first" and priority to the Central Pacific thrust toward Japan; George Marshall facilitated the process of overall unity of command, the Allied Combined Chiefs of Staff.

1059 Matray, James Irving. The Reluctant Crusade: American Foreign Policy in Korea, 1941-1950. Honolulu: U Hawaii P, 1985, 363 pp. A diplomatic survey of the decade before the Korean war; focused on the Pacific war and the disposition of Korea.

1060 Matthews, Geoffrey F. The Re-conquest of Burma, 1943-1945. Aldershot: Gate, 1966, 115 pp. Foreword by Piers Mackesy; pamphlet format on the Burma campaign highlighting the crucial battles of Imphal and Kohima and Chindit operations.

1061 Matthews, Lloyd J. and Brown, Dale E., eds. The Parameters of War: Military History from the Journal of the U.S. Army War College. Wash: Brassey, 1987, 317 pp. Introduction by Edward Luttwak; selections from essays from Parameters; included essay on the battle of Dien Bien Phu.

1062 Maule, Henry. Spearhead General: The Epic Story of General Sir Frank Messervy and his Men in Eritrea, North Africa and Burma. London: Olhams, 1961, 384 pp. A memoir of a British army commander, veteran of the Burma campaign.

1063 Maung, U Maung. Burmese Nationalist Movements, 1940-1948. Honolulu, HI: U Haw. P, 1990, 402 pp. An account of Burmese nationalist movements; issues were frustrations with British colonialism, the Japanese occupation, encouragement of independence, and transfer of power.

1064 Maurer, Maurer and Gilbert, James, eds. Air Force Combat Units of World War II. Wash: GPO, 1959, 1983, 519 pp. From the USAF Historical Division; detailed information about USAAF units, operations, campaigns, and summaries.

1065 Maw, U. Ba. Breakthrough in Burma: Memoirs of a Revolution, 1939-1946. New Haven: Yale UP, 1968, 483 pp. Memoirs of Ba Maw, the first head of state under the British and Head of State under Japanese occupation; desire for an Asian solution to an Asian problem.

1066 Maxon, Yale C. Control of Japan's Foreign Policy: A Study of Civil-Military Rivalry, 1930, 1945. Berkeley: U Cal P; Westport: Greenwood, 1957, 1973, 292 pp. An analysis of the making of a militarist state; recounted factional struggles within the Japanese government between the military and foreign office for control; in Manchuria and elsewhere in China, the military pursued an independent policy.

1067 May, Ernest R. and Thomson, James C., Jr., eds. American-East Asian Relations: A Survey. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1972, 440 pp. A series of 17 essays from a symposium, Cuernavaca, January 1970; experts presented papers, for example, John Fairbank, Louis Morton, Akira Iriye, and Morton Halperin.

1068 -------, ed. Knowing One's Enemies: Intelligence Assessment before the Two World Wars. Princeton: UP, 1984, 561 pp. From a conference of 1980 where prominent scholars on intelligence presented 16 case studies of assessments and estimates of potential enemies, usually wrong, prior to the war; American, British, and Japanese intelligence operatives all underestimated the capabilities of opponents before the Pacific war and racial stereotypes influenced some assessments.

1069 May, Gary. The China Scapegoat: The Ordeal of John Carter Vincent. NY: Vanguard; Wash: New Republic, 1975, 1979, 370 pp. Vincent, an "Old China Hand," was persecuted during the 1950s for the "loss of China."

1070 Mayer, Sidney L., ed. The Japanese War Machine. Secaucus: Chartwell, 1976, 255 pp. Folio size with colored pictures; a series of essays describing all Japanese forces and operations in all theaters.

1071 Mayle, Paul D. Eureka Summit: Agreement in Principle and the Big Three at Teheran, 1943. Newark, DE: U Del P; London: Associated, 1987, 210 pp. Re the first of the Big Three summit conferences, preceded by the Cairo Conference on the Pacific/Asian war; most issues of conflict were postponed.

1072 Mead, Peter and Bidwell, Shelford. "Orde Wingate: Two Views." JCONHIS, 15 (July 1980): 401-04. Mead was a staff officer of the Chindits; follow-up from previous stated views; disagreement with the official British history of the campaign which was critical of Wingate: his formulations were a series of absurdities.

1073 -------. Orde Wingate and the Historians. Braunton: Merlin, 1987, 206 pp. The view of Wingate and his unique long-range penetration strategy was endorsed by Churchill, denounced by the official British historians, and the debate has continued.

1074 -------. "Orde Wingate and the Official Historians." JCONHIS, 14 (January 1979): 55-82. An effort to rehabilitate Wingate from the attacks of the official British historians who claimed he was obsessed and his tactics were too costly in personnel and useful only for public relations.

1075 Medvedev, Roy A. China and the Superpowers. NY: Blackwell, 1986, 243 pp. Trans. by Harold Shukman; by the prominent Soviet dissident; a survey of U.S., Chinese, and Russian relations from the Russian perspective; noted the U.S. view was simplistic and incorrect: China could not be a superpower.

1076 Melling, Phil and Roper, Jon, eds. America, France and Vietnam: Cultural History and Ideas of Conflict. Aldershot: Avebury, 1991, 259 pp. Dedicated to William Appleman Williams; papers from an international conference, University of Wales, 1988; France returned to Indochina for macho reasons and the U.S. became embroiled in colonialism.

1077 Menezes, S.L. Fidelity and Honour: The Indian Army from the Seventeenth to the Twenty-First Century. New Delhi: Viking, 1993, 646 pp. Foreword by S.F. Rodregues; a history of the Indian army including the Indian National Army, frequently neglected.

1078 Merrill's Marauders, February-May 1944. Wash: GPO, 1945, 1990, 127 pp. Originally American Forces in Action series, then 50th anniversary commemoration publication; the 3000 Americans of the 5307th Composite Unit in northern Burma.

1079 "Merrill's Marauders." Movie, Warner Brothers, 1962, 98 min. A movie of the special operation in Burma.

1080 Merry, Robert W. Taking on the World: Joseph and Stewart Alsop, Guardians of the American Century. NY: Penguin, 1996, 672 pp. A dual biography of two powerful journalists, Joseph Alsop, especially important and involved in the "China Question" from the 1930s onward; relatives of FDR.

1081 Meskill, Johanna M.M. Hitler and Japan: The Hollow Alliance. NY: Atherton, 1966, 255 pp. An assessment of the Axis Alliance; actually little or no military and diplomatic cooperation and coordination; developments influenced Japanese decision for the "South" thrust.

1082 Messenger, Charles. World War Two: Chronological Atlas. NY: Macmillan, 1989, 224 pp. Folio format with 224 maps of aspects of the war arranged in chronological order.

1083 Messimer, Dwight R. Pawns of War: The Loss of the USS LANGLEY and the USS PECOS. Annapolis: NIP, 1983, 248 pp. The sinking of America's first aircraft carrier and escort when attempting to deliver fighter aircraft to Allied forces in Java.

1084 Michel, Henri. La Seconde guerre mondiale. Peuples et civilisations series. 2 vols. Paris: Presses, 1968-1969, 1048 pp. One of the best survey of the war by the director of the French Committee on the Second World War.

1085 -------. The Second World War. NY: Praeger, 1968, 969 pp. Translated by Douglas Parmee; 2 vols. in the original French version; a scholarly history of the war.

1086 ------- and D'Hoop, Jean Marie, eds. The Two World Wars: Selective Bibliography. NY: Pergamon, 1964, 246 pp. An extensive bibliography sponsored by the International Commission for the Teaching of History.

1087 Middlebrook, Martin and Mahoney, Patrick. Battleship: The Loss of the PRINCE OF WALES and REPULSE. London: Allen; NY: Scribner, 1977, 1979, 315 pp. This battle squadron was sent to the Far East to be a deterrent to the Japanese; there was no air protection; both battleships were sunk in December 1941.

1088 Miles, Milton E. and Hawthorne, Daniel. A Different Kind of War: The Little-Known Story of the Combined Guerrilla Forces Created in China during World War II. NY: Doubleday, 1967, 644 pp. Foreword by Arleigh Burke; by Miles, 1900-1961, the commander, Naval Group, China; about 3000 Americans, also called SACO, the Sino-American Cooperative Organization; a unique naval organization to train and equip Chinese guerrilla forces to fight against the Japanese; some problems with OSS and USAAF.

1089 Millar, R.W. "The Development of Anglo-American Naval Strategy in the Period of the Second World War, 1938-1941." Ph.D. diss, London, King's College, 1986. A scholarly analysis of coalition warfare preparations for multiple theaters; Plan Dog, ABC-1, and Plans 1-5 and the setting of priorities.

1090 Miller, Edward S. War Plan Orange: The U.S. Strategy to Defeat Japan, 1897-1945. Annapolis: NIP, 1991, 530 pp. An award-winning analysis of the war-planning process by the Joint Army-Navy Committee for the U.S., beginning in the 1890s; Orange

was the color for Japan; the plan was effectively executed after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

1091 Miller, Eugene H. Strategy at Singapore. NY: Macmillan, 1942, 153 pp. Introduction by W.D. Puleston; from the American perspective; an older account of the conception, construction, and destruction of this important strategic naval base.

1092 Millot, Bernard. La Guerre du Pacifique. 2 vols. Paris: Laffont, 1968. A history of the Pacific war by a French scholar.

1093 Mishler, Clayton. Sampan Sailor: A Navy Man's Adventures in World War II China. Wash: Brassey, 1994, 240 pp. A memoir of secret intelligence missions of SACO, "the Rice Paddy Navy" in China; there were 160 SACO stations throughout China.

1094 Mitchell, Donald W. A History of Russian and Soviet Sea Power. London: Deutsch; NY: Macmillan, 1974, 685 pp. A history of the Russian navy from the time of Peter the Great; good description of the brief Russian naval offensive against the Japanese, August 1945, including 6 amphibious campaigns.

1095 Mitchell, Laura M., et al., eds. A Summary Catalogue of the Papers of Earl Mountbatten of Burma. Southampton, England: University Library, 1991, 315 pp. The old Broadlands Archives and Mountbatten papers are now housed at the University of Southampton; included Mountbatten service as Commander, SEAC.

1096 Mockaitis, Thomas R. British Counterinsurgency, 1919-1960. London: Macmillan; NY: St. Martin, 1990, 220 pp. An analysis by an American writer of British doctrine and operations such as in Malaya.

1097 Moise, Edwin E. Modern China: A History. Past and Present series. London: Longman, 1986, 1994, 263 pp. A good concise survey with a recent edition.

1098 Molesworth, Carl. Sharks over China: The 23rd Fighter Group in World War II. Wash: Brassey, 1994, 1995. A unit history of air operations in China; "sharks" comes from the tooth image painted on the P-40s.

1099 -------. Wing to Wing: Air Combat in China, 1943-1945. NY: Orion, 1990, 218 pp. The story of the Chinese-American composite wing.

1100 Montgomery, Brian. Shenton of Singapore: Governor and Prisoner of War. Hamden: Shoe String, 1984, 236 pp. An account of the Malay campaign and the experiences of Sir Thomas Stenton, colonial governor, made a scapegoat by the official historians.

1101 Montgomery, Michael. Imperialist Japan: The Yen to Dominate. NY: Helm, 1987, 1988, 592 pp. The didactic history of Japanese expansionism, to illustrate to the present generation of Japanese the aggressive and brutal nature of its domination; concerned that the Japanese had still not come to terms, for example, with the Rape of Nanking and medical experimentation.

1102 Montgomery-Massingberd, Hugh, ed. The "Daily Telegraph" Record of the Second World War: Month by Month from 1939 to 1945. London: Sidwick, 1989, 208

pp. Introduction by Max Hastings; afterword by John Keegan; a choronological survey of the war.

1103 Moody, Sidney C. War against Japan. Novato, CA: Presidio, 1994, 192 pp. Folio size; by a journalist assisted by photographers of the Associated Press; narrative with over 100 pictures.

1104 Moon, John E.V.C. Confines of Concept: American Strategy in World War II. 2 vols. NY: Garland, 1988, 1163 pp. From a Harvard dissertation; an assessment of American strategy during the war.

1105 Moon, Penderel, ed. Wavell: The Viceroy's Journal. London: Oxford, 1973, 544 pp. From the diary of military commander and later Viceroy of India, 1943-1947, including the last two years of the war.

1106 Moon, Thomas N. and Eifler, Carl F. The Deadliest Colonel. NY: Vantage, 1975, 342 pp. Colonel Eifler, b. 1906, was head of the OSS Detachment 101 in C-B-I.

1107 Moore, Bob and Fedorowich, Kent. Prisoners-of-War and Their Captors in World War II. Wash: Berg, 1996, 352 pp. A recent systhesis presenting an overview, individual experiences, and a summary of the debate about treatment of POWs.

1108 Moore, Harriet L. Soviet Far Eastern Policy, 1931-1945. Princeton: UP, 1945, 299 pp. For the Institute of Pacific Relations; folio size, typescript format; a year-by-year survey including the Lytton Commission and the Russo-Japanese non-aggression pact.

1109 Moore, R.J. Churchill, Cripps, and India, 1939-1945. Oxford: Clarendon, 1979, 160 pp. The Cripps Mission, 1942, was important in the war and postwar history of India; British domestic politics was a factor and there were accusations of intrigue and obstructionism.

1110 -------. The Crisis of Indian Unity, 1917-1940. Oxford: UP, 1974, 346 pp. A survey presenting essential background on the role of India in the war.

1111 Morin, Relman. East Wind Rising: A Long View of the Pacific Crisis. NY: Knopf; Westport: Greenwood, 1960, 1974, 371 pp. By a journalist; a review of Japanese-American relations.

1112 Morison, Samuel Eliot. American Contributions to the Strategy of World War II. NY: Oxford UP, 1958, 88 pp. By the semi-official naval historian of the war, Morison, 1887-1976, a Pulitzer Prize winner and professor at Harvard; an apology for the American strategy and criticism of the British-Churchill proposals such as the "soft underbelly" approach in Europe and debate over routes to Japan.

1113 -------. History of U.S. Naval Operations in World War II. 15 vols. Boston: Little, 1947-1962, 5820 pp. The semi-official history of naval operations during the war, 9 of 15 vols. deal with the Pacific war; Morison was incorporated into the navy and actually participated in a large number of operations; highly praised official history published privately.

1114 -------. Strategy and Compromise: A Reappraisal of the Crucial Decisions Confronting the Allies in the Hazardous Years, 1940-1945. Boston: Little, 1958, 120 pp. A general overview and analysis of the strategy of the Atlantic and Pacific wars.

1115 -------. "Thoughts on Naval Strategy, World War II." NWCR, 20 (March 1968): 3-10. From a lecture to the Naval War College, December 1967; an overview and apology for the Germany-first decision; called King the strategic genius of the naval war.

1116 -------. The Two-Ocean War: A Short History of the U.S. Navy in the Second World War. Boston: Little, 1963, 1989, 640 pp. A condensation of the 15-vol. semi-official history.

1117 Morley, James W. "Checklist of Seized Japanese Records in the National Archives." Far Eastern Quarterly, 9 (May 1950): 306-33. After the war 30,000 vols. of Japanese records were seized, placed on microfilm, and later, returned; available in RG 242, War Records Division, National Archives.

1118 -------. Japan's Foreign Policy, 1868-1941: Research Guide. NY: Columbia UP, 1974, 633 pp. A historiographical survey of the literature.

1119 -------, ed. Japan's Road to the Pacific War: Selected Translations from "Taiheiyo senso e no michi: kaisen gaiko shi". 7 original vols., 5 vols. in translation. NY: Columbia UP, 1976-1994, 2291 pp. Trans. from Japanese by David Titus; in the 1960s an outstanding group of Japanese scholars, the Japan Association on International Relations, researched and wrote the definitive history of the war, its origins, development, and end, in 7 vols; the East Asian Institute at Columbia has sponsored translations and published them in 5 vols.

1120 Morris, Eric. "The Uncommon Commoner." MHQ, 7 (Spring 1995): 20-31. An account of William Slim, commander of "the forgotten army," the successful Burma campaign, the worst Japanese defeat of the war; called "Uncle Bill" by his men; seen by some as the best British commander of the war.

1121 Morris, James. Farewell the Trumpets: An Imperial Retreat. London: Faber, 1978, 576 pp. By a journalist-historian of the British empire now known as Jan Morris; the 3rd of a 3-vol. series on the rise and fall of the British empire.

1122 -------. Heaven's Command: An Imperial Progress. London: Faber, 1973, 554 pp. The 1st of the 3-vol. series on the British empire by Jan Morris.

1123 -------. Pax Britannica: The Climax of an Empire. NY: Harcourt, 1968, 544 pp. The 2nd of the trilogy in the series.

1124 Morris, William G. "The Korean Trusteeship, 1941-1947: The U.S., Russia, and the Cold War." Ph.D. diss, Texas, 1974, 245 pp. A dissertation under Robert Divine; the U.S. proposed an international trusteeship for administering Korea but events forced alternative arrangements.

1125 Morris-Suzuki, Tessa. The Technological Transformation of Japan from the 17th to the 21th Centuries. NY: Cambridge UP, 1994, 313 pp. The only English-language survey of this topic; includes a chapter on the war.

1126 Morton, Louis. "Army and Marines on the China Station: A Study of Military and Political Rivalry." PACHISREV, 29 (February 1960): 51-73. By the distinguished professor at Dartmouth and former official Army historian; a history of U.S. military and naval forces in China from the late nineteenth century; Army and Marines under separate commands and the State Deparment as a third element; some competition and minor conflicts developed which were finally resolved.

1127 -------. "The Japanese Decision for War." NIPROC, 80 (December 1954): 1325-36. A survey of the situation, the deterioration of Japanese-American relations; the army was most influential and the most volatile issue was oil.

1128 -------. Japan's Decision for War: Command Decisions. Wash: GPO, 1990, 26 pp. From a pamphlet series published in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the war.

1129 -------. "Soviet Intervention in the War with Japan." FORAFF, 40 (July 1962): 653-62. A review of the diplomatic background of developments which culminated in the Russian attack in Manchuria in the last week of the war; the Russians and Japanese fought an undeclared war in the late 1930s, then concluded a non-aggression pact which the Russians broke.

1130 -------. "War Plan ORANGE: Evolution of a Strategy." WORLD POLITICS, 11 (January 1959): 221-50. A description of the work of the Joint Army-Navy Board, a complicated process which achieved mixed results; all along there was disagreement over what to do about the Philippines.

1131 -------. "World War II: A Survey of Recent Writings: Review Article." AHR, 75 (December 1970): 1987-2008. A historiographical survey of recent writing.

1132 -------. Writings on World War II. American Historical Association Service for Teachers series. Wash: AHA, 1967, 58 pp. A contribution in a pamphlet series sponsored by the American Historical Association as a guide to the literature for teachers.

1133 Moser, Don. China-Burma-India. World War II series. Wash: Time-Life, 1978, 208 pp. Folio size with many illustrations, most in color, one of an 8-vol. series; chapter on Stilwell vs. Chennault.

1134 Mosher, Steven W. China Misperceived: American Illusions and Chinese Reality. NY: Basic, 1990, 269 pp. Informative on the changing American images of China over 50 years: by traders, missionaries, journalists, novelists, politicians, Old China Hands, China Watchers, China Lobby, and ideologues.

1135 Mosley, Leonard. Gideon Goes to War: The Story of Major General Orde Charles Wingate. NY: Scribner, 1955, 256 pp. By the prolific British popular biographer; re Wingate, fighter of peripheral campaigns; reviewed some of the controversy.

1136 Mote, Frederick W. Japanese-Sponsored Governments in China, 1937-1945: An Annotated Bibliography Compiled from Materials in the Chinese Collection of the Hoover Library. Stanford: Hoover, 1954, 68 pp. An annotated bibliography with 383 entries about puppet governments set up by the Japanese in China.

1137 Mountbatten, Earl. Personal Diary of Admiral the Lord Louis Mountbatten, 1943-1946. London: Collins, 1988, 370 pp. Philip Ziegler, ed.; Earl Mountbatten of Burma, 1900-1979, edition by the official biographer who cut about a third of the original; personal reminiscences of the commander, SEAC.

1138 -------. Post Surrender Tasks: Report to the Combined Chiefs of Staff by the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, 1943-1945. London: HMSO, 1947, 1969, 49 pp. Originally prepared in 1947, kept secret, and released in 1968; called for restoration of colonial rule to Malaya, Indochina, and Malaya; informative as the British rationale for the postwar world.

1139 -------. Report to the Combined Chiefs of Staff by the Supreme Commander, South-East Asia, 1943-1945. London: HMSO; NY: Philosophical, 1951, 280 pp. A comprehensive appraisal of the command, its organization, structure, strategy, operations, and the controversy between the Commander, Mountbatten, and the Deputy Commander, Stilwell; interesting that Mountbatten was presenting his report to a team of 4 commanders-in-chief of 3 services and 2 nationalities, all of whom were senior to him.

1140 -------. "The Strategy of the South-East Asia Campaign." JRUSI, 91 (November 1946): 469-84. An address to the Institute, 9 October 1946; assessment of the war in Southeast Asia in May 1943, a description of the confused command structure, and a narrative of campaigns.

1141 Moxon, Oliver. After the Monsoon. London: Hale, 1958, 160 pp. A personal narrative of the fighter war in Burma.

1142 Mulch, Barbara E.G. "A Chinese Puzzle: Patrick Hurley and the Foreign Service Officers Controversy." Ph.D. diss, Kansas, 1972, 670 pp. A dissertation about Hurley and his notorious mission to China, 1944-1945; "Old China Hands" were dismissed; enlightening on the personality and limitations of Hurley.

1143 Mulliner, K. and The-Mulliner, Lian. Historical Dictionary of Singapore. Asian Historical Dictionaries. London: Scarecrow, 1991, 283 pp. A reference source presented in article-form; entries included "Syonan" or "Light of the South," the Japanese name given to Singapore during the occupation and an account of the British landing, 5 September 1945.

1144 Munch, Paul G. "General George C. Marshall and the Army Staff." MILREV, 74 (August 1994): 14-23. An enlightening description of the organization and structure of Marshall's staff; Marshall has been called the architect of victory

1145 Murfett, Malcolm H. "Living in the Past: A Critical Re-examination of the Singapore Naval Strategy, 1918-1941." W&S, 11 (May 1993): 73-103. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the fall of Singapore, called by the official historian as "the greatest humiliation . . . since Yorktown"; recounted the process of making the naval strategy and various obstacles and problems which ensued.

1146 -------. "An Old Fashioned Form of Protectionism: The Role Played by British Naval Power in China from 1860-1941." AMERICAN NEPTUNE, 50 (Summer 1990): 178-91. A review of the naval-maritime intervention by the British into China, beginning

with the opium trade; this traditional protectionism ended with the arrival of the Japanese in 1941.

1147 Myers, Ramon and Peattie, Mark R., eds. The Japanese Colonial Empire, 1895-1945. Princeton: UP, 1984, 550 pp. From a conference at the Hoover Institution, August 1979; Japanese, American, and Canadian academics presented 14 essays on the Japanese imperial organization and administration, for example, in Korea, Formosa, and the Pacific Mandates.

1148 Nalty, Bernard C. Tigers over Asia. NY: Dutton, 1978, 190 pp. An illustrated account of Chennault and the Flying Tigers for juveniles.

1149 Nathanson, E.M. A Dirty Distant War. NY: Viking, 1987, 484 pp. An undistinguished and overly-long fictional account of the fighting in C-B-I including Kachin guerrillas and Chinese forces.

1150 Navarre, Henri. Agonie de L'Indochine, 1953-1954. Paris: Libraire Plon, 1956, n.p. By the former French commander in Indochina at the time of the battle of Dien Bien Phu.

1151 Neidpath, James. The Singapore Naval Base and the Defence of Britain's Eastern Empire, 1919-1941. NY: Oxford UP, 1981, 313 pp. By Lord Neidpath; a historical survey of the making of the strategy and the base; a section on the myth of the guns only pointing one way.

1152 Neils, Patricia. "China in the Writings of John Fairbank and Kenneth Scott Latourette." Ph.D. diss, Hawaii, 1980. A dissertation about the influence of prominent American Sinologists; a bio-bibliographical survey.

1153 -------. China Images in the Life and Times of Henry Luce. NY: Rowman, 1990, 336 pp. A scholarly survey of the influence and role of Luce and the China Question; access to Luce papers and Time files; apologetics.

1154 -------, ed. U.S. Attitudes and Policies toward China: The Impact of American Missionaries. NY: Sharpe, 1990, 289 pp. A collection of essays about American missionaries in China.

1155 Nelson, Hank. "'The Nips are Going for the Parker [pen]': The Prisoners Face Freedom." W&S, 3 (September 1985): 127-43. The phrase came from one Australian POW to another that the Japanese were about to sign a surrender; about the end of the war and the delays in liberation; Mountbatten was dubbed "Linger Longer Louis"; Australian POWs had been scattered all over.

1156 Neufeld, Jacob, ed. U.S. Air Force History: Guide to Monographic Literature, 1943-1974. Wash: GPO, 1977, 150 pp. A reference guide to Air Force literature; 1500 monographs, chronologies, special studies, and technical publications but not unit histories.

1157 Newell, Clayton R. Burma, 1942. U.S. Army Campaigns in World War II. Wash: GPO, 1995, 24 pp. From a 50-year retrospective pamphlet series; included survey of the literature on the Burma campaign.

1158 Newell, William H., ed. Japan in Asia, 1942-1945. Singapore: UP, 1981, 123 pp. Essays from a symposium of Orientalists, Canberra, Australia, January 1971; re the bureaucracy, military, and administration.

1159 Newman, Robert P. Owen Lattimore and the "Loss" of China. Berkeley: U Cal P, 1992, 669 pp. A biography of Lattimore of the Old China Hands, accused during the McCarthy era of being a "Soviet master-spy," responsible for the "loss of China" to the Communists; Truman, Marshall, and Acheson, among others, also blamed; presented the impact of all of this on Lattimore and his professional career.

1160 Ninh, Bao. The Sorrow of War: A Novel of North Vietnam. NY: Pantheon, 1995, 231 pp. Trans. by Phan Thanh Hao, ed. by Frank Palmos; original title: The Destiny of Love; a new, emotional, and tragic tale by a Vietnamese soldier.

1161 Nish, Ian H., ed. Anglo-Japanese Alienation, 1919-1952: Papers of the Anglo-Japanese Conference of the History of the Second World War. Cambridge: UP, 1982, 315 pp. By the well-known expert on the Far East; conference papers at the Imperial War Museum, London, 17-20 July 1979; Nish and others presented scholarly papers on the decline of Anglo-Japanese relations.

1162 -------. Japanese Foreign Policy, 1869-1942. London: Routledge, 1977, 353 pp. One of the best general surveys of Japanese foreign policy.

1163 -------. "Japan and Its Impact on South-East Asia: Review Article." INTELLNATSEC, 9 (October 1994): 753-58. A review of recent writing.

1164 -------. Japan's Struggle with Internationalism: Japan, China and the League of Nations, 1931-1933. London: Paul, 1993, 301 pp. The story of the attempt by the League to resolve the Mukden Incident and Manchurian crisis.

1165 Noble, Dennis L. The Eagle and the Dragon: The U.S. Military in China, 1901-1937. Contributions in Military Studies. Westport: Greenwood, 1990, 259 pp. From a Purdue dissertation; after the Boxer Rebellion, American forces in large numbers operated in China.

1166 Nolan, John M. "The Long March: Fact and Fancy." MILAFF, 30 (Summer 1966): 77-90. Presented various conflicting views about the Long March and its significance.

1167 Nordell, John R., Jr. The Undetected Enemy: French and American Miscalculations in Dien Bien Phu, 1953. College Station: Texas A&M UP, 1995, 224 pp. An account of Franco-American planning for what became the decisive battle for the French in Vietnam.

1168 Nu, U. Burma under the Japanese: Pictures and Portraits. NY: St. Martin; London: Macmillan, 1945, 1954, 132 pp. Translated by J.S. Furnivall; by the important Burmese government official originally Thakin Nu; recounted British colonialism, Japanese occupation, the resistance, and independence.

1169 Nuechterlein, Donald E. Thailand and the Struggle for Southeast Asia. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1965, 295 pp. A survey of the relationships involving Thailand and Southeast Asia.

1170 Oakes, Vanya and Armstrong, Virginia. White Man's Folly. Boston: Houghton, 1943, 425 pp. A memoir of a decade in China; called for policy changes and concluded that the Far East was not "the happy-hunting ground for predatory foreign interests."

1171 Oatts, L. Balfour. The Jungle in Arms. London: Kimber, 1962, 207 pp. By a colonel in the British army, a veteran of the Burma campaign.

1172 O'Ballance, Edgar. The Indo-China War, 1945-1954: A Study in Guerrilla Warfare. London: Faber, 1965. By a British army officer; a dramatic survey of the "first" Vietnam war, including details on Giap and guerrilla warfare tactics.

1173 -------. Malaya: The Communist Insurgent War, 1948-1960. Hamden, CT: Archon, 1966, 188 pp. A dramatic survey of the war in Malaya between the British and Malayan vs. the Communist insurgents, including background and earlier guerrilla operations against the Japanese; the Communists were ultimately defeated.

1174 -------. The Red Army of China: A Short History. NY: Praeger, 1963, 232 pp. A survey of the KMT vs. CCP struggle in China, beginning in the 1920s and including Long Marches, guerrilla operations, resistance against the Japanese, and observations about U.S. aid.

1175 "Objective Burma." Movie. Warner Brothers, 1945, 142 min. A realistic film depiction produced by Jerry Wald and starring Erroll Flynn; recounted long range penetration operations in Burma, culminating in a "walk-out" from the jungle.

1176 O'Brien, Terence. Chasing after Danger: A Combat Pilot's War over Europe and the Far East, 1939-1942. London: Collins, 1990, 264 pp. By an RAF pilot from New South Wales; an original manuscript of this third of three volumes presenting a critical analysis of air operations was completed in 1946; 20 untitled chapters; from a diary about 53 Squadron.

1177 -------. The Moonlight War: The Story of Clandestine Operations in South-East Asia, 1944-1945. London: Collins, 1987, 363 pp. The second volume of the trilogy by the British pilot of Dakota flights including action in the Wingate-Chindit operations; highly critical: "a deeply scandalous waste of life and resources."

1178 -------. Out of the Blue: A Pilot with the Chindits. London: Collins, 1984, 272 pp. The first volume of the trilogy about British air operations in Southeast Asia.

1179 O'Connor, Richard. Pacific Destiny: An Informal History of the U.S. in the Far East, 1776-1968. Boston: Little, 1969, 521 pp. A highly charged survey of American policies and actions in the Far East over two centuries; chapter titles included "Destiny Made Manifest," "Onward Chistian Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines," and "Pest of Glory."

1180 Official History of the Indian Armed Forces in the Second World War, 1939-1945. 24 vols. Calcutta and London: Longman, 1954-1966, about 500 pp. per vol. Bisheshwar Prasad, ed.; prepared for the Combined Inter-Services Historical Section, a joint venture

of India and Pakistan in 3 series; pertinent volumes included the retreat from Burma, Arakan operations, reconquest of Burma, operations in India, and in Southeast Asia.

1181 Ogata, Sadako N. Defiance in Manchuria: The Making of Japanese Foreign Policy, 1931-1932. Berkeley: UCalP, 1964, 275 pp. An academic study of this crucial and formative period of the Sino-Japanese War; factors included the Japanese officer corps and Pan-Asian ideology.

1182 Ogburn, Charlton. The Marauders. NY: Harper, 1956, 1959, 1982, 318 pp. Re the 5307th Composite Army Unit, Operation GALAHAD; a critique of Stilwell and the extent of the operations.

1183 Ohl, John Kennedy. Supplying the Troops: General Somervell and American Logistics in World War II. DeKalb: Northern Illinois UP, 1994, 339 pp. General Brehon Sovervell was the great logistician of the American war effort, heading the Army Service Forces; earlier builder of the Pentagon and then, shaper of victory.

1184 Olson, James S., ed. The Vietnam War: Handbook of the Literature and Research. Westport: Greenwood, 1993, 536 pp. A comprehensive reference and research guide on the Vietnam war; 14 contributors survey scholarly, popular, fictional, and film accounts such as Joan Coffey on the "first" Vietnam war.

1185 Olver, A.S.B. Outline of British Policy in East and Southeast Asia, 1945-May 1950. London: Royal Institute, 1950, 83 pp. From an extended paper; a country-by-country survey of issues including 12 countries in the immediate postwar aftermath.

1186 Omissi, David. The Sepoy and the Raj: Indian Army, 1869-1940. Studies in Military and Strategic History. London: Macmillan, 1994, 333 pp. Sponsored by Kings College, London; an administrative and organizational history of the Indian Army.

1187 O'Neill, James E. and Krauskopf, Robert W., eds. World War II: An Account of its Documents. Wash: Howard UP, 1976, 288 pp. The proceedings from the Conference on Research on the Second World War, sponsored by the National Archives; 18 papers about sources, official histories, and access to records; included are Barbara Tuchman on writing the biography of Stilwell and Stetson Conn on preparing the Army official history series.

1188 Oosten, F.C. van. The Battle of the Java Sea. Sea Battles in Close-up series. London: Deutsch; Annapolis: NIP, 1968, 1976, 260 pp. Much detail on this early naval battle which virtually eliminated the ABDA fleet; emphasis on Dutch contributions.

1189 "Operation Burma." Movie. Warner Brothers, 1945. An American war film presenting coverage of American operations in Burma with little on the actions of others; upset the British and withdrawn one week after release there.

1190 Osakwe, Chukwuma C.C. "The West African Force in the Reconquest of Burma, 1943-1945." Ph.D. diss, CUNY, 1992, 210 pp. A dissertation under Patrick Abbazia; 2 West African Divisions participated in the Arakan campaign.

1191 Otway, T.B.H., comp. Airborne Forces. The Second World War, 1939-1945: Army. London: IWM, 1951, 1990, 508 pp. A reprint of the official British history, originally confidential; included parachute and glider operations in India and Burma.

1192 Overy, Richard. Why the Allies Won. London: Cape, 1995, 396 pp. As assessment of "total strategy" of the war; recounted how the Axis got it wrong and lost and how the Allies got it right and won; focused on 4 arenas: the Eastern Front, Normandy, the sea war, and strategic bombing; discounted thesis about overwhelming Allied superiority.

1193 Owen, Frank. The Campaign in Burma. London: HMSO, 1946, 175 pp. Prepared by SEAC and including 100 photos; a kind of after action report with statistics and rationale.

1194 -------. The Fall of Singapore. London: Joseph, 1960, 1962, 215 pp. A survey of the campaign.

1195 The Oxford Companion to the Second World War. London: OxUP, 1995, 1343 pp. I.C.B. Dear and M.R.D. Foot, eds.; 50th anniversary publication; a new encyclopedia-type compilation as an outstanding reference guide; 1750 essays from 140 contributors.

1196 Paddock, Alfred H., Jr. U.S. Army Special Warfare: Its Origins: Psychological and Unconventional Warfare, 1941-1952. Wash: National Defense U, 1982, 229 pp. A quasi-official summary of unconventional warfare operations such as Merrill's Marauders, guerrilla operations, and psychological warfare.

1197 Page, Martin, ed. Kiss Me Goodnight, Sergeant-Major: The Songs and Ballads of World War II. London: Hart, 1973, 1975, 235 pp. Folio size; the British Army song book compiled from a series of requests from the public; over 200 songs, many with "4-letter words."

1198 Paloczi-Horvath, George. "Thailand's War with Vichy France." HISTOD, 45 (March 1995): 32-39. By a journalist; an account of fighting between Thailand and French colonial forces with the Japanese intervening on occasion in 1940-1941.

1199 Pandey, B.N. South and South-East Asia, 1945-1979: Problems and Policies. Making of the 20th Century series. NY: St. Martin, 1980, 244 pp. Re the immediate and long-term aftermath of the war; rebellions and the decolonization process.

1200 Paret, Peter. French Revolutionary Warfare: From Indochina to Algeria: The Analysis of a Political and Military Doctrine. NY: Praeger; London: Pall Mall, 1964, 169 pp. An account of guerrilla warfare in the 20th century; the process of formulation of anti-guerrilla warfare theories in France.

1201 -------, ed. Makers of Modern Strategy: From Machiavelli to the Nuclear Age. Princeton: UP; NY: Oxford UP, 1986, 948 pp. An updated anthology for the classic of 1941 edited by Edward Mead Earle; Gordon Craig and Felix Gilbert remained associate editors; 30 essays on strategy; see David McIsaac on airpower theorists (pp. 624-47) and Clayton James on American and Japanese strategies in the Asian/Pacific war (pp. 703-34).

1202 Parillo, Mark P. "The Japanese Merchant Marine in World War II." Ph.D. diss, Ohio State, 1987, 244 pp. A dissertation under Allan Millett; the inferiority, technical backwardness, and strategic blunders were all factors contributing to the demise of this force and the defeat of Japan.

1203 -------. The Japanese Merchant Marine in World War II. Annapolis: NIP, 1993, 328 pp. From the previous dissertation; destruction of this force was decisive in the Japanese defeat.

1204 Parker, R.A.C. Struggle for Survival: The History of the Second World War. NY: Oxford UP, 1990, 1991, 370 pp. A recent, comprehensive, and succinct survey of the war, emphasizing the two separate theaters, European and Far Eastern.

1205 Parkinson, C. Northcote. Britain in the Far East: The Singapore Naval Base. Singapore and London: Moore, 1955, 35 pp. A brief and superficial survey of the history and disposition of the base.

1206 -------. "The Pre-1942 Singapore Naval Base." NIPROC, 82 (September 1956): 939-53. Based on the previous entry.

1207 Paszek, Lawrence J., comp. U.S. Air Force History: A Guide to Documentary Sources. Wash: GPO, 1973, 250 pp. An official guide to sources of air force history.

1208 Pavillard, Stanley S. Bamboo Doctor. NY: St. Martin; London: Macmillan, 1960, 206 pp. A memoir of a British medical officer who recounted military operations and Japanese brutalities to POWs in Malaya.

1209 Paxton, Robert O. and Wahl, Nicholas, eds. DeGaulle and the U.S.: A Centennial Reappraisal. Oxford: Berg, 1993, 1994, 433 pp. A series of essays on the volatile relations between DeGaulle and the U.S.

1210 -------. Parades and Politics at Vichy: The French Officer Corps under Marshal Petain. Princeton: UP, 1966, 472 pp. By a foremost authority on Vichy France; informative about this important element of the military and the government; an indictment of the fascist orientation of this officer corps.

1211 -------. Vichy France: Old Guard and New Order, 1940-1944. NY: Norton; Knopf, 1972, 432 pp. An important survey of the Vichy regime; an indictment of fascist elements.

1212 Peake, Louis A. The U.S. in the Vietnam War, 1954-1975: A Selected Annotated Bibliography. Wars of the U.S. series. NY: Garland, 1986, 426 pp. A volume in a noted series of annotated bibliographies; an authoritative and comprehensive annotated bibliography; 1550 entries with succinct and informative annotation.

1213 Peck, Graham. Two Kinds of Time. Boston: Houghton, 1950, 733 pp. A fascinating and extensive description of war involving mountain tribes of Southwest China during the early 1940s.

1214 Peers, William R. and Brelis, Dean. Behind the Burma Road: The Story of America's Most Successful Guerrilla Force. Boston: Little, 1963, 256 pp. Dedicated to

William Donovan and Joseph Stilwell; by the commanding officer of Detachment 101 of the OSS, involving Kachin and other native guerrilla forces.

1215 -------. "Guerrilla Operations in Northern Burma." MILREV, 28 (June and July 1948): 11-13, 12-20. A first-hand account of OSS sponsored native Kachin guerrilla operations in North Burma, divided into two sections.

1216 Pelissier, Roger. Awakening of China, 1783-1949. NY: Putnam, 1966, 1967, 532 pp. Martin Kieffer, ed.; trade and religion lured Westerners to China; reactions in China to these Western incursions; building the Burma Road in the late 1930s and Allied aid to China in the 1940s.

1217 Percival, Arthur E. The War in Malaya. London: Eyre, 1949, 346 pp. By Lt. General Percival, commander of the Malaya campaign; a quasi-official narrative summary.

1218 Pernikoff, Alexandre. Bushido, the Anatomy of Terror. NY: Liveright, 1943, 284 pp. Gruesome detail about Japanese brutality in the early days of the Manchurian campaign, 1931-1932.

1219 Perras, Galen Roger. "'Our Position in the Far East Would Be Stronger without This Unsatisfactory Commitment': Britain and the Reinforcement of Hong Kong, 1941." CANJHIS, 30 (August 1995): 231-60. A review of the controversy: Hong Kong was reinforced by about 2000 Canandian forces and 3 weeks later they surrendered to the Japanese; Liddell Hart called it "fanciful."

1220 Perret, Geoffrey. There's a War to Be Won: The U.S. Army in World War II. NY: Random, 1991, 651 pp. By a non-academic historian; a solid 1-volume survey of Army contributions in the war, emphasizing organization and personalities such as Marshall and MacArthur.

1221 -------. Winged Victory: The Army Air Forces in World War II. NY: Random, 1993, 559 pp. Perret is an engaging and impressive writer who has conducted many interviews; a popular-style narrative history; no critical analysis; the American air war in all theaters and areas.

1222 Perrett, Bryan. Seize and Hold: Master Strokes on the Battlefield. London: Arms, 1994, 240 pp. Presented several examples of the tactic of the deep strike in the 20th century such as Malaya in 1941-1942.

1223 -------. Tank Tracks to Rangoon: The Story of British Armour in Burma. London: Hale, 1978, 1992, 255 pp. Foreword by Ralph Younger; re the mechanized war in Burma; British and Indian armored regiments vs. Japanese armored units; Japanese never utilized mass armor formations.

1224 -------. Through Mud and Blood: Infantry/Tank Operations in World War II. London: Hale, 1975, 272 pp. A survey of infantry-armor operations in the war.

1225 Perry, F.W. The Commonwealth Armies: Manpower and Organisation in Two World Wars. War, Armed Forces and Society series. Manchester: UP, 1988, 256 pp. A survey of the contributions and operations of the various Commonwealth forces in both world wars: India, Australia, and Canada; recruitment, organization, and deployment.

1226 Perry, Hamilton D. The PANAY Incident: Prelude to Pearl Harbor. NY: Macmillan, 1969, 313 pp. Introduction by Luigi Barzini; a journalist account of the sinking of the American gunboat, PANAY, on the Yangtz patrol in late 1937; many deficiencies.

1227 Peterkin, W.J. Inside China, 1943-1945: An Eyewitness Account of America's Mission in Yenan. Baltimore: Gateway, 1992, 184 pp. By an army colonel and participant; re the DIXIE mission to Yenan.

1228 Peterson, Agnes F. "World War II Holdings of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace." WWTSA NEWS, 50 (Fall 1993): 20-30. A description of the resources available, including the Stilwell papers.

1229 Phillips, Bob. KC8-Burma: C-B-I Air Warning Team, 1942-1943. Manhattan: Sunflower UP, 1992, 244 pp. A memoir of fighter aircraft operations along the Burma-India border.

1230 Phillips, C.E. Lucas. Springboard to Victory: The Battle of Kohima Ridge and the Burma Campaign. London: Heinemann, 1966, 256 pp. An account of the decisive battle of Kohima in the Burma campaign; 1500 British and Indian troops held off "fanatical" Japanese attacks for a fortnight; best on details of the battle but poor in presenting the background.

1231 Pickler, Gordon K. "Antithetic American Experience in China: Stilwell and Chennault." AIRUREV, 33 (January 1972): 74-80. A review of the continuous controversy between Stilwell and Chennault in China; supporters of the former denounced Chiang as corrupt and Chennault for gross exaggeration of the potential for air power; Chennault-backers denounced Stilwell for serious obstructionism and are critical of the Tuchman biography.

1232 -------. "U.S. Aid to the Chinese Nationalist Air Force, 1931-1949." Ph.D. diss, Florida State, 1971, 445 pp. A dissertation under George Lensen; by an Air Force officer; recounted the role of the U.S. in development of the Chinese Air Force; focus on Chennault but Lauchlin Currie given much credit.

1233 Pike, Douglas. History of Vietnamese Communism, 1925-1976. Stanford: Hoover Institution, 1978, 195 pp. A monograph on the Viet Minh and its leadership.

1234 -------. Viet Cong: The Organization and Techniques of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam. Cambridge: MIT, 1966, 490 pp. An informative history of the NLF and its activities.

1235 Pimlott, John and Bullock, Alan. The Historical Atlas of World War II. NY: Holt; London: Viking, 1995, 224 pp. A new atlas of the war; included 100 color maps and narrative.

1236 -------. World War II in Photographs. London: Orbis, 1995, 190 pp. A recent collection of the most dramatic photographs of the war in chronological order by theaters.

1237 Pistole, Larry M. The Pictorial History of the Flying Tigers. Orange: Moss, 1981, 261 pp. A pictorial account of the 14th Air Force in China.

1238 Pogue, Forrest. George C. Marshall. 4 vols. NY: Viking, 1963-1987, 1989, 2268 pp. The standard and official biography of Marshall, "the architect of victory"; recommended by many as the model military biography.

1239 Polmar, Norman and Allen, Thomas B. World War II: American at War, 1941-1945. NY: Random, 1991, 960 pp. A reference guide; an encyclopedic collection of 2400 entries, a chronology, a prologue, and an epilogue.

1240 Ponting, Clive. Armageddon: The Second World War. Alt. subtitle: The Reality behind the Distortions, Myths, Lies, and Illusions of World War II. London: Sinclair; NY: Random, 1995, 398 pp. By a controversial British observer; a revisionist interpretation based on a thematic structure; some assertions: the Battle of the Atlantic was unimportant, strategic bombing was a failure, and in the debate over moral equivalents, the British and Americans were no better than the Germans and Japanese.

1241 Pool, Richard. Course for Disaster: From Scapa Flow to the River Kwai. London: Cooper; Hamden: Shoe String, 1987, 1988, 206 pp. A memoir of a British sailor, a veteran of Dunkirk and the sinking of HMS REPULSE; thence a POW and laborer on the Burma-Thailand railway.

1242 Porch, Douglas. "Dien Bien Phu and the Opium Connection." MHQ, 7 (Summer 1995): 100-09. The thesis of Porch, working on a book about the French Secret Service, is that the opium crop in the region of northern Vietnam was an important factor in plans for the battle.

1243 -------. The French Secret Service: From the Dreyfus Affair to the Gulf war. NY: Farrar; London: Macmillan, 1995, 623 pp. A history of French intelligence services; a critique of certain lapses, for example, underestimating the capabilities of Giap and the Viet Minh.

1244 Porter, Bernard. The Lion's Share: A Short History of British Imperialism, 1850-1983. NY and London: Longman, 1975, 1984, 448 pp. A historical survey of British imperialism and later decolonization; noted continuous economic, strategic, and political decline after 1870.

1245 Porter, Brian E. Britain and the Rise of Communist China: A Study of British Attitudes, 1945-1954. NY: Oxford UP, 1967, 204 pp. A review of British relations with China at the end and after the war.

1246 Potter, John Deane. A Soldier Must Hang: The Biography of an Oriental General. NY: America; London: Muller, 1962, 1963, 218 pp. Re Tomoyuki Yamashita, the famous Japanese general, commander of the Malay-Singapore victory; ultimately tried and executed.

1247 Prados, John. Combined Fleet Decoded: American Intelligence and the Japanese Navy in World War II. NY: Random, 1995, 832 pp. A new and comprehensive comparative assessment of American and Japanese intelligence operations related to the Japanese navy.

1248 -------. The Hidden History of the Vietnam War. Chicago: Dee, 1995, 352 pp. A review of the high points, key strategies, battles, and personalities of the war.

1249 Prange, Gordon W. Target Tokyo: The Story of the Sorge Spy Ring. NY: McGraw, 1984, 513 pp. Donald Goldstein and Katherine Dillon, eds.; Prange, 1910-1980, died before this and other Pacific war manuscripts were completed; Richard Sorge was a Russian agent at the German Embassy in Tokyo, head of an important spy ring; not the final word on this sensational incident.

1250 Prather, Russel E. Easy into Burma. London: private, 1977, 92 pp. A unit history of the 1st Air Commando Group which participated with Wingate and the Chindits.

1251 Pratt, Fletcher. War for the World: A Chronicle of our Fighting Forces in World War II. New Haven: Yale UP, 1050, 1951, 375 pp. A brief chronological survey of the war, emphasizing naval operations.

1252 Presseisen, Ernst L. Before Aggression: Europeans Prepare the Japanese Army. Tuscon: U Ariz P, 1965, 171 pp. For the Association for Asian Studies; European efforts, especially France and Germany, to modernize the Japanese army.

1253 -------. Germany and Japan: A Study in Totalitarian Diplomacy, 1933-1941. The Hague: Nijhoff; NY: Fertig, 1958, 1969, 378 pp. A review of a curious relationship; concluded that there was no true collaboration and each was suspicious of the other.

1254 Pritchard, R. John. Far Eastern Influences upon British Strategy towards the Great Powers, 1937-1939. NY: Garland, 1987, 328 pp. Publication of a London dissertation of 1979 under D.C. Watt; by the late 1930s, Britain was facing three powerful potential enemies; Chamberlain determined to appease Japan.

1255 Probert, Henry. The Forgotten Air Force: The Royal Air Force in the War against Japan. Wash: Brassey, 1995, 381 pp. By an RAF commodore; "flexi-cover"; re the role of the RAF in the Far East, truly a neglected topic.

1256 Purifoy, Lewis M. Harry Truman's China Policy: "McCarthyism" and the Diplomacy of Hysteria, 1947-1951. NY: New Viewpoints, 1977, 316 pp. A radical revisionist assessment of Sino-American relations and the pressures of McCarthyism.

1257 *Purple Heart.* Movie. 20th Century Fox, 1944. Produced by Darryl Zanuck and starring Dana Andrews and Farley Granger; 8 crewmen of a bomber in the Halsey-Doolittle Raid are captured and tortured by the Japanese; American propoganda position.

1258 Quigley, Harold S. Far Eastern War, 1937-1941. Boston: World Peace; Westport, Greenwood, 1942, 1973, 380 pp. A scholarly assessment of the Sino-Japanese and the Pacific war situation after the Pearl Harbor attack.

1259 Quinault, Roland. "Churchill and Australia: The Military Relationship, 1899-1945." W&S, 6 (May 1988): 41-64. An Australian critic of Churchill; accused Churchill of not caring for the security of Australia; controversy over the Australian forces sent to Malaya and captured when Singapore fell.

1260 Quynn, Allen G. "The Capture of Amoy, China, by a Japanese Naval Landing Force." NIPROC, 65 (June 1939): 815-18. By an American naval officer; a contemporaneous, eyewitness account of a Japanese amphibious operation in China.

1261 Rahman, A.F. Shamsur. "U.S. Economic and Military Assistance Policy toward China during World War II and its Immediate Aftermath." Ph.D. diss, Kansas, 1988, 540 pp. A major part of this American aid to China was Lend-Lease; to aid China in resistance to Japanese expansion; concluded the aid program generally failed due to corruption of KMT and the Civil War.

1262 Rahn, Werner. "Japan and Germany, 1941-1943: No Common Objective, No Common Plans, No Basis of Trust." NWCR, 46 (Summer 1993): 47-68. An assessment of the Axis Alliance; affected Japanese and German relations with Russia and China, among others; no coordination; neither informed the other of major strategic moves.

1263 Rand, Peter. China Hands: The Adventures and Ordeals of the American Journalists Who Joined Forces with the Great Chinese Revolution. NY: Simon, 1995, 384 pp. By the son of Christopher Rand, d. 1982, one of the subject journalists; access to Rand papers; included Edgar Snow, Agnes Smedley, and Theodore White, at first supported by Henry Luce, but Snow and White, among others, became critics of Chiang and broke with Luce.

1264 Rasor, Eugene L. British Naval History since 1815: A Guide to the Literature. Military History Bibliographies series. NY: Garland, 1990, 863 pp. A comprehensive historiographical survey and bibliography with 3125 entries of writings, publications, dissertations, official documents, and important articles published since 1960 about British naval and maritime history; included coverage of World War II.

1265 -------. Arthur James Balfour, 1848-1930: Historiography and Annotated Bibliography. Bibliographies of British Statesmen series. Westport: Greenwood, forthcoming, projected for 1998, 425 entries, 140 pages. One of a series of historiographical surveys and annotated bibliographies by the author, this one on the prominent British Prime Minister and statesman during the first quarter of the century; led the British delegation to the Washington Conference.

1266 -------. Earl Mountbatten of Burma, 1900-1979: Historiography and Annotated Bibliography. Bibliographies of British Statesmen series. Westport: Greenwood, forthcoming 1998, 450 entries, 165 pages. Earl Mountbatten, a naval officer and member of the British royal family, was supreme commander, C-B-I, remaining in Southeast Asia through 1946, thence to India to oversee the process of independence in 1947.

1267 -------. General Douglas MacArthur, 1880-1964: Historiography and Annotated Bibliography. Bibliographies of Battles and Leaders series. Westport: Greenwood Press, 1994, 232 pp. A comprehensive compilation of writings and publications about General MacArthur, the controverial commander of the Southwest Pacific theater; includes historiographical narrative and 759 annotated bibliographical entries.

1268 -------. The Solomon Islands Campaign, Guadalcanal to Rabaul: Historiography and Annotated Bibliography. Bibliographies of Battles and Leaders series. Westport: Greenwood, 1997, 164 pages. A comprehensive compilation of writings and publications about the Solomon Islands Campaign in the Pacific War, including the campaigns for the islands of Guadalcanal and Bougainville, lasting through most of 1942 and 1943; 544 entries; focused on amphibious warfare and the U.S. Marines.

1269 -------. The Southwest Pacific Campaign, 1941-1945: Historiography and Annotated Bibliography. Bibliographies of Battles and Leaders series. Westport: Greenwood, 1996, 280 pp. Completes the coverage of the three theaters of the Asian/Pacific war; 1535 annotated entries; a comprehensive compilation of writings and publications about the Southwest Pacific Campaign of World War II; includes historiographical narrative annotated bibliographical entries; focused on MacArthur's operations, naval warfare, submarines, and POWs.

1270 Ready, J. Lee. Forgotten Allies: The Military Contribution of the Colonies, Exiled Governments, and Lesser Powers to the Allied Victory in World War II. 2 vols. Jefferson: McFarland, 1985, 717 pp. A detailed account of the contributions of lesser powers such as Poland, the Netherlands, the Free French, Brazil, and the Philippines; politically biased but militarily informative.

1271 Reardon-Anderson, James. Yenan and the Great Powers: The Origins of Chinese Communist Foreign Policy, 1944-1946. NY: Columbia UP, 1980, 226 pp. For the East Asian Institute; encouraged by the Russians, the Chinese Communists demonstrated increasing interest; the DIXIE mission indicated potential U.S. support; internal conflicts within the CCP dampened the process.

1272 Regan, Geoffrey. Someone Had Blundered: A Historical Survey of Military Incompetence. London: Batsford, 1987, 320 pp. A series of case studies of bungled operations, including Singapore; superficial and haphazard.

1273 Reilly, Catherine W. English Poetry of the Second World War: A Bibliography. London: Prior; Mansell, 1978, 1986, 421 pp. A compilation of 3072 publications including 87 anthologies published between 1937-1980; 2679 poets from the armed and other services.

1274 Rennie, D.J. Penetration Force. London: Spencer, 1959, 156 pp. A novel about British special operations in Burma.

1275 Renzi, William A. and Roehrs, Mark D. Never Look Back: A History of World War II in the Pacific. NY: Sharpe, 1991, 247 pp. By a student of Gordon Prange; claimed to be a critical analysis presenting American and Japanese perspectives; some fine appraisals and details on all aspects.

1276 Reynolds, Clark G. "Admiral Ernest J. King and the Strategy for Victory in the Pacific." NWCR, 28 (Winter 1976): 57-64. By the historian of sea power strategy from the College of Charleston; King was the sea power enthusiast on the Joint Chiefs of Staff and powerful advocate for the navy and the Pacific war.

1277 -------. War in the Pacific. NY: Military, 1990, 160 pp. Large folio format with over 200 photos and extensive narrative; a synthesis summary with emphasis on strategy and Japanese expansion; much on C-B-I.

1278 Reynolds, David, et al., eds. Allies at War: The Soviet, American, and British Experience, 1939-1945. NY: St. Martin; London: Macmillan, 1994, 456 pp. Proceedings from 3 international conferences of scholars, 1989-1992, at Princeton, Cambridge, and Yalta; assessment of the current state of scholarship on the Grand Alliance: Great Britain the cyclops, Russia the phoenix, and the U.S. the leviathan.

1279 Reynolds, E. Bruce. "Ambivalent Allies: Japan and Thailand, 1941-1945." Ph.D. diss, Hawaii, 1988, 830 pp. A dissertation under J.J. Stephen; Japanese-Thailand relations; frequent strains and an active resistance, supported by OSS.

1280 -------. Thailand and Japan's Southern Advance, 1940-1945. NY: St. Martin; London: Macmillan, 1994, 350 pp. Complicated relations; Thailand accommodated the Japanese and secretly negotiated with Americans and British: "flexible bamboo diplomacy."

1281 Reynolds, Quentin J. Officially Dead: The Story of Commander C.D. Smith, USN. NY: Random, 1945, 1946, 244 pp. Smith was a POW of the Japanese who escaped and became an agent in China.

1282 Rhoads, Edward J.M. The Chinese Red Army, 1927-1963: An Annotated Bibliography. Harvard Monographs. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1964, 1965, 188 pp. An annotated bibliography with 600 entries re the military forces of the CCP; items from 6 languages.

1283 Rhodes James, Robert. Chindit. London: Murray, 1980, 224 pp. By the British historian Sir Robert Rhodes James, who was a participant who wrote this immediately after the fact; stressed the enormous problems of Wingate and the special forces in Burma.

1284 Richards, Denis and Saunders, Hilary S. Royal Air Force, 1939-1945. 3 vols. London: HMSO, 1953-1954, 1974-1975, 1315 pp. An official history of the RAF in all theaters in the war; claimed full access to all pertinent documents; in the Far East, stressed role of transport aircraft; full air offensive did not begin until 1944-1945.

1285 Richelson, Jeffrey T. and Ball, Desmond. The Ties that Bind: Intelligence Cooperation between the UKUSA Countries, the U.K, the U.S., Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Boston: Allen, 1985, 1986, 418 pp. Recounted the important and continuous Anglo-American and various Dominions in cooperative endeavors in intelligence, especially signals intelligence and ocean surveillance, during the war and after.

1286 Risch, Erna. The Quartermaster Corps: Organization, Supply, and Services. USAWWII. 2 vols. Wash: GPO, 1953-1955, 881 pp. The Technical Services section of the Army official history; reviewed the programs, activities, problems, and successes.

1287 Roberts, M.R. "The Campaign in Burma, 1943-1945." JRUSI, 101 (May 1956): 235-51. By a British army general; reviewed the Burma campaign: defeat, retreat, "last ditch," defeat, and reconquest.

1288 Robinson, A.O. "The Malaya Campaign in the Light of the Principles of War." JRUSI, 109 (August 1964): 224-32. By a British army colonel who, with a study group in a POW camp, analyzed the Malaya campaign; the British ignored basic principles in the defeat, for example, surprise, economy of force, and concentration; thus, with superior forces, defeat resulted.

1289 Roff, William R. The Origins of Malay Nationalism. New Haven: Yale UP, 1967, 317 pp. Foreword by Harry Benda; in the Yale Southeast Asia Studies series; a

unique Asia-centric approach; focused on internal dynamics of Malay nationalism during the 1930s and 1940s, e.g., Islamic reformers and Malay-educated intelligentsia.

1290 Rohrbach, Peter J. The Largest Event: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for World War II. Wash: LofC, 1993, 1994, 144 pp. A useful reference guide to sources on World War II at the Library of Congress.

1291 Roland, Charles G. "Stripping Away the Veneer: POW Survival in the Far East as an Index of Cultural Atavism." JMILHIS, 53 (January 1989): 79-94. An analysis of Japanese POW camps in Southeast Asia; in comparison to survival in Europe (96%), only 73% survived; for example in a camp on Harubu Island, there were 2071 in April 1943 and 1021 died before the end.

1292 Rolo, Charles J. Wingate's Raiders: An Account of the Fabulous Adventure that Raised the Curtain of the Battle of Burma. NY: Viking, 1944, 1945, 286 pp. Foreword by Viscount Wavell; one of the earliest accounts of the Chindits in the Burma campaign, 1943-1944; first-hand experiences of John Jefferies and Robert Thompson.

1293 Romanus, Charles F. and Sunderland, Riley. Stilwell's Command Problems. USAWWI. Wash: GPO, 1956, 536 pp. The 2nd of 3 volumes on Stilwell and C-B-I in the official army history series; the standard account, a thorough day-to-day presentation of the American perspective, no analysis.

1294 ------- and -------. Stilwell's Mission to China. USAWWII. Wash: GPO, 1953, 1966, 460 pp. The 1st of the 3-volume series on Stilwell and C-B-I.

1295 ------- and -------, eds. Stilwell's Personal File: CBI, 1942-1944. 5 vols. Wilmington: Scholarly, 1976, 2610 pp. An edited publication of Stilwell's extensive and important papers.

1296 ------- and -------. Time Runs Out in CBI. USAWII. Wash: GPO, 1958, 1959, 446 pp. The 3rd of 3 volumes on Stilwell and C-B-I; includes the recall of Stilwell.

1297 Rooney, D. David. Burma Victory: Imphal, Kohima and the Chindit Issue, March 1944 to May 1945. London and NY: Arms, 1992, 1993, 208 pp. By a Sandhurst professor; re the last desperate assault on the Japanese in Burma and a review of the controversy over the Chindit operation; most veteran Chindits were bitter, the official history denigrated the operation, and the Japanese admitted its decisiveness; apologist for Wingate and critical of Stilwell.

1298 -------. "A Grave Injustice: Wingate and the Establishment." HISTOD, 44 (March 1994): 11-13. Re the controversy about Orde Wingate and the Chindits; claimed manipulated documents and missing evidence, especially by Woodburn Kirby, the official historian.

1299 -------. Stilwell. Ballantine Illustrated History series. NY and London: Ballantine, 1971, 1973, 160 pp. Introduction by Barrie Pitt; a popular biography of Stilwell.

1300 -------. Wingate and the Chindits: Redressing the Balance. London: Arms, 1994, 272 pp. To rehabilitate Orde Wingate, especially among the military establishment.

1301 Roosevelt, Kermit. War Reports of the OSS. 2 vols. NY: Walker, 1976. A compilation by a participant.

1302 Rosenbaum, Ray. Hawks: A Novel. Novato: Lyford, 1994, 314 pp. The second of a proposed trilogy, a fictional account of air operations in the Pacific; this one included flying "the Hump" and fighter action in eastern China.

1303 No entry.

1304 Rosholt, Malcolm L. Claire L. Chennault: A Tribute. Silver Bay, MI: Flying Tigers, 1983. A pictorial history sponsored by the 14th Air Force Association.

1305 -------. Days of the Ching Pao: A Photographic Record of the Flying Tigers-14th Air Force in China in World War II. Amherst, WI: Palmer, 1978, 1986, 189 pp. A unit history of the Flying Tigers.

1306 -------. Dog Sugar Eight: A Novel of the 14th Air Force Flying Tigers in China in World War II. Rosholt, WI: Rosholt, 1977, 216 pp. An amateur effort at fiction; DS-8 was a secret radio station in China.

1307 Rosie, George. The British in Vietnam: How the Twenty-Five Year War Began. London: Panther, 1970, 144 pp. It was the British army which first returned to Indochina at the end of the war; they "held the fort" until the French could return.

1308 Rosinger, Lawrence K. China's Wartime Politics, 1937-1944. Princeton: UP, 1944, 1945, 259 pp. A historical analysis of Chinese politics and international relations; anticipation of postwar KMT-CCP conflict detracted from fighting the Japanese.

1309 -------. Restless India. NY: Holt, 1946, 122 pp. For the Foreign Policy Association; an assessment of the situation in India immediately after the war.

1310 Roskill, Stephen W. The War at Sea, 1939-1945. The Official Naval History of World War II. 3 vols. in 4 books. London: HMSO, 1954-1961, 2100 pp. The much acclaimed official British history of the naval war, including coverage of American naval operations in the Pacific; claimed access to all pertinent documents.

1311 Ross, Steven T., ed. American War Plans, 1919-1941. 5 vols. NY: Garland, 1992, 1784 pp. A detailed presentation of the Joint Army and Navy Board, responsible for formulating war plans for the U.S. and predecessor to the Joint Chiefs of Staff; included adoption of Rainbow 5 and the "Germany-first" strategy.

1312 Rossetto, Luigi. Major General Orde Charles Wingate and the Development of Long Range Penetration. Manhattan, KS: Sunflower UP, 1982, 492 pp. From a dissertation, copied from the original typed version; noted that Wingate's widow refused to allow access to his papers due to abuse by previous researchers and, curiously, that the Army Museum and the Imperial War Museum contained nothing on the Chindits; attempted to refute unbalanced view and the neglect of the official history.

1313 Rotter, Andrew J. The Path to Vietnam: Origins of the American Commitment to Southeast Asia. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1987, 290 pp. From a Stanford dissertation; the story of provisions for American economic aid to Southeast Asia, first to the French; the

domino theory was first formulated in London; a complex process and many factors including monetary values and rearmament of Germany were involved.

1314 Roy, Jules. The Battle of Dien Bien Phu. NY: Harper, 1965, 344 pp. Trans. by Robert Baldick; introduction by Neil Sheehan; by an articulate French army officer who resigned in 1953, protesting the "unjust and idiotic war"; a critical analysis of the battle.

1315 The Royal Institute of International Affairs Staff, comp. Chronology and Index of the Second World War, 1938-1945. Reading: Newspaper; Westport: Greenwood, 1990, 448 pp. An extensive day-to-day chronology of the war.

1316 Royle, Trevor. Orde Wingate: Irregular Soldier. London: Weidenfeld, 1995, 368 pp. A biography sanctioned by the Wingate family; an analysis of Wingate and his shifting reputation; compared with Montgomery; reviews and a series of reaction letters in Times Literary Supplement, January and June, 1995.

1317 Rubin, Gerry R. Durban, 1942: A British Troopship Revolt. London: Hambledon, 1992, 158 pp. In January 1942, en route Singapore, the British troopship CITY OF CANTEBURY, experienced a mutiny; about 200 RAF enlisted men refused to reboard at the port in South Africa; courts-martial followed; those who obeyed later became POWs, the "mutineers" serviced aircraft in India.

1318 Rummel, R.J. China's Bloody Century: Genocide and Mass Murder since 1900. New Brunswick: Transaction, 1991, 348 pp. A statistical survey of the massive losses of life in China due to non-natural causes and not including direct warfare; 14 million Chinese died due to the Sino-Japanese War and Japanese mass murder.

1319 Russell-Roberts, Denis. Spotlight on Singapore: A Tribute to the Men and Women Who Were There. London: Gibbs, 1965, 301 pp. An apologist account of the defenders at Singapore; lamented lack of RAF and RN support.

1320 Ryan, Duane. The War in the Pacific: General Reference Works Bibliography. Special Bibliography series. Carlisle Barracks: Military History, 1978, 81 pp. From the special bibliography series of holdings of the U.S. Army Military History Institute at Carlisle; an essential guide to reference sources.

1321 Sadkovich, James J., ed. Reevaluating Major Naval Combatants of World War II. Contributions in Military Studies. Westport: Greenwood, 1990, 225 pp. A series of essays by prominent scholars reevaluating the roles of 7 navies of World War II: Malcolm Muir on the USN, Harry Stegmaier on the RN, and Mark Parillo on the IJN; the USN was seen as most successful and the IJN as demonstrating a fatal contempt for logistics and merchant marine protection.

1322 Sainsbury, Keith. The Turning Point: Roosevelt, Stalin, Churchill, and Chaing Kai-shek, 1943: The Moscow, Cairo, and Teheran Conferences. NY: Oxford UP, 1985, 1986, 381 pp. By a professor at the University of Reading; noted Teheran was wrongly neglected; the title described that point when military-strategic decisions became less important and postwar political plans emerged and the point when Britain was replaced by the U.S. as hegemonic in the West.

1323 Salisbury, Harrison. The Long March: The Untold Story. NY: Harper, 1985, 427 pp. By Salisbury, d. 1993, the distinguished journalist for The New York Times; re the famous Long March of the Chinese Communists in the 1930s to the Yenan region of northwest China.

1324 Samson, Jack. Chennault. NY: Doubleday, 1987, 383 pp. Foreword by Barry Goldwater who served in C-B-I; a hagiographic biography by an aviator-veteran; 34 untitled chapters.

1325 "The Sand Pebbles." Movie. 20th Century Fox, 1966, 162 min. A popular motion picture starring Steve McQueen about an American sailor serving on a river gunboat in the 1920s.

1326 Sapozhnikov, Boris G. The China Theater in World War II, 1939-1945. Moscow: Progress, 1971, 1985, 255 pp. A history of C-B-I from the Russian perspective; informative about Russian interests and the impact of events in the Far East on the Russian war effort.

1327 Sato, Kyozo. "Anglo-Japanese Relations, 1939-1941: Japanese Expansion and British Response." Ph.D. diss, Cambridge, 1978. A dissertation directed by Sir Harry Hinsley on Anglo-Japanese relations in the years before the war.

1328 -------. Japan and Britain at the Crossroads, 1939-1941: A Study in the Dilemmas of Japanese Diplomacy. Tokyo: Senshu UP, 1986, 310 pp. From the dissertation previously listed; a careful analysis of Anglo-Japanese relations and the role of the U.S.

1329 Sato, Shigeru. War, Nationalism and Peasants: Java under the Japanese Occupation, 1942-1945. NY: Sharpe, 1994, 300 pp. An scholarly analysis of the period of a major watershed in the history of Indonesia; the maturation of nationalism.

1330 Saville, Allison W. "German Submarines in the Far East." NIPROC, 87 (August 1961): 80-92. Germany sent some U-boats to the Far East and Japanese submarines attacked Madagascar in 1942; ultimately several U-boats were transferred to the IJN.

1331 Sbrega, John J. Anglo-American Relations and Colonialism in East Asia, 1941-1945. NY: Garland, 1983, 345 pp. Foreword by Warren Kimball; from a 1974 Georgetown dissertation; extensively researched; focused on issues such as colonialism, trusteeships, the "Special Relationship," and China; C. Thorne and W. Roger Louis are better.

1332 -------. "Anglo-American Relations and the Selection of Mountbatten as Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia." MILAFF, 46 (October 1982): 139-45. The appointment was a compromise; the British wanted to exert more influence in the theater and the Americans feared neo-colonialism; issue of China also important.

1333 -------. "'First Catch Your Hare': Anglo-American Perspective on Indochina during the Second World War." JSEASIASTU, 14 (March 1983): 63-78. Complex issues related to the disposition of Indochina.

1334 -------, ed. The War against Japan: An Annotated Bibliography. Wars of the United States series. NY: Garland, 1989, 1075 pp. 5259 annotated entries on the

Pacific war, covers through 1987; divided by subjects, for example, Singapore, British Navy, and Pearl Harbor.

1335 Schaller, Michael. "American Air Strategy in China, 1939-1941: The Origins of Clandestine Air Warfare." AMERICAN QUARTERLY, 28 (1976): 3-19. By the prolific Far Eastern diplomatic historian at the University of Arizona; re American-Chinese Nationalist plans for clandestine air warfare against the Japanese in China.

1336 -------. "The Command Crisis in China, 1944: A Road Not Taken." DIPHIS, 4 (1980): 327-31. During the Stilwell-Chiang crisis, General Marshall advised keeping Stilwell in China but FDR decided otherwise.

1337 -------. "SACO!: The U.S. Navy's Secret War in China." PACHISREV, 44 (1975): 527-53. Re Navy Group China, later the Sino-American Cooperative Association; strident anti-Communist stance throughout, disrupting OSS and State Department efforts; later ties to China Lobby.

1338 -------. The United States and China in the Twentieth Century. NY: Oxford UP, 1979, 1990, 259 pp. An extensive critical analysis and revisionist view of U.S.-Chinese relations in this century; factors included missionaries, commercial arrangements, Chennault and the Flying Tigers, Lend Lease, and FDR's dream of China as a big power.

1339 -------. The U.S. Crusade in China, 1938-1945. NY: Columbia UP, 1979, 377 pp. A revisionist view; assessed American policies and actions in China as a combination of missionary zeal, reformist interest, and dreams of a boundless market; then China was "lost."

1340 Schlesinger, Arthur M., Jr. The Bitter Heritage: Vietnam and American Democracy, 1941-1966. London: Deutsch; Boston: Houghton, 1966, 1968, 145 pp. A short survey of events, American policies, and a critique; blamed John Foster Dulles.

1341 Schroeder, Paul W. The Axis Alliance and Japanese-American Relations. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1958, 255 pp. For the American Historical Association; review of U.S.-Japanese relations at the time of the Axis Alliance; perceptions of China influenced policies.

1342 Schwartz, Benjamin I. Chinese Communism and the Rise of Mao. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1951, 1952, 1958, 258 pp. An older survey of the development of CCP in China with Mao emerging as its leader.

1343 Schwartz, Harry. Tsars, Mandarins and Commissars: A History of Chinese-Russian Relations. Phil: Lippincott; NY: Anchor, 1964, 1973, 300 pp. A survey of Sino-Russian relations from the days of Tsarist imperialism to the Sino-Soviet struggle.

1344 Scott, Robert Lee. Flying Tiger: Chennault of China. NY: Doubleday; NY: Greenwood, 1953, 1959, 1973, 285 pp. Introduction by George Kenney; by an Air Force general and aviator veteran written shortly after the death of Chennault; stridently anti-Communist and critical of Stilwell as not "air-minded"; 16 untitled chapters.

1345 -------. God Is My Co-Pilot. NY: Scribner, 1943, 1956, 288 pp. Foreword by Claire Chennault; dedicated by H.H. Arnold; personal memoir; a racist, ultra-patriotic diatribe about the Flying Tigers.

1346 -------. Tiger in the Sky. NY: Ballantine, 1959, 142 pp. A popular, illustrated history of the Flying Tigers.

1347 Seagrave, Gordon S. Burma Surgeon. NY: Norton, 1943, 295 pp. By an American medical missionary in China who fought with and much admired Stilwell in the Burma campaign.

1348 -------. Burma Surgeon Returns. NY: Norton, 1946, 268 pp. A continuation of the former entry.

1349 Seagrave, Sterling. The Soong Dynasty. NY: Harper, 1985, 544 pp. An extensive presentation on the Soong family which included the wife of Chiang, his chief finance minister, and powerful business interests; included links with Henry Luce and enormous influence in China and the U.S.

1350 Seaman, Harry. The Battle of Sangshak Burma, March 1944. Hamden, CT: Archon, 1989, 148 pp. A critical battle in the Kohima campaign in Burma; involved an Indian Army Parachute Brigade previously accused of fleeing but now rehabilitated and credited with decisive action which "changed the course of history."

1351 Searle, Ronald. Forty Drawings. NY: Cambridge UP, 1946, 40 pp. Inclusion of sketches made in the Changi POW camp during the war.

1352 -------. To the Kwai and Back: War Drawings, 1939-1945. London: Collins; Boston: Atlantic, 1986, 192 pp. For the Imperial War Museum; sketches of the experiences of the author in C-B-I.

1353 Selden, Mark. "Yenan Communism: Revolution in the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region, 1927-1945." Ph.D. diss, Yale, 1968, 359 pp. Extensive research; a detailed account of CCP and its development in northwest China; Yenan was its capital and command post; formed National Anti-Japanese United Front.

1354 -------. The Yenan Way in Revolutionary China. Alt. title: China in Revolution. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1971, 1995, 322 pp. From the previous dissertation and for the Harvard East Asia Institute; an innovative thesis: during Japanese domination the Chinese Communists freed themselves, revolutionized social relationships, and created new forms of community; a model for the world.

1355 Service, John S. The Amerasia Papers: Some Problems in the History of U.S.-China Relations. Berkeley: UCalP, 1971, 220 pp. By one of the "Old China Hands," advisor to Stilwell; re a collection of documents found by the FBI in the offices of Amerasia Magazine; the documents indicted Chiang and the KMT as weak, corrupt, and divided at a crucial time when the Japanese successfully expanded, capturing airfields which were to have been used by B-29s to bomb Japan; created a sensation.

1356 Shai, Aron. Britain and China, 1941-1947: Imperial Momentum. NY: St. Martin, 1984, 201 pp. A survey of Sino-British relations during and after the war; increasing friction characterized this relationship and the U.S. took most of the initiatives.

1357 -------. "Britain, China and the End of Empire." JCONTEMHIS, 15 (April 1980): 287-97. An account of the impact of the military setbacks of the British, e.g., Singapore and Burma, on China.

1358 -------. The Origins of the War in the East: Britain, China, and Japan, 1937-1939. London: Helm, 1976, 267 pp. Presented the dilemmas of British policy in the Far East; the British were increasingly forced to turn to European problems as war broke out there.

1359 -------. "Was there a Far Eastern Munich?" JCONTEMHIS, 9 (July 1974): 161-70. The Japanese initiatives, Manchuria, elsewhere in China, Indochina, and Pearl Harbor created serious problems for the West; appeasement was a response.

1360 Shaw, Henry I. The U.S. Marine in North China, 1945-1949. Wash: GPO, 1960, 1962, 31 pp. A short description of USMC operations in northern China at the end and after the war.

1361 Shephard, John E., Jr. "Warriors and Politics: The Bitter Lesson of Stilwell in China." Parameters, 19 (March 1989): 61-75. A review of the Stilwell-Chennault controversy over American policies in China; FDR was referee.

1362 Sheridan, James E. China in Disintegration: The Republican Era in Chinese History, 1912-1949. The Transformation of Modern China series. NY: Free, 1975, 350 pp. Based on solid secondary sources; recounted disintegration of political China; discussion of warlords and the Sino-Japanese War; praise for CCP for reintegration.

1363 Sherry, John C. "Aspects of American Policy Regarding the Unification of the Chinese Nationalist Government, 1944-1948." Ph.D. diss, Fordham, 1956, 270 pp. The Marshall mission and other American initiatives were reviewed.

1364 Shewmaker, Kenneth E. American and Chinese Communists, 1927-1945: A Persuading Encounter. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 1971, 397 pp. A survey of American-CCP relations; focused on private contacts such as journalists Edgar Snow and Agnes Smedley, and visits to Yenan.

1365 Shinozaki, Mamoru. Syonan, My Story: The Japanese Occupation of Singapore. Singapore: Asia, 1975, 138 pp. By a Japanese officer; a description and some criticism of Japanese administration of the occupation.

1366 Shipway, Martin. "Creating an Emergency: Metropolitan Constraints on French Colonial Policy and its Breakdown in Indo-China, 1945-1947." JICH, 21 (September 1993): 1-16. The French experienced 2 long, costly, bloody, and futile colonial wars, in Algeria and Indochina.

1367 -------. The Road to War: France and Vietnam, 1944-1947. Providence: Berghahn, 1996, 256 pp. An account of how France got embroiled in war in Vietnam.

1368 Shirriff, David. Bare Feet and Bandoliers: Wingate, Sandford, the Patriots and the Part They Played in the Liberation of Ethiopia. London: Radcliffe, 1995, 337 pp. Wingate had previously been successful in operations in Ethiopia and Palestine.

1369 Short, Anthony. The Origins of the Vietnam War. Origins of Modern War series. London: Longman, 1989, 363 pp. A volume in an excellent series; review of the roles of the French, Viet Minh, the Japanese, and Western powers.

1370 Showalter, Dennis E. and Albert, John G., eds. An American Dilemma: Vietnam, 1964-1973. Chicago: Imprint, 1993, 203 pp. The proceedings of the 14th Military History Symposium, USAF Academy, 1990; series of papers on Vietnam; authors included Norman Graebner and George Herring.

1371 Shrader, Charles R. U.S. Military Logistics, 1607-1991: A Research Guide. Research Guides in Military History. NY: Greenwood, 1992, 372 pp. A useful reference guide which included 1996 annotated entries and details on the top 50 works in the field; focused on army ground forces, theory, doctrine, and supply.

1372 Shum, Kui-kwong. The Chinese Communists' Road to Power: The Anti-Japanese National United Front, 1935-1945. Hong Kong and Oxford: Oxford UP, 1988, 324 pp. An account of how the CCP grew and developed at the same time that it was fighting the Japanese, the key being peasant nationalism.

1373 Silberman, Bernard S. Japan and Korea: A Critical Bibliography. Tucson: U Ariz P, 1962, 134 pp. A careful collection of 2000 annotated entries, including a section on World War II and the Japanese occupation of East Asia.

1374 Silverman, Peter G. "British Naval Strategy in the Far East, 1919-1942: A Study of Priorities in the Question of Imperial Defence." Ph.D. diss, Toronto, 1977. The British faced an increasingly serious dilemma: "how to fight a two-ocean war with a one-ocean navy."

1375 Silverstein, Josef, ed. Southeast Asia in World War II: Four Essays. New Haven: Yale UP, 1966, 94 pp. Papers from a symposium on Japanese occupation in Southeast Asia, including Burma, Indonesia, and collaboration with the Japanese.

1376 Simpson, Howard R. Dien Bien Phu: The Epic Battle America Forgot. Wash: Brassey, 1994, 218 pp. Foreword by Stanley Karnow; by a war correspondent; a 40th anniversary publication; recounted the details and a critique of the battle, a 56-day siege.

1377 Simson, Ivan. Singapore: Too Little, Too Late: Some Aspects of the Malayan Disaster in 1942. London: Cooper, 1970, 165 pp. By a British chief engineer, later a POW; called it the greatest disaster in British history and no investigation was conducted; claimed he repeatedly warned about inadequate defenses.

1378 Skidmore, Ian. Escape from the Rising Sun: The Story of an Incredible Voyage through Enemy Waters. NY: Scribner, 1973, 1974, 206 pp. A dramatic escape from Singapore to Bombay by sailboat.

1379 Sledge, Eugene B. "Incident at Lang Fang: Experience of War." MHQ, 7 (Summer 1995): 40-42. An account of an incident involving the 1st Marine Division in

northern China, at Lang Fang, a radio relay station; the Marines were caught in the middle of a fire fight between KMT, CCP, ex-Japanese, and guerrilla forces.

1380 Slim, William J. Defeat into Victory. NY: McKay; London: Cassell, 1956, 1961, 1987, 550 pp. The memoir of Field Marshal Viscount Slim, victorious commander of the British 14th Army which drove the Japanese out of Burma; a brilliant commander and an outstanding account of the Burma campaign.

1381 Smith, Bradley R. The ULTRA-MAGIC Deals and the Most Secret Relationship, 1940-1946. Novato, CA: Presidio, 1993, 1994, 288 pp. About the extensive Anglo-American cooperation in worldwide intelligence, especially cryptoanalytic operations, which has continued after the war.

1382 Smith, E.D. Battle for Burma. NY: Holmes; London: Batsford, 1979, 190 pp. By a British army officer; a general survey of the campaign with emphasis on personalities, especially Slim.

1383 -------. Britain's Brigade of Gurkhas. Famous Regiments series. London: Cooper, 1973, 1982, 1984, 189 pp. About several regiments of Gurkhas participating in the Burma campaign; 11 untitled chapters.

1384 Smith, Felix. China Pilot: Flying for Chiang and Chennault. Wash: Brassey, 1995, 320 pp. Foreword by Anna Chennault; a recent memoir of a veteran pilot in China; flew 8 million miles, in flying service in the Far East for 25 years.

1385 Smith, Myron J., Jr. Air War Bibliography, 1939-1945: English Language Sources. 5 vols. in 7 books. Manhattan, KS: MA/AH, 1977-1982. By the series editor of Greenwood's Bibliographies of Battles and Leaders; an exhaustive collection of 12,172 bibliographical entries on air operations in all theaters, personalities, and technology; introductory essays by Ira Eaker, Robin Higham, and Clark Reynolds.

1386 -------. American Warplanes, 1908-1988: A Bibliography. Bibliographies of Battles and Leaders series. Westport: Meckler, 1991. A bibliography about American warplanes.

1387 -------, ed. Bibliographies of Battles and Leaders series. Westport: Greenwood, various. Longtime series editor of about 30 bibliographies including many works cited in this bibliography.

1388 -------. World War II at Sea: A Bibliography of Sources in English. 4 vols. Metuchen, NJ: Scarecrow, 1976-1990, 1824 pp. Over 14,000 bibliographical entries about the naval war, some annotation; little selectivity and some lapses.

1389 Smith, Nicol and Clark, Blake. Into Siam: Underground Kingdom. NY: Bobs, 1946, 315 pp. An account of OSS operations in Thailand.

1390 Smith, Peter C. The Great Ships Pass: British Battleships at War, 1939-1945. London: Kimber; Annapolis: NIP, 1977, 1978, 556 pp. By the prolific British naval writer; to emphasize that battleships played active roles in the war; contrary to the subtitle covered all battleships, e.g., loss of PRINCE OF WALES and REPULSE.

1391 -------. Task Force 57: The British Pacific Fleet, 1944-1945. London: Kimber, 1969, 206 pp. A powerful British naval squadron was sent into the Pacific and operated, albeit under extreme conditions, with the fast carrier American naval forces; included operations in the C-B-I area enroute.

1392 Smith, R. Harris. OSS: The Secret History of America's First Central Intelligence Agency. Berkeley: UCalP, 1972, 472 pp. Extensive and informative accounts of OSS operations and the achievements of William Donovan, its founder: in C-B-I in Thailand, Indochina, Burma, China, and India; but not in Southwest Pacific.

1393 Smith, Robert T. "Alone in China: Patrick J. Hurley's Attempt to Unify China, 1944-1945." Ph.D. diss, Oklahoma, 1966, 271 pp. A scholarly assessment of the controversial Hurley mission; the shortcomings of Hurley contributed to the failure of the mission.

1394 Smith, Sara R. The Manchurian Crisis, 1931-1932: A Tragedy in International Relations. NY: Columbia UP; Westport: Greenwood, 1948, 1970, 290 pp. A study of the Mukden crisis and the investigation by the League of Nations.

1395 Smith, Simon C. British Relations with the Malay Rulers from Decentralization to Malayan Independence, 1930-1957. South-East Asian Historical Monograph. NY: OxUP, 1995, 184 pp. A recent survey of colonial-independence developments in Malaya.

1396 Smurthwaite, David, ed. The Forgotten War: The British Army in the Far East, 1941-1945. London: Museum, 1992, 207 pp. Folio size; published to support a exhibition at the National Army Museum; series of essays on Chindits, oral history collection, and weapons; authors included Brian Bond, James Lunt, and B.H. Reid.

1397 -------. The Pacific War Atlas. NY: Facts on File, 1995. A new atlas exclusively on the Pacific war.

1398 Smyth, John G. Before the Dawn: The Story of Two Historic Retreats. London: Cassell, 1957, 220 pp. A personal narrative by Sir John Smyth, a veteran of both retreats, Dunkirk and Burma; noted British forces ill-prepared and ill-trained in Burma.

1399 -------. Percival and the Tragedy of Singapore. London: Macdonald, 1971, 304 pp. A narrative of the background of the naval base and the campaign culminating in defeat and surrender.

1400 Snow, Edgar. The Battle for Asia. Cleveland, OH: World, 1941, 1942, 440 pp. By the influential journalist, Snow, 1905-1972, who reported to the West on China for 35 years, 1937-1972; an assessment of the situation in 1940.

1401 -------. Edgar Snow's Journey South of the Clouds. Columbia: UMoP, 1991, 312 pp. Robert Farnsworth, ed.; a collection of pieces by Snow about China; topics include the Long March, on first meeting Mao, and the "New China" after the Civil War.

1402 -------. Journey to the Beginning. NY: Vintage, 1958, 1972, 434 pp. The autobiography of Snow, relating his experiences as a foreign correspondent.

1403 -------. Red Star over China. NY: Grove; NY: Random, 1937, 1938, 1961, 1968, 1978, 543 pp. Introduction by John K. Fairbank; the most influential of the books of Snow; CCP was presented as distinctive, viable "agrarian reformers"; biographical notes on CCP leaders, many of whom Snow had interviewed in the mid-1930s.

1404 Sogn, Richard R. "Successful Journey: A History of U.S.-Thai Relations, 1932-1945." Ph.D. diss, Michigan, 1990, 616 pp. A dissertation under Victor Lieberman; a scholarly survey of American-Thai relations during a crucial period when Japan was threatening.

1405 Sommers, Richard J. "World War II Holdings of the U.S. Army Military History Institute." WWIISA NEWS, 47 (Spring 1992): 30-35. A detailed description of the extensive holdings of the central Army repository at Carlisle Barracks; included papers of Wedemeyer and Donovan.

1406 Spector, Ronald H. Advice and Support: The Early Years of the U.S. Army in Vietnam, 1941-1960. Wash: GPO; NY: Free, 1983, 1985, 415 pp. By the prominent military historian from George Washington University; the first volume of The U.S. Army in Vietnam series; the initial operations involved military advice and assistance to the French and the South Vietnamese.

1407 -------. "Allied Intelligence and Indochina, 1943-1945." PACHISREV, 51 (February 1982): 23-50. Originally the U.S. aid went to the Viet Minh; policies of the OSS, USN, and USA were out of phase with Washington.

1408 -------. Eagle against the Sun: The American War with Japan. NY: Free, 1984, 1985, 1987, 605 pp. One of the best, comprehensive histories of the Pacific war; revisionist; emphasis on interservice and social factors; extensive coverage of C-B-I; incorporated latest intelligence disclosures.

1409 -------. Listening to the Enemy: Key Documents on the Role of Communications Intelligence in the War with Japan. Wilmington, DE: Scholarly, 1988, 297 pp. A description of a set of 21 documents recently made available to scholars concerning communications intelligence; important disclosures.

1410 Spence, Jonathan D. Chinese Roundabout: Essays in History and Culture. NY: Norton; Chichester, England: Wiley, 1992, 413 pp. A series of essays by the renowned China scholar; book reviews and anecdotes such as those of John K. Fairbank, Agnes Smedley, and Owen Lattimore.

1411 -------. The Search for Modern China. NY: Norton, 1990, 1993, 891 pp. A scholarly history of modern China; political and cultural history; several chapters on 1920s through 1940s.

1412 -------. To Change China: Western Advisors in China, 1620-1960. Alt. title: The China Helpers. Boston: Little; London: Bodley, 1969, 335 pp. Biographical accounts of 16 advisors including Chennault, Stilwell, and Wedemeyer.

1413 Squire, Clifford W. "Britain and the Transfer of Power in Indonesia, 1945-1946." Ph.D. diss, London, 1979. A dissertation on British interests and actions in the Dutch East Indies.

1414 Stacey, C.P. The Canadian Army, 1939-1945. Ottawa: Printer, 1948, 354 pp. By the official army historian; prepared as preliminary to the 3-vol. official history.

1415 -------. Official History of the Canadian Army in the Second World War. 3 vols. Ottawa: Printer, 1955-1966. The official history of the Canadian army including operations and surrender in Hong Kong.

1416 Stamps, T. Dodson and Esposito, Vincent J., eds. A Military History of World War II with Atlas. 2 vols. West Point, NY: USMA, 1953, 1263 pp. By the military historians at the U.S. Military Academy; a chronological history of the war and maximum use of maps; especially elaborate on land operations.

1417 Stanley, Roy M. Prelude to Pearl Harbor: War in China, 1937-1941: Japan's Rehearsal for World War II. NY: Scribner, 1982, 221 pp. Folio size with many b/w pictures; a survey of this second phase of the Sino-Japanese War.

1418 Steele, A.T. The American People and China: The U.S. and China in World Affairs. NY: McGraw, 1966, 335 pp. For the Council on Foreign Relations; by a foreign correspondent in China; accounts of various pressure groups including the China Lobby.

1419 Stein, R. Conrad. Fall of Singapore. Chicago: Childrens, 1982, 45 pp. A history for juveniles.

1420 Stephan, John J. The Russian Far East: A History. Stanford: UP; Cambridge: UP, 1994, 504 pp. A comprehensive history of this "melting ground" area; re relations with China, Korea, the U.S., and Japan.

1421 Stephen, Martin. The Fighting Admirals: British Admirals of the Second World War. Annapolis: NIP, 1991, 217 pp. A series of mini-biographies of British naval leaders such as Phillips of Force Z and Somerville who clashed with Mountbatten.

1422 Stewart, Adrian. The Underrated Enemy: Britain's War with Japan, December 1941-May 1942. London: Kimber, 1987, 234 pp. A survey of the first 5 fatal months of the war; the British were repeatedly defeated by inferior forces; Wavell and Phillips both underestimated the potential of Japanese forces.

1423 Stewart, John. "Death and Life at Three-Pagoda Pass." MHQ, 5 (Spring 1993): 92-99. Re a British-Australian group of POWs working on the Burma-Thailand railway.

1424 Stibbe, Philip. Return via Rangoon. London: Cooper, 1947, 1994, 232 pp. An account of the Burma campaign.

1425 Stilwell, Joseph W. The Stilwell Papers. NY: Sloan; NY: McFadden; NY: DaCapo, 1948, 1962, 1991, 1992, 375 pp. Theodore White, ed.; dedicated to Madame Sun Yat-sen; an edition of diaries, notes, and letters by Stilwell, 1883-1946.

1426 "The Stilwell Road." Video. National Archives, 16mm, b/w, 1945, 53 min. A film documentary narrated by Ronald Reagan; construction of the supply road through Burma.

1427 Stone, James H., ed. Crisis Fleeting: Original Reports on Military Medicine in India and Burma in the Second World War. Wash: GPO, 1969, 426 pp. For the Office of the Surgeon General; informative details about specialized medical problems and treatment in C-B-I: building the Ledo Road, LRPU and Chindits which were "medical disasters," and malaria.

1428 Storry, Richard. Japan and the Decline of the West in Asia, 1894-1943. The Making of the 20th Century series. London: Macmillan; NY: St. Martin, 1979, 194 pp. From an outstanding series; the rise of the Japanese empire led to a transformation of the political map of Asia; a fatal blow to Western imperialism.

1429 Stowe, Judith A. Siam Becomes Thailand: The Story of Intrigue. London: Hurst; Honolulu: U Haw P, 1991, 406 pp. A description of the effort by Thailand to retain its sovereignty and independence during and after the war.

1430 Strabolgi, J.M.K. Singapore and After: A Study of the Pacific Campaign. London: Hutchinson, 1942, 164 pp. A contemporaneous explanation of the fall of a series of British, Dutch, and American territories in Southeast Asia to Japanese expansion.

1431 Stratton, Roy Olin. SACO: The Rice Paddy Navy. NY: Palmer, 1950, 425 pp. Foreword by Milton E. Miles; by a naval commander about the Sino-American Cooperative Organization or U.S. Naval Group, China, consisting of 3000 naval and marine personnel who trained Chinese guerrillas, conducted secret intelligence, coastwatching, and other monitoring, and manned weather stations.

1432 Stripp, Alan. Codebreaker in the Far East: How Britain Cracked Japan's Top Secret Military Codes. London: Cass, 1989, 1995, 218 pp. Introduction by Christopher Andrew; by a British cryptanalyst originally trained at Bletchley Park and thence to India; about breaking Japanese codes and providing intelligence in the Burma campaign.

1433 Suddaby, Roderick. "IWM: Rich Store for Writers." AQ&DJ, 124 (October 1994): 402-05. By the Keeper of Documents, Imperial War Museum; description of the sources available, especially personal papers, diaries, letters, and memoirs of participants in the war; there are over 9000 now and 300 are added each year.

1434 Sullivan, Brian R. [A Biography of William Donovan.] Forthcoming. Sullivan, from the Institute of National Strategic Studies, noted preparation of a biography of Donovan.

1435 Sullivan, J.A.L. "The U.S., the East Indies, and World War II: American Efforts to Modify the Colonial Status-Quo." Ph.D. diss, Massachusetts, 1969, 286 pp. A case study of American policy related to colonialism and the Dutch East Indies during and after the war; the FDR administration opposed the Dutch return but the Truman administration supported restoration.

1436 Sun, Youli. China and the Origins of the Pacific War, 1931-1941. NY: St. Martin, 1993, 256 pp. During the decade the Chinese tried desperately to assemble a coalition against the Japanese, e.g., with the Germany, Italy, the U.S., Britain, and/or Russia.

1437 -------. "Diplomacy of Illusion: China's Quest for Anti-Japanese Alliances, 1931-1941." Ph.D. diss, Chicago, 1988, 558 pp. A dissertation under Akira Iriye; see the previous entry.

1438 Sundaram, Chandar S. "A Paper Tiger: The Indian National Army in Battle, 1944-1945." W&S, 13 (May 1995): 35-39. INA offered nationalist hope for rebels and a propaganda tool for the Japanese; its military performance has been neglected; this is a study of its record in 3 campaigns in Burma; conclusion: dismal performance partly due to insufficient support; the "Springing Tiger" was a "Paper Tiger."

1439 Sunderland, Riley and McMichael, Scott. "Common Man, Uncommon Leadership: Colonel Charles N. Hunter with GALAHAD in Burma." Parameters, 16 (Summer 1986): 45-57. The GALAHAD unit, Merrill's Marauders, the only American brigade in LRPU, the Chindits.

1440 -------. "General Stilwell's Attempt to Save Burma." MILREV, 29 (February 1950): 3-9. A sympathetic appraisal of Stilwell and his mission.

1441 Swanberg, W.A. Luce and His Empire. NY: Scribner, 1972, 542 pp. Biography of Henry R. Luce, the influential and controversial Time-Life publisher with emotional and powerful ties to China; frantic to make China Christianized, Americanized, and democratized to the point that he misled and misinformed the American public about China from the 1920s to his death in 1967.

1442 Swanson, Bruce. Eighth Voyage of the Dragon: A History of China's Quest for Seapower. Annapolis: NIP, 1982, 364 pp. Foreword by Vernon Walters; in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the efforts of China to develop seapower, never successful.

1443 Swanson, Harlan J. "The PANAY Incident: Prelude to Pearl Harbor." NIPROC, 93 (December 1967): 26-37. The serious incident, December 1937, when the attacking Japanese sank the American gunboat on the Yangtze patrol; the Japanese apologized and paid indemnities.

1444 Sweetman, Jack. "Sacrifices Must be Made: 50 Years Ago." NIPROC, 118 (February 1992): 14-15. A 50th anniversary commemoration article on the demise of the ABDA fleet in the battle of Java Sea.

1445 Swinson, Arthur. Defeat in Malaya: The Fall of Singapore. Ballantine Illustrated History. NY: Ballantine, 1970, 160 pp. A popular account of Singapore with many illustrations.

1446 -------. Four Samurai: A quartet of Japanese Army Commanders in the Second World War. London: Hutchinson, 1968, 266 pp. Biographical accounts of 4 prominent Japanese army commanders including Yamashita, the "Tiger of Malaya" and Honda and Mutoguchi of the Burma campaign.

1447 -------. Kohima. Alt. title: The Battle of Kohima. London: Cassell; NY: Stein, 1967, 294 pp. The Japanese aimed to march on Delhi, India, but were stopped at Kohima and Imphal; superficial account.

1448 -------. Mountbatten. Ballantine Illustrated History. NY: Ballantine; London: Pan, 1971, 1973, 160 pp. A quasi-biography with many b/w illustrations.

1449 Sykes, Christopher. Orde Wingate: A Biography. Cleveland, OH: World; London: Collins, 1959, 575 pp. A thorough biography of Wingate, seen as demonstrating much initiative, drive, and unpredictability; a controversial general, a most bizarre war hero; excellent historiographical survey.

1450 Syonan: Singapore under the Japanese: A Catalogue of Oral History Interviews. Singapore: UP, 1986. A collection of oral history interviews sponsored by the Oral History Department; recollections of the Japanese occupation.

1451 Takagi, Toshiro. Imparu. Tokyo: Orien, 1949, 1958, 1968, 374 pp. A Japanese account of the battle of Imphal which stopped the march on Delhi; recounted Mutaguchi-Sato controversy between Japanese officers.

1452 Takeyama, Michio. The Burmese Harp. Tokyo: Koronsha; Rutland: Tuttle, 1949, 1956, 1966, 132 pp. Trans. by H. Hibbett; one of the best Japanese novels of World War II; a Buddhist morality tale set during the Burma campaign; see the film by Kon Ichikawa; also TV and stageplay.

1453 Tan, Pei-Ying. The Building of the Burma Road. NY: Whittlesey, 1945, 200 pp. By a Chinese engineer, describing the massive buiding project, a 600 mile road, begun in 1937 and opened in 1938.

1454 Tanaka, Yuki. Hidden Horrors: Japanese War Crimes in World War II. Oxford: Westview, 1996, 304 pp. Continuation of recent exposes of Japanese atrocities during the war, including cannibalism, slaughter and starvation of POWs, and terrible abuses of noncombatants.

1455 Tanner, Rolf. "A Strong Showing": Britain's Struggle for Power and Influence in South-East Asia, 1942-1950. Stuttgart: Steiner, 1995, 299 pp. A German account of British imperial expansion.

1456 Tarling, Nicholas. The Fall of Imperial Britain in South-East Asia. South-East Asian Historical Monograph. NY: Oxford UP, 1993, 240 pp. Recounted the emergence of powerful nationalism which meant the demise of British colonialism; a Eurocentric perspective.

1457 -------. "Lord Mountbatten and the Return of Civil Government to Burma." JICH, 11 (January 1983): 197-226. Mountbatten lamented that he failed to intervene to prevent the return of a controversial British Governor-General in Burma and that caused problems.

1458 Tarrant, Victor E. KING GEORGE V Class Battleships. London: Arms, 1991, 288 pp. Foreword by Henry Leach; one of the 5 battleships of the class was HMS PRINCE OF WALES, lost in December 1941 off Malaya; HMS HOWE was in Task Force 57.

1459 Taylor, Desmond and Hager, Philip E. The Novels of World War II: An Annotated Bibliography. 2 vols. NY: Garland, 1981, 1993, 904 pp. An annotated bibliography, year by year, 1938-1990, of 3380 novels about World War II; the highest

number, 159, published in 1958, the lowest, 25, in 1989; proportionally, World War II generated 3 times the number as World War I.

1460 Taylor, Thomas. Born of War. NY: McGraw, 1988, 450 pp. A fictional biography of Orde Wingate, recounting exploits in Ethiopia and Burma; pedestrian.

1461 Terry, Thurzal Q. Strangers in Their Land: CBI Bombardier, 1939-1945. Manhattan, KS: Sunflower UP, 1992, 272 pp. By a veteran bombardier of B-24s of the 10 Air Force operating in Asia.

1462 Terwiel, B.J. A History of Modern Thailand, 1767-1942. Histories of Southeast Asia series. NY: U Queensland P, 1983, 389 pp. An informative narrative history, ending abruptly in 1942 when Thailand tilted to Japan.

1463 Thomas, David. "The Importance of Commando Operations in Modern Warfare, 1939-1982." JCONTEMHIS, 18 (October 1983): 689-717. A survey of special operations, self-sufficient forces operating within enemy territory such as LRPG by the British in Burma.

1464 Thomas, David A. The Battle of the Java Sea. Great Battles of the Modern World. London: Deutsch; NY: Stein, 1968, 1969, 260 pp. Superficial and padded account; in late 1941, early 1942, the ABDA fleet was destroyed; included description of the end of Force Z.

1465 Thomas, John N. The Institute of Pacific Relations: Asian Scholars and American Politics. Seattle: U Wash P, 1974, 196 pp. Formed in 1925 with emphasis on crosscultural contacts, it became caught up in the postwar recriminations against those who "lost" China.

1466 Thomas, Lowell J. Back to Mandalay. NY: Greystone, 1951, 1952, 320 pp. By the noted correspondent; a narrative description of operations in the Burma campaign.

1467 Thomas, R.T. Britain and Vichy: The Dilemma of Anglo-French Relations, 19040-1942. Making of the Twentieth Century series. NY: St. Martin, 1979, 237 pp. From the brilliant series of monographs; the existence of a France effectively collaborating with Germany presented the British with a serious dilemma, especially concerning the French fleet and colonies.

1468 Thompson, Julian. The Lifeblood of War: Logistics in Armed Conflict. Wash: Brassey, 1991, 418 pp. By a general in the Royal Marines; re the important aspects of logistics; used Burma campaign as an example, "the logistics triumph" of the war.

1469 Thompson, Robert G.K. Make for the Hills: Memories of Far Eastern Wars. London: Cooper; Hamden, CT: Shoe String, 1989, 229 pp. By Sir Robert Thompson, an expert on counter-insurgency; worked with Slim and Wingate; rehabilitated Wingate.

1470 Thomson, James C., Jr. While China Faced West: American Reformers in Nationalist China, 1928-1937. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1969, 325 pp. For the Harvard East Asian series; a thoughtful study of the influence of missionaries, the Rockefeller Foundation, and New Life Movement in prewar China.

1471 Thorne, Christopher G. Allies of a Kind: The U.S., Britain, and the War against Japan, 1941-1945. NY: Oxford UP, 1978, 772 pp. One of a multi-volume survey of the international situation in the Far East before and during the war, this brilliant study focusing on Anglo-American relations; the format is coverage from one major Allied summit conference to the next such as Casablanca, Cairo, and Quebec, with the same subheads for each section: Japan, China, Southeast Asia, India, and Australia.

1472 -------. The Approach of War, 1938-1939. Making of the Twentieth Century series. NY: St. Martin, 1967, 232 pp. A succinct, brilliant, and scholarly analysis of events leading to war.

1473 -------. "Indochina and Anglo-American Relations, 1942-1945." PACHISREV, 45 (February 1976): 73-96. Although never an important policy issue, Roosevelt and the British disagreed on the disposition of Indochina.

1474 -------. The Issue of War: States, Societies, and the Far Eastern Conflict of 1941-1945. Alt. title: The Far Eastern War. NY: Oxford UP; Boston: Unwin, 1985, 1988, 384 pp. The sequel to Allies of a Kind; the focus is on Asian states and their societies, e.g., South and Southeast Asia, Australia and New Zealand, and, e.g., race and the role of women.

1475 -------. The Limits of Foreign Policy: The West, the League and the Far Eastern Crisis of 1931-1933. London: Hamilton; NY: Putman, 1972, 464 pp. An account of international implications of the Mukden incident and Lytton Commission.

1476 -------. "Racial Aspects of the Far Eastern War of 1941-1945." PROCBRITACAD, 66 (1980): 329-77. The Raleigh Lecture; downplayed the significance and emphasized political, military, and economic differences.

1477 -------. "The Shanghai Crisis of 1932: The Basis of British Policy." AMHISREV, 75 (October 1970): 1616-39. The effect of a Sino-Japanese clash on the British in Shanghai; the American and British reactions varied.

1478 Thornton, Richard C. China: The Struggle for Power, 1917-1972. Bloomington: Indiana UP, 1973, 413 pp. A balanced survey of Chinese political history.

1479 Thorpe, Elliott R. "East Wing Rain": The Intimate Account of an Intelligence Officer in the Pacific, 1939-1949. Boston: Gambit, 1969, 329 pp. By a retired Army general serving as an intelligence officer in Hawaii, DEI, Malaya, Australia, the Philippines, and Thailand; the title came from a Japanese "weather" message as a signal for action; included anti-Communist diatribes.

1480 Tinker, Hugh, ed. Burma: The Struggle for Independence, 1944-1948. 2 vols. London: HMSO, 1983-1984. A series of essays presenting an exhaustive survey of events at the end and after the war culminating in the break with the British and independence for Burma.

1481 -------. "The Contraction of Empire in Asia, 1945-1948: The Military Dimension." JICH, 16 (January 1988): 218-33. A description of the British domestic political process as the empire disappeared; reviewed the impact on the various military

forces such as the British, Indian, Canadian, and Australian; credited the initiatives of Attlee as a "gradualist."

1482 -------. Men Who Overturned Empires: Fighters, Dreamers, and Schemers. Madison: U Wisc P, 1987, 287 pp. From a lecture series; 8 political biographies of leading anti-imperialists such as Nehru, Jinnah, Aung Sang, and U Nu.

1483 -------. The Union of Burma: A Study of the First Years of Independence. NY: Oxford UP, 1957, 1961, 1967, 438 pp. For the Royal Institution of International Affairs; the story of the process of independence in Burma.

1484 Tipton, Laurence. Chinese Escapade. London: Macmillan, 1949, 254 pp. The memoir of a British businessman in China as POW, escapee, operating with guerrillas and Communists, and observing the Russian invasion.

1485 Togo, Shigenori. The Cause of Japan. NY: Simon, 1952, 1956, 372 pp. The posthumous apologia of a Japanese foreign official in the Tojo cabinet who died in 1950; written while in prison, 20-year term as a war criminal; revealing on the decision-making process; a rare account in English.

1486 Toland, John. But Not in Shame: The Six Months after Pearl Harbor. NY: Random, 1961, 427 pp. By the incredibly successful popular writer known for conducting many interviews; Toland's version of events in the Pacific war after the attack on Pearl Harbor, touted as the most controversial 6 months in American history; the title is from Wainwright's surrender report to FDR.

1487 -------. The Flying Tiger's: The World War II Exploits of America's Heroic Fighter Pilots in China. NY: Random, 1963, 182 pp. A panegyric for juveniles on the Flying Tigers.

1488 -------. Infamy: Pearl Harbor and Its Aftermath. NY: Doubleday; London: Methuen, 1982, 366 pp. Dedicated "to the victims of Pearl Harbor"; espoused the conspiracy thesis re FDR, high officials such as Marshall and Stark, and the Pearl Harbor attack; curiously in The Rising Sun, Toland had taken the opposite view; much anti-Communist rhetoric.

1489 -------. The Rising Sun: The Decline and Fall of the Japanese Empire, 1936-1945. 2 vols. NY: Random, 1970, 1971, 1072 pp. Pulitzer Prize for 1971; idiosyncratic recounting of events with the attached Gibbonesque subtitle; emphasis on the role of China and the rise of Communism there; claimed FDR and Britain overrated the importance of China.

1490 Tolley, Kemp. Cruise of the LANIKAI: Incitement to War. Annapolis: NIP, 1973, 358 pp. Foreword by Robert Dennison; by an American admiral who recounted an account of a secret mission of LANIKAI, a sailing "warship" ordered to create an incident with the Japanese off Indochina in late 1941; blamed Stanley Hornbeck for the provocative act; influenced John Toland; no documentation and scholarly apparatus.

1491 -------. "The Strange Assignment of USS LANIKAI." NIPROC, 88 (September 1962): 70-84. A summary article on the previous entry.

1492 -------. "Yang Pat: Shanghai to Chung-King." NIPROC, 89 (June 1963): 80-94. Re the American Yangtze naval patrol, 1866-1942, the longest continuous station for the USN; the PANAY incident.

1493 -------. The Yangtze Patrol: The U.S. Navy in China. Annapolis: NIP, 1971, 1984, 330 pp. A chronological narrative history of the naval station.

1494 Tomlinson, Michael. The Most Dangerous Moment. London: Kimber, 1976, 205 pp. The title was from Winston Churchill who lamented Japanese fleet operations in the Indian Ocean early in 1942; the author lamented Churchill.

1495 Tonnesson, Stein. The Outbreak of the War in Indochina, 1946. Oslo: IPRI, 1984, 452 pp. From an Oslo dissertation; a PRIO report presenting the French and Vietnamese backgrounds; concluded that the French colonial administration was determined to provoke war; included a comprehensive bibliographical essay.

1496 -------. The Vietnamese Revolution of 1945: Roosevelt, Ho Chi Minh and de Gaulle in the World at War. Newbury Park: PRIO/Sage, 1991, 472 pp. An authoritative revisionist account by a Norwegian scholar; an attempt to sort out the complex relations involving the Communist Party of Indochina, the French, Americans, British, and Japanese; the August Revolution of 1945 was the focus; overstated the position of FDR.

1497 Townshend, Charles. Britain's Civil Wars: Counterinsurgency in the Twentieth Century. Boston and London: Faber, 1986, 220 pp. An astute analysis of "low intensity" British military operations in reaction to colonial-type rebellions throughout the British empire such as in India and Malaya.

1498 Toye, Hugh. The Springing Tiger: A Study of a Revolutionary. Alt. title: Subhas Chandra Bose. Bombay: Jaico; London: Cassell, 1959, 238 pp. A scholarly study of Bose, 1897-1945, and the Indian nationalist movement; Bose alternately sponsored by German and Japanese support; consulted for Granada TV documentary.

1499 Tozer, Warren W. "The Foreign Correspondents' Visit to Yenan in 1944: A Reassessment." PACHISREV, 41 (May 1972): 207-24. About a specially arranged visit of 8 foreign correspondents to the base of CCP during the war; included Theodore White and Brooks Atkinson; reports were favorable; later they were accused as Communist supporters.

1500 Trager, Frank N. "The Chindits and Marauders in Wartime Burma: Review Article." PACAFF, 34 (Spring 1961): 62-66. A review of recent writings about these LRPGs.

1501 Trenowden, Ian. Operations Most Secret: SOE, the Malayan Theatre. London: Kimber, 1978, 231 pp. Foreword by Earl Mountbatten; re Special Operations in Southeast Asia; infiltration in Japanese occupation areas.

1502 Tsou, Tang. America's Failure in China, 1941-1950. Chicago: UP, 1963, 610 pp. Foreword by Hans Morganthau; scholarly and balanced analysis; an apologist for Stilwell in controversy with Chiang; Chennault and Chiang undercut Stilwell's policies and efforts.

1503 Tsuji, Masanobu. Singapore: The Japanese Version. Alt. title: Japan's Greatest Victory, Britain's Worst Defeat. London: Constable; NY: St. Martin, 1952, 1960, 1988, 1993, 383 pp. Translated by Margaret Lake; introduction by Gordon Bennett; by a Japanese engineering officer who planned the campaign; enlightening from the Japanese perspective but much self-praise and cockiness.

1504 Tuchman, Barbara W. "If Asia Were Clay in the Hands of the West: The Stilwell Mission to China, 1942-1944." Atlantic, 226 (September 1970): 68-84. Tuchman, 1912-1989, prolific popular historian and noted biographer of Stilwell; a study of Sino-American relations focusing on Stilwell.

1505 -------. Notes from China. NY: Collier, 1972, 120 pp. Tuchman made a visit to China in 1972 and wrote her observations.

1506 -------. "Sources and Problems in Writing the Biography of General Stilwell." Maryland Historian, 2 (Fall 1971): 65-75. From an address at a National Archives conference, June 1971; the Stilwell study was presented as a basis for understanding Sino-American relations.

1507 -------. Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-1945. Alt. title: Sand against the Wind. New York: Macmillan, 1970, 1971, 636 pp. Pulitzer Prize, 1972; see Maryland Historian article for details on research and writing this biography; later paperback edition; a brilliant, lucid, informative, and balanced account of American involvement in China before and during the Pacific War; a study of the experience of an American career officer in China.

1508 Tucker, Nancy B. Taiwan, Hong Kong, and the U.S., 1945-1992: Uncertain Friendships. Twayne's International History series. NY: Twayne, 1994, 353 pp. A survey of U.S. policy relating to two critical areas in the Far East, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

1509 Tullock, Derek. Wingate in Peace and War: An Account of the Chindit Commander. London: Macdonald, 1972, 300 pp. Arthur Swinson, ed.; forewords by Robert Thompson and John Alison; by Chief of Staff to Wingate; detailed apology for Wingate, a veteran of operations in Palestine and Ethiopia; organized the first air commando force; reviewed criticism and reacted against it.

1510 Tunner, William H. Over the Hump. USAF Warrior Studies. Wash: GPO, 1964, 1985, 357 pp. A quasi-official history of the air force operations over the Himalayan Mountains and subsequent airlifts.

1511 Tunney, Christopher. Biographical Dictionary of World War II. NY: St. Martin; London: Dent, 1972, 224 pp. A series of mini-biographies, such as Mountbatten, Lady Mountbatten, Stilwell, Chiang, Chennault, and Gordon Bennett.

1512 Turnbull, C.M. A History of Singapore, 1819-1988. NY: Oxford UP, 1977, 1989, 400 pp. Touted as a "sympathetic personal interpretation" of the history of Singapore; included 35-page bibliographical essay.

1513 Turnbull, Patrick. "The Battle of the Box." AQDJ, 116 (January 1986): 36-51. Re a failed effort by the British in 1943 to regain the initiative against the Japanese in Burma.

1514 Turner, Alwyn W. Tribute: A Salute to the British Armed Forces of the Second World War. London: Lennard, 1995, 306 pp. A 50th anniversary tribute.

1515 Underwood, Jeffrey S. The Wings of Democracy: The Influence of Air Power on the Roosevelt Administration, 1933-1941. College Station, TX: TexA&M UP, 1991, 288 pp. FDR was convinced by leaders of USAAF that strategic bombardment air power could deter fascists and the Japanese.

1516 Unit Histories. Special Bibliography series. Carlisle, PA: USAMI, 1990. One of the series of bibliographies of holdings at the Military Institute, Carlisle Barracks.

1517 Unit Histories of World War II, U.S. Army, Air Force, Marines, and Navy. Wash: GPO, 1950, 141 pp. In collaboration with the New York Public Library; a bibliographical listing of 1223 unit histories; the most complete record up to 1950.

1518 "United Kingdom Official Histories of the Second World War: A Progress Report and Bibliography." MILAFF, 13 (1949): 170-76. The Historical Section of the British Cabinet initiated the official history series, all published by HMSO; divided into military and civil series.

1519 United States. Army. U.S. Army Signals Intelligence in World War II: A Documentary History. Wash: GPO, 1993, 249 pp. An official publication about signals intelligence in the war.

1520 -------. U.S. Army in World War II. 80 vols. Wash: GPO, 1949-1990. The famous and much praised "Big Green Books" official history; prepared by the Center of Military History.

1521 -------. U.S. Army in World War II: Reader's guide: Master index. Wash: GPO, 1955, 1960, 153 pp. A guide and index to the official Army histories.

1522 Utley, Jonathan G. Going to War with Japan, 1937-1941. Knoxville: U Tenn P, 1985, 252 pp. A recent revisionist assessment, e.g., demonstrating divisions within the American foreign policy bureaucracy, e.g., Hornbeck, Hull, and Acheson.

1523 Vandenbosch, Amry. The Dutch East Indies: Its Government, Problems, and Politics. Berkeley: U Cal P, 1933, 1942, 1944, 472 pp. A political guide to DEI.

1524 Van Der Rhoer, Edward. Deadly MAGIC: A Personal Account of Communication Intelligence in World War II in the Pacific. NY: Scribner; Wash: Time-Life, 1978, 1992, 235 pp. An informative narrative recalling communication intelligence operations during the war; conclusion: MAGIC shortened the war by at least a year.

1525 Van der Vat, Dan. The Pacific Campaign: World War II: The U.S.-Japanese Naval War, 1941-1945. London: Hodder; NY: Simon, 1991, 1992, 448 pp. By British popular historian; a new synthesis about what the blurb called the greatest naval conflict in history; use of some declassified documents and eyewitness accounts; varied strengths

and some weaknesses; some Japanese perspectives; strong positions against King, MacArthur, and Blamey and for Nimitz, Spruance, and Slim.

1526 Van Slyke, Lyman P., ed. The China White Paper, August 1949. 2 vols. Stanford: UP, 1967, 1054 pp. A reissue of the State Department paper on U.S. Relations with China, 1944-1949; incorporated Yalta decisions, the Hurley, Wedemeyer, and Marshall missions.

1527 -------. Enemies and Friends: The United Front in Chinese Communist History. Stanford: UP, 1967, 338 pp. An account of cooperation between KMT-CCP during the 1920s and 1940s.

1528 Varg, Paul A. The Closing of the Door: Sino-American Relations, 1936-1946. East Lansing: Michigan State UP, 1973, 1976, 410 pp. A scholarly analysis of Sino-American relations; concluded American intervention in Chinese domestic matters was a mistake, blaming Hurley who refused to listen to the experts.

1529 -------. Missionaries, Chinese and Diplomats: The American Protestant Missionary Movement in China, 1890-1952. Princeton: UP, 1958, 335 pp. An authoritative history of the American missionary movement in China.

1530 Venn, Fiona M. Oil Diplomacy in the Twentieth Century. Making of the Twentieth Century series. NY: St. Martin; London: Macmillan, 1986, 240 pp. An outstanding survey of the historical role of oil in diplomacy affecting the U.S., Britain, and Japan in the 1930s.

1531 Vigneras, Marcel. Rearming the French. USAWWII. Wash: GPO, 1957, 462 pp. FDR and Marshall facilitated rearming the French at the end of World War II, applicable mostly in the Europe and North Africa.

1532 Vincent, Carl. No Reason Why: The Canadian Hong Kong Tragedy: An Examination. Stittsville, Can.: Wings, 1981, 281 pp. Two Canadian battalions were lost when the Japanese attacked Hong Kong; complications over the investigation and postwar efforts to gain veterans benefits.

1533 Vote, Robert. "Merrill's Marauders." AMHISILL, 18 (June 1983): 40-47. A popular account of the American commando force in Burma.

1534 Wade, Tom Henling. Prisoner of the Japanese: From Changi to Tokyo. NY: Kangaroo, 1994, 184 pp. A POW from the Singapore surrender described experiences.

1535 Wainwright, A. Martin. Inheritance of Empire: Britain, India, and the Balance of Power in Asia, 1938-1955. Westport: Praeger, 1994, 251 pp. Re the defense of India, the eastern arsenal of the British empire; misleading subtitle but informative on military role.

1536 Walker, William O., III. Opium and Foreign Policy: The Anglo-American Search for Order in Asia, 1912-1954. Chapel Hill: UNCP, 1991, 362 pp. Opium was developed by the British as a diplomatic weapon in the nineteenth century; ultimately effected China, Burma, India, and Indochina; the KMT and CCP exploited it as did the French even when defeat at Dien Bien Phu was occurring.

1537 Walters, D.R.W.S. "The Relationship between British Foreign Policy and Naval Policy in the Far East, 1920-1934." Ph.D. diss, London, 1977, 564 pp. A dissertation presenting the debate in Great Britain over the "main fleet to Singapore" strategy, expansion of the naval base, and Treasury support.

1538 "The War of the Springing Tiger." TV Documentary. Granada, n.d. A documentary about the Indian National Army; see supportive book by Hugh Toye.

1539 The War with Japan. 4 vols. London: HMSO, 1995, 1672 pp. The official Naval Staff History of the war just published in a form available to the public; divided by chronological phases.

1540 Ward, Robert S. Asia for Asiatics: The Techniques of Japanese Occupation. Chicago: UP, 1945, 218 pp. By an American foreign service officer, Hong Kong; the process of Japanese occupation of areas conquered in the Far East; objective was to exploit and assimilate.

1541 Wark, Wesley K. "In Search of a Suitable Japan: British Naval Intelligence in the Pacific before the Second World War." INTELLNATSEC, 1 (May 1986): 189-211. British naval intelligence assessed the Japanese as inferior; such underestimation meant serious problems later.

1542 Warner, Philip. Auchinleck: The Lonely Soldier. London: Buchan, 1981, 300 pp. A chronological narrative of commands, e.g., India in 1943.

1543 -------. The Japanese Army in World War II. Men-at-Arms series. London: Osprey, 1973, 40 pp. An extensive popular series; a summary of operations, e.g., Kohima and Imphal.

1544 -------. Secret Forces of World War II. NY: Granada; Boston: Scarborough, 1985, 1991, 255 pp. A general survey of modern special forces which began in 1940; various sabotage operations and LRPGs such as Merrill's Marauders.

1545 Warnock, A. Timothy. "The Chinese American Composite Wing: A Case Study of the Versatility of the Composite Concept." AIRPOWHIS, 39 (Fall 1992): 21-30. CACW functioned under Chennault and the 14th Air Force in China, a training and combat unit.

1546 Watson, Bruce W. Sieges: A Comparative Study. Westport: Praeger, 1993, 188 pp. A presentation of 5 case studies of famous sieges, including Singapore in 1941-1942.

1547 Watson, David R. "The French and Indo-China: The Connections of the French with Vietnam began in the Eighteenth Century: Their Legacy Was Passed to the U.S. in 1954." HISTOD, 20 (August 1970): 534-42. A short survey of French intervention in Indochina.

1548 Wavell, Archibald P. Wavell: The Viceroy's Journal. London: Oxford UP, 1973, 544 pp. Penderel Moon, ed.; Earl Wavell's diary ran to 11 vols.; a condensation recounting his tenure as Viceroy of India, 1943-1947.

1549 Weinberg, Gerhard L. A World at Arms: A Global History of World War II. NY: Cambridge UP, 1994, 1198 pp. A masterly study, a comprehensive, up-to-date history from the global perspective; a magnificent achievement.

1550 Weingartner, James J. "Trophies of War: U.S. Troops and the Mutilation of Japanese War Dead, 1941-1945." PACHISREV, 61 (February 1992): 53-67. The American perspective of Japanese as subhuman began with the Guadalcanal campaign; justification for desecration of war dead and collecting bones; nothing comparable elsewhere.

1551 Weland, James. "Misguided Intelligence: Japanese Military Intelligence Officers in the Manchurian Incident, September 1931." JMILHIS, 58 (July 1994): 445-60. The traditional view is to blame officers of the Japanese Kwantung Army for the Mukden incident; regional intelligence was flawed.

1552 Welch, Robert H.W., Jr. Again, May God Forgive Us! Belmont: Belmont, 1971, 213 pp. The founder of the John Birch Society lamented American policies concerning Chiang during the late 1940s.

1553 -------. The Life of John Birch: In the Story of One American Boy, the Ordeal of His Age. Chicago: Regnery; Boston: Western, 1954, 1960, 118 pp. Birch, a Baptist missionary and Army officer in China; became a symbol for the Right and China Lobby; a grossly partisan account of his life and death, murdered, it was claimed, by the Chinese Communists.

1554 Weller, George. Singapore Is Silent. NY: Harcourt, 1943, 312 pp. A contemporaneous narrative of the Malaya campaign and jungle warfare.

1555 Welsh, Frank. A Borrowed Place: The History of Hong Kong. NY: Kodansha; London: HarperCollins, 1993, 639 pp. A new standard history of Hong Kong, to revert to China in 1997; downplayed role of opium and "unequal treaties" and stressed commercial development.

1556 Werstein, Irving. The Supremo: Lord Louis Mountbatten and the Testing of Democracy. Phil: Smith, 1971, 143 pp. By the prolific author for juveniles; re the Pacific war campaigns; a popular biography.

1557 Westad, Odd Arne. Cold War and Revolution: Soviet-American Rivalry and the Origins of the Chinese Civil War, 1944-1946. NY: Columbia UP, 1993, 270 pp. An authoritative, balanced, scholarly study of Soviet-American relations using Chinese sources.

1558 Whelan, Russell. The Flying Tigers: The Story of the AVG in China. NY: Viking, 1942, 224 pp. An early account of the Flying Tigers.

1559 White, Graham J. and Maze, John R. Henry A. Wallace: His Search for a New World Order. Chapel Hill: UNCP, 1995, 361 pp. A new study of Wallace, 1888-1965, including the Wallace mission to China.

1560 White, Theodore H. The Mountain Road. NY: Sloan; London: Cassell, 1958, 347 pp. A novel by the great Chinese correspondent and editor of the Stilwell papers; about the corrosive power of the West in China.

1561 -------. In Search of History: A Personal Adventure. NY: Harper, 1978, 561 pp. The memoirs of White including his experiences in China before and during the war.

1562 ------ and Jacoby, Annalee. Thunder Out of China. NY: Sloan, 1946, 1961, 353 pp. A first-hand account of the decline of Nationalist China.

1563 Whiteside, M.C. "Operation Battle Ensign." AQDJ, 122 (April 1992): 143-47. About a special 50th anniversary commemoration and ceremony conducted by a sub-aqua diving group, placing White Ensigns on the sunken wrecks of the PRINCE OF WALES and REPULSE.

1564 Whiting, Brendan. Ship of Courage: The Epic Story of HMAS PERTH and Her Crew. Boston: Allen, 1995, 217 pp. A history of the sinking of PERTH, an Australian cruiser, at Sunda Strait; the survivors of the crew were taken to POW camps.

1565 Whitson, William W. and Huang, Chen-Hsia. The Chinese High Command: A History of Communist Military Politics, 1927-1941. NY: Praeger, 1973, 638 pp. Foreword by Lucian Pye; a survey of the top Chinese Communist military leaders during the formative period.

1566 Wigmore, Lionel. The Japanese Thrust. Australia in the War of 1939-1945. Canberra: AWM, 1957, 733 pp. The official Australian history of the first several months of the Pacific war; about the Malaya campaign where many Australian POWs went into forced labor on the Burma-Thailand railway; the "escape" of Gordon Bennett.

1567 Wilbur, C. Martin and How, Julie L. Missionaries of Revolution: Soviet Advisers and Nationalist China, 1920-1927. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1989, 944 pp. An extended monograph with documents about Soviet intervention in China during a time of revolution and the formation of KMT and CCP.

1568 Wilcox, W.A. Chindit Column 76. London: Longman, 1945, 140 pp. Re LRPUs in Burma, this one in guerrilla operations with Naga tribesmen.

1569 Williams, Douglas. 194 Squadron: The Friendly Firm. NY: Merlin, 1987. An aviation squadron of Dakotas in Operation THURSDAY, flying into Imphal and Kohima.

1570 Williams, J.E. "Siam: A Bone of Contention between Britain and the U.S., 1942-1946." REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, 8 (1982): 187-202. Anglo-American relations and Thailand, formerly Siam, were at odds as Thailand collaborated with Japan and declared war on the British and Americans.

1571 Williams, Mary H, comp. Chronology, 1941-1945. USAWWII. Wash: GPO, 1960, 660 pp. A useful day-by-day chronology of tactical operations during the war.

1572 Williams, Peter and Wallace, David. Unit 731: Japan's Secret Biological Warfare in World War II. NY: Free, 1989, 315 pp. A unit of the Japanese army conducted

extensive biological and medical experiments mostly in Manchuria; cover-up deal made with Americans at end of the war.

1573 Willkie, Wendell L. One World. NY: Simon, 1943, 205 pp. Willkie was a failed presidential candidate whom FDR appointed for a special mission, including China where he interviewed with opposing sides.

1574 Willmott, H.P. The Barrier and the Javelin: Japanese and Allied Pacific Strategies, February to June, 1942. Annapolis: NIP, 1983, 613 pp. By the prolific British historian, one of a series of solid surveys of the Pacific war.

1575 -------. Empires in the Balance: Japanese and Allied Pacific Strategies to April 1942. Annapolis: NIP, 1982, 510 pp. A survey of the period of Anglo-American defensive warfare against Japan.

1576 -------. "Grave of a Dozen Schemes: The British Search for a Naval Strategy for the War against Japan, 1943-1944." Ph.D. diss, Oxford, 1991. A dissertation on the dilemma of the British as plans were being made to expand its role in the Pacific war.

1577 -------. The Great Crusade: A New Complete History of the Second World War. London: Joseph; NY: Free, 1989, 1990, 1991, 499 pp. An up-to-date, balanced, global survey of the war.

1578 -------. "Reinforcing the Eastern Fleet, 1944." Warship, 39 (1986): 191-98. An account of the forming of Task Force 57 which eventually operates with the U.S. Pacific Fleet at the end of the war.

1579 Willoughby, Charles A. Shanghai Conspiracy: The Sorge Spy Ring, Moscow, Shanghai, Tokyo, San Francisco, New York. Boston: Islands, 1952, 1965, 256 pp. Preface by Douglas MacArthur; by the intelligence officer of MacArthur about Richard Sorge, 1895-1944, the notorious Soviet spy in Japan operating out of the German embassy; idiosyncratic and superficial, including anti-Communist rhetoric.

1580 Wilson, David. "Leathernecks in North China, 1945." Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars, 4 (Summer 1972): 33-37. After the Japanese surrender frantic moves began related to the disposition of China, especially in the north; CCP, Soviets, and a contingent of U.S. Marines were rushed in; there were clashes, actions by guerrilla forces, and the beginning of the Marshall mission.

1581 Wilson, Dick. China's Revolutionary War. Wars of the Modern Era. NY: St. Martin, 1991, 216 pp. An account of fighting among the Chinese, 1927-1949, culminating in victory for CCP.

1582 Wilson, Don W. "Documenting World War II." Prologue, 23 (Fall 1991): 220-21. By the former Archivist of the U.S.; brief survey of research materials and sources available about World War II.

1583 -------. "World War II: A National Archives Commemoration." Prologue, 23 (Spring 1991): 4-5. The introductory address by the Archivist and host of a special seminar on the OSS during World War II.

1584 Winborn, Byron R. Wen Bon: A Naval Air Intelligence Officer behind Japanese Lines in China. College Station: TexAM UP, 1995, 276 pp. Recollections about clandestine operations of Technical Air Intelligence in China; example were investigating details of downed Japanese planes and monitoring communications.

1585 Wings of the Phoenix: The Official Story of the Air War in Burma. London: HMSO, 1949, 143 pp. By the British Air Ministry and Central Office of Information; the RAF fought under difficult circumstances of weather, logistics, and obsolete equipment.

1586 Winslow, Walter G. The Fleet the Gods Forgot: The U.S. Asiatic Fleet in World War II. Annapolis: NIP, 1982, 1994, 340 pp. By an American naval officer; re the demise of the ABDA fleet early in 1942.

1587 -------. The Ghost that Died at Sunda Strait. Annapolis: NIP, 1974, 1984, 1994, 264 pp. Foreword by T.H. Moorer; re USS HOUSTON, the American cruiser lost in the Java Sea-Sunda Strait battles.

1588 Winton, John; The Forgotten Fleet: The British Navy in the Pacific, 1944-1945. NY: Coward; NY: Crown, 1969, 1970, 433 pp. By the prolific British writer; re Task Force 57, the British naval squadron which operated in the Indian Ocean and Pacific at the end of the war.

1589 -------. Sink the HAGURO!: The Last Destroyer Action of the Second World War. London: Seeley, 1979, 191 pp. Foreword by Earl Mountbatten; aided by ULTRA intelligence, British destroyers attacked and sank the Japanese cruiser, HAGURO, in the Indian Ocean, May 1945.

1590 -------. ULTRA in the Pacific: How Breaking Japanese Codes Affected the Naval Campaigns in the Pacific. Annapolis: NIP, 1994, 247 pp. A chronological format recounting naval operations aided by ULTRA intelligence, for example, positioning of submarines, assassinating Yamamoto, and winning at Midway.

1591 Wolthuis, Robert K. "U.S. Foreign Policy towards the Netherlands Indies, 1937-1945." Ph.D. diss, Johns Hopkins, 1968. A dissertation about the disposition of DEI.

1592 Wright, Bruce S. The Frogmen of Burma: The Story of the Sea Reconnaissance Unit. Toronto: Irvin, 1968, 167 pp. Foreword by Earl Mountbatten; by a Canadian naval officer; an account of amphibious swimmer-commandos used in the Burma campaign.

1593 Xu, Guangqui. "The Eagle and the Dragon's War Wings: The U.S. and Chinese Military Aviation, 1929-1940." Ph.D. diss, Maryland, 1993. The U.S. was one of several big powers providing technical and military assistance to the Chinese air force in the interwar period.

1594 Yaffe, Avraham. "Orde Wingate: A Tribute from Israel." JRUSI, 113 (May 1968): 143-44. From a talk by General Yaffe to the Israeli army, 1962; recollections of serving with Wingate in operations in Palestine in the war.

1595 Yahuda, Michael. The International Politics of Asia-Pacific, 1945-1995. London: Routledge, 1996, 289 pp. A new political survey of the postwar situation in the area.

1596 Yamamoto, Tomomi. Four Years in Hell: I Was a Prisoner Behind the Iron Curtain. Tokyo: Asian, 1952, 300 pp. Recollections of a Japanese POW held by the Russians, 1945-1949.

1597 Yang, Benjamin. From Revolution to Politics: Chinese Communists on the Long March. Boulder, CO: Westview, 1990, 352 pp. An account of military aspects of the Communist Long March and establishment of a new, secure base for CCP; placed leaders in perspective.

1598 -------. "From Revolution to Politics: The Long March and the Rise of Mao." Ph.D. diss, Harvard, 1987, 436 pp. A dissertation which is the basis for the previous entry.

1599 "A Yank on the Burma Road." Movie. MGM, 1942. A movie starring Barry Nelson and Laraine Day; re truck convoys and guerrilla operations against the Japanese.

1600 Yergin, Daniel. The Prize: The Epic Quest for Oil, Money and Power. NY and London: Simon, 1991, 1992, 909 pp. Pulitzer Prize for 1992; a comprehensive history of the role of oil in world politics, the military, and economics; chapter on Japan's road to war and the oil embargo question.

1601 Yoder, Edwin M., Jr. Joe Alsop's Cold War: A Study of Journalistic Influence and Intrigue. Chapel Hill: UNCP, 1995, 300 pp. The Alsop brothers, kin to FDR, were enormously influential; Joseph spent much time in China during and after the war, as a journalist and as an official.

1602 Yoshihashi, Takehiko. Conspiracy at Mukden: The Rise of Japanese Military. New Haven: Yale UP, 1963, 1980, 290 pp. An account of the situation in Japan in the early 1930s; ultranationalists precipitated several crises internally and in China.

1603 Young, Arthur N. China and the Helping Hand, 1937-1945. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1963, 502 pp. By a Chinese financial adviser; an assessment of U.S. aid to China, e.g., loans, Lend-Lease, and logistical support.

1604 -------. China's Wartime Finance and Inflation, 1937-1945. Cambridge: Harvard UP, 1965, 421 pp. A sequel to the previous entry; re China's wartime finances and problems.

1605 Young, Edward M. Aerial Nationalism: A History of Aviation in Thailand. Smithsonian History of Aviation series. Wash: Smithsonian, 1995, 352 pp. Siam/Thailand developed an air force, 1911-1945; a war with the French, collaboration with the Japanese, and clandestine support to the Allies.

1606 Young, Katsu H. "The Japanese Army and the Soviet Union, 1936-1941." Ph.D. diss, Washington, 1968, 434 pp. A dissertation under J.C. Butow; a strong anti-Communism in the Japanese army leadership, but, nevertheless, a neutrality agreement was concluded with Soviet Russia.

1607 Young, Kenneth R. "The Stilwell Controversy: A Bibliographical Review." MILAFF, 39 (April 1975): 66-68. Re Joseph Stilwell, the acerbic and controversial

general of C-B-I; conflicts with Chiang and Chennault and sympathetic treatment in the official history and by Barbara Tuchman.

1608 Young, Louise C. "Mobilizing the Empire: Japan and Manchukuo, 1931-1945." Ph.D. diss, Columbia, 1993, 531 pp. A dissertation under Carol Gluck; re the military occupation by Japan since the Mukden incident of 1931; a case study of the use of immigration and economic policies to integrate Japan and Manchuria.

1609 Young, Marilyn B. The Vietnam Wars, 1945-1990. NY: HarperCollins, 1990, 386 pp. By a professor at New York University; a synthesis-critique of American policies and actions; included OSS activities; emphasis on political aspects.

1610 Young, Peter. Storm from the Sea. London: Kimber; Annapolis: NIP, 1958, 1989, 236 pp. A first-person account of amphibious operations and commando units, for example, in Burma.

1611 Ziegler, Janet, comp. World War II: Books in English, 1945-1965. Stanford: Hoover, 1971, 240 pp. A listing of 4519 items published in the two decades, not annotated; updated periodically in Newsletter, World War II Studies Association.

1612 Ziegler, Philip. Mountbatten: The Official Biography. NY: Knopf; London: Collins, 1985, 784 pp. An official biography of Mountbatten, 1900-1979, commander, SEAC, an extraordinary leader, member of the British royal family, naval admiral and future First Sea Lord and Chief of the Defence Staff, and ultimately assassinated by the Irish Republican Army.

1613 Zobrist, Benedict K. "Resources of Presidential Libraries for the History of the Second World War." MILAFF, 39 (1975): 82-85. An article urging consideration of use of the extensive resources of the Presidential Libraries, especially those of FDR, Truman, and Eisenhower.

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About the Author

EUGENE L. RASOR, now retired, was Professor of History at Emory and Henry College in Virginia. His publications have focused on historiographical and bibliographical surveys on British naval history and the Pacific war. His most recent books include *The Solomon Islands Campaign, Guadalcanal to Rabaul: Historiography and Annotated Bibliography* (Greenwood, 1997), and *The Southwest Pacific Campaign, 1941–1945: Historiography and Annotated Bibliography* (Greenwood, 1996).